

I 次の英文を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。（*を付した語句には、問題文の末尾に注がある。）

The new era of the Internet, the smartphone, and the PC has had radical effects on who we are and how we relate to each other. The old boundaries of space and time seem collapsed thanks to the digital technology that structures everyday life. We can communicate instantly across both vast and minute distances. Philosophers, social theorists, psychologists, and anthropologists have all spoken of the new reality that we inhabit as a result of these changes.

But what if, rather than focusing on the new promises or discontents of
⁽¹⁾contemporary civilization, we see today's changes primarily as changes in what
human beings do with their hands? The digital age may have transformed many aspects of our experience, but its most obvious yet neglected feature is that it allows people to keep their hands busy in a variety of unprecedented ways.

The owner of a famous bookshop in Paris describes the way young people now try to turn pages by scrolling them, and Apple has even applied for patents* for certain hand gestures. At the same time, doctors observe massive increases in computer- and phone-related hand problems, as the fingers and wrist are being used for new movements that nothing has prepared them for. Changes to the muscles and bones of the hand itself are predicted as a consequence. We will, ultimately, have different hands, in the same way that the structure of the mouth has been altered by the introduction of knives and forks, which changed the way we bite. That the body is secondary to the technology here
⁽²⁾is echoed in the branding of today's products: it is the pad and the phone that are capitalized in the iPad* and iPhone* rather than the "I" of the user.

Yet if the way that we employ our hands is changing, the fact that we have to keep our hands busy is nothing new. From weaving to emailing, human beings have always kept their hands occupied. If parents would once knit or turn the pages of a newspaper while their children played, today they are swiping* and

surfing*. At home, computer games occupy the hands and fingers.

Once we recognize the importance of keeping the hands busy, we can start to think about the reasons for this strange necessity. What are the dangers of idle hands? What function does relentless hand activity really have? And what happens when we are prevented from using our hands? We feel anxious, irritable, and even desperate when we cannot use our hands, because we all experience life through our bodies.

And this brings us to a paradox.⁽³⁾ The most obvious answer to the above questions is that we need our hands to do things with. They serve us. They are the instruments of executive action, our tools. They allow us to control the world so that our wishes can be fulfilled. We show our hands to vote, to seal an agreement, to confirm a union, to such an extent that the hand is often used as a symbol for the person who owns it. In zombie and Frankenstein movies, the creatures walk with hands held out in front of them, not to suggest difficulties in vision but, on the contrary, pure purpose.

Yet at the same time, our hands disobey us. Although there are stories and movies where a body part such as an eye, a foot, or even an ear moves by itself, this is nothing compared with the vast number of examples where it is the hand — either joined to the body or not — that starts to function on its own, and nearly always murderously. When body parts become taken over in horror films, it is almost always the hands that are controlled by some evil force.

And doesn't such a paradox persist in everyday life? As we might strive to focus on what our partner or friend is telling us, our hands want to send a message, to check our email, to update our Facebook* page. People complain of being too attached to their phones and tablets, as if their hands just can't stop touching them. The hand, symbol of human power and ownership, is also a part of ourselves that escapes us. In what has become one of the most successful cultural products of all time, Disney's *Frozen** is about the dilemma of a girl whose (do / do / doesn't / hands / she / them / things / to / want). Elsa's*

⁽⁴⁾

hands turn whatever they touch into ice, and she struggles to control, and finally accept, this part of herself.

注 patent 特許

iPad Apple 社製のタブレット型コンピュータ

iPhone Apple 社製のスマートフォン

swipe 画面に触れた指を一定方向に動かす

surf 漫然とウェブサイトを見てまわる

Facebook 同名の企業が運営するインターネット上のソーシャル・ネットワークワーキング・サービス

Disney's *Frozen* ディズニー映画『アナと雪の女王』

Elsa 『アナと雪の女王』のヒロインのひとり

- 1 下線部(1)を和訳しなさい。
- 2 下線部(2)の指す内容を、本文の中にある具体的な例を挙げながら日本語で説明しなさい。
- 3 下線部(3)のように筆者が述べる理由を、60字以内の日本語(句読点を含む)で説明しなさい。
- 4 下線部(4)のカッコ内の単語を並べ替えて、最も適切で意味の通る文を作り、並べ替えた部分の中で3番目と7番目に来る単語を解答欄に書きなさい。

II 次の英文を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。（*を付した語句には、問題文の末尾に注がある。）

Last June, the Supreme Court made same-sex marriage legal throughout the United States. The historic opinion, written by Justice* Anthony Kennedy, used language so beautiful that it quickly became popular in wedding ceremonies. In September, I attended three that quoted Kennedy's declaration that marriage "allows two people to find a life that could not be found alone, for a marriage becomes greater than just the two persons."

Less often quoted, but perhaps more important, is the section of Kennedy's opinion which lists the "material burdens" placed on same-sex couples previously denied the right to marry: exclusion from the benefits* and rewards given to workers and their spouses* through retirement savings programs, health insurance, and tax policy, for example. "Marriage remains a building block of our national community," Kennedy explained. "Just as a couple vows to support each other, so does society pledge to support the couple, offering symbolic recognition and material benefits to protect and nourish the union."

At first glance, Kennedy's claim that the material benefits offered to ⁽¹⁾married couples by the government and employers are there to "nourish" each union seems like nothing more than an idealistic way of saying something obvious; Americans know that there are economic rewards to marriage. But Kennedy's word choice was not random. Benefits designed to "nourish" do more than reward the act of getting married; they encourage married couples to ⁽²⁾behave in certain ways. Since their introduction, America's biggest social insurance programs have promoted inequality within marriages by pushing couples to organize their household economies so that one spouse is in the workforce* while the other performs unpaid care work* in the home.

Social Security*, for example, encourages breadwinner-homemaker* marriages using both carrots and sticks. Most people understand Social Security ⁽³⁾

to pay out benefits at retirement purely on the basis of what individuals pay into the system during their working lives. But, in fact, Social Security does not pay everyone who contributes the same amount equally. Being married or unmarried also determines the size of an individual's benefit. Social Security's retirement insurance program offers a married person an extra 50 percent of whatever retirement benefit he or she earns. This "dependent benefit*" is intended to support the worker's spouse. Single people in the workforce pay the same Social Security taxes as married people, but they do not earn this dependent benefit. In other words, single people only earn two-thirds of what married people can earn.

However, marriage isn't always such a good deal. Only certain married people gain from Social Security's benefit structure: married couples who generally fit the breadwinner-homemaker model. When spouses earn roughly equal amounts in the workforce, they lose. In a marriage where one spouse is employed and the other is not, the spouse who remains at home receives the dependent benefit — through his/her spouse — without paying anything into the system at all. When both spouses are in the workforce, the dependent benefit is still available, but only one spouse can claim it. To receive the dependent benefit, however, the "dependent" spouse has to give up any Social Security benefits she has earned through her own earnings record. If there is a large enough gap between spouses' earnings, this choice makes sense: 50 percent of the higher-earning husband's benefit will amount to more than the individual benefit earned by many women. But this decision still leaves women having paid money into the system that has no effect on the benefits they receive. Alternatively, if both spouses apply for their individual benefits, they give up the dependent benefit their marriage entitles them to. This is like a Social Security penalty for spouses who both work. Such spouses do not receive the full benefits to which they are entitled. To this day, (A), Social Security rewards marriages where one spouse stays home.

Today, fewer and fewer families conform to the breadwinner-homemaker

model that the social insurance system rewards. Since the 1930s, when the Social Security system was created, divorce rates have risen and marriage rates have fallen. Meanwhile, in 2014, one in five adults over twenty-five had never been married — in contrast to 1960, when it was roughly one in ten. And in 2012, for the first time, more unmarried women under thirty had children than married women. (B) those couples that do marry and have children are different from those idealized by policymakers in the 1930s. In 2014, in 60 percent of married couples with children, both parents worked. Few couples, especially if they are parents, can afford to live on one person's earnings. (C) marriage has changed for many, Congress, through the laws it has passed — and refused to pass — has held on firmly to the two ideas that the social insurance system should reward marriage and that marriages should be made up of breadwinners and homemakers.

注 Justice 判事(肩書き)

benefit (保険・福利厚生などの)給付金, 諸手当

spouse 配偶者

workforce 労働人口

care work (家事・育児・介護などの)ケア労働

Social Security 米国の社会保障制度

breadwinner-homemaker 一家の生計を支える稼ぎ手(大黒柱)—主婦

dependent benefit 扶養手当

- 1 下線部(1)を和訳しなさい。
- 2 下線部(2)の指す内容を, 具体的に 80 字以内の日本語(句読点を含む)で説明しなさい。

3 下線部③の“carrots and sticks”すなわち「あめとむち」の指す内容を、それぞれ具体的に日本語で説明しなさい。

4 空欄(A), (B), (C)に入れる語句の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを以下の選択肢イ～へから一つ選び、その記号を解答欄に書きなさい。

	(A)	——	(B)	——	(C)
イ	although		Whereas		While
ロ	although		Even		As if
ハ	however		Because		As if
ニ	however		Because		Unless
ホ	therefore		Whereas		Unless
ヘ	therefore		Even		While

Ⅲ 次の 1～4 のカッコ内の単語を並べ替えて、最も適切で意味の通る文を作り、並べ替えた部分の中で 2 番目と 4 番目に来る単語を解答欄に書きなさい。ただしカッコ内の単語は、文頭に来るものも含め、すべて小文字にしてある。

1 Entirely controlled by a mind outside itself, a puppet (choice / has / how / in / it / lives / no).

2 Wanting freedom to choose may be a universal impulse, but it (being / far / from / is / strongest / the).

3 The (appears / as / evil / idea / in / it / of) modern secular thought is an inheritance from Christianity.

4 (all / attacks / Christianity / for / his / on), Leopardi did not welcome its decline.

IV Choose one of the situations below. In English, write an appropriate letter for that situation. The length of your answer should be 100–130 words. *Correctly* indicate the number of words you have written at the end of your answer.

*解答の中に、あなたの本名や住所などの個人情報は絶対に書かないで下さい。

- 1 You have been dating your partner for three years. Last week was your birthday, and your partner completely forgot about it. He/she did not buy you a present, telephone you, or even say, “Happy birthday.” Write a letter to your partner explaining how disappointed you feel.

- 2 You traveled by airplane to New York during the summer, but there were many problems with the flight that ruined your vacation. Write a letter to the airline company president complaining about what happened.

- 3 Your friend always stays at home alone, watching television or playing games. She/he never goes outside to do anything or meet anyone, so you are worried about her/him. Write your friend a letter advising her/him about what she/he should do.

V 音声を聴き、その指示に従って、AおよびBの各問いに答えなさい。

A 音声を聴き、以下の質問に英語で答えなさい。

- 1 Why can school be stressful for transgender children?
- 2 What kind of law was passed in North Carolina?
- 3 What did President Obama call this law?

B 音声を聴き，以下の質問に英語で答えなさい。

- 1 What do modern zombies like to eat best?
- 2 In Haiti, what kind of person created a zombie?
- 3 What would happen if a Haitian Zombie bit a person?

Transgender Toilets

A transgender person is someone who has a gender identity that is different from their sex at birth, such as a boy who feels like a girl, or a girl who feels like a boy. For transgender children, school can be very stressful, because boys and girls are required to use different toilets based on gender. Transgender students usually are not allowed to use the toilet for their chosen gender, so they feel very embarrassed and uncomfortable in front of other students. They are also treated badly or even attacked by other students. The State of North Carolina even passed a law that requires people to use toilets according to their sex at birth, which means that transgender women, for example, must use men's toilets, even though they might look like and consider themselves as women. President Obama responded by calling this law a serious kind of discrimination. He ordered all public schools in the country to allow transgender students to use the toilet that matches their gender identity, or to create "safe toilets" which people of any gender can use. This sent a positive message to people all over America to give transgender people the respect that they deserve.

Zombies

What is a zombie? A zombie is a dead body that has been reanimated, or given the ability to move again. Zombies are very popular these days, and they often appear as monsters in modern video games, comics, movies, and TV programs. They are considered especially frightening because they do not need to sleep, they travel in large groups, and they are very hard to destroy. Although they do not need to sleep, they do need to eat, and the thing that they like to eat best is living people.

Stories about zombies first appeared in the Caribbean country of Haiti hundreds of years ago. These original zombies were very different from the modern zombies of today. In Haiti, a zombie was created when an evil wizard or witch used magic to reanimate a dead body. The body would live again, but the soul would stay dead, so the zombie would become a mindless slave to whoever created them. The wizard or witch would command the zombie to work, or to attack other people.

Unlike modern zombies, Haitian zombies did not travel in large groups and did not try to eat humans. They were not especially difficult to destroy. And unlike modern zombies, Haitian zombies could only be created by magic. Most modern zombies are created by a virus or disease. If a modern zombie bites a person, that person can catch the virus and become a zombie, too. If a Haitian zombie bit a person, nothing special would happen.