

令和 4 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1～11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。
4. 解答用紙は1枚(表裏使用)です。
5. 解答は必ず解答用紙の指定された解答欄に**横書き**で記入しなさい。
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。

The 29 members of the Refugee Olympic Team have all endured hardships fleeing from their homelands amid conflict or persecution\*, and faced difficulties adjusting to new cultures. Overcoming all that on Friday, members of the team made an exuberant\* entrance during the opening ceremony of the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games, delayed by a year due the global pandemic. Waving to the cameras, members of the team originally hailing from 11 countries, including Syria, South Sudan, Iran and Afghanistan, entered the stadium second behind Greece, which traditionally leads the parade of nations. ① They were led by two flag-bearers — swimmer Yusra Mardini, originally from Syria, and marathoner Tachlowini Gabriyesos, who fled Eritrea. They held aloft a white flag emblazoned\* with the five Olympic rings representing the five continents — the flag under which they will compete. For the first time at an Olympics, each team was led by both a male and female athlete.

After parading into the stadium wearing navy suits and waving to the cameras, the team was later welcomed by the President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Thomas Bach during his opening address. “Dear refugee athletes, with your talent and human spirit you are demonstrating what an enrichment\* refugees are for society,” he said. “You had to flee from home because of violence, hunger or just because you were different.” ② Today, we welcome you with open arms and offer you a peaceful home. Welcome to our Olympic community.” Five years ago, in Rio de Janeiro, 10 athletes from four nations made ( ) ③ the first Refugee Olympic Team. The IOC created the team in partnership with UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, to raise awareness of the plight\* of refugees and send a message of hope to fellow refugees and to the world.

“It is something that gives us that hope that the world recognizes us as human beings,” said James Nyang Chiengjiek, ④ who will compete in the 800 metres

race. He was also part of the team in Rio. “Sport has opened the doors for us, and now we are seeing that so many refugees have talent.” As a boy, Chiengjiek fled his home in South Sudan to avoid being recruited as a child soldier and made his way without his parents to the sprawling\* Kakuma refugee settlement in northern Kenya, where his running talent was first discovered.

Normally, incoming athletes are greeted by the roar of the crowd, but due to COVID-19 countermeasures\* that mean spectators are unable to attend, this year the stadium was strangely quiet, turning the ceremony largely into a TV event watched by millions around the globe. UN High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi, who is in Tokyo this week to support the team, described watching the Refugee Olympic Team enter Tokyo’s Olympic Stadium as a moment of immense pride for him and all of UNHCR. “To see these refugee athletes honoured and applauded on the Olympic stage was a significant moment for representation of the world’s more than 82 million displaced people, and a reminder\* to the world that, given the opportunity to pursue their dreams and passions, refugees are powerful contributors to society.”<sup>⑤</sup>

UNHCR has worked closely with the IOC since 1994 to provide access to sport for young people affected by displacement\*. In that time, global forced displacement has risen steadily and currently affects more than 82 million people around the world. In the run up to Tokyo, the IOC supported 56 promising individuals with Refugee Athlete Scholarships to help them in their qualification efforts. The final team of 29 met a number of criteria, including holding refugee status as confirmed by UNHCR, and a high level of performance in their particular sport as confirmed by the IOC. By country of origin, the most — nine athletes — come from Syria, which has been plagued by conflict since 2011.<sup>⑥</sup> Five previously lived in Iran, four in South Sudan and three in Afghanistan. Other countries of origin include Eritrea, Iraq, the Republic of the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cameroon, Sudan and Venezuela.

<sup>⑦a)</sup> Gabriyesos, 23, fled fighting in Eritrea at age 12, making an extraordinary

trek\* northwards across Sudan and Egypt, including crossing part of a desert on foot, to reach Israel, where he sought refugee status. He now lives and trains in Tel Aviv, where he runs with a local club. Initially\* Gabriyesos ran shorter distances — 3,000 m, 5,000 m, 10,000 m and the half-marathon — before attempting the marathon. In March, he ran in only his second official marathon, finishing in a fast time of 2:10:55, which is under the Olympic marathon qualifying time. “Giving up isn’t me,” he said in an interview before the Games.

This will also be the second Olympics for swimmer Mardini, 23, who will compete in the 100 metres butterfly. Originally from Damascus, Mardini was a competitive swimmer who represented Syria in international meets. But as the conflict in her country worsened, she and her sister left in 2015 to try to get to Europe. From Turkey, Mardini boarded a small boat for the 10-kilometer trip to a Greek island that was supposed to take 45 minutes. When the motor on the rubber dinghy, meant for six or seven people but carrying 20, broke, she and her sister were among those who got into the water and swam to lighten the load and bring the boat safely to shore. Mardini eventually made her way on foot and by bus to Berlin, Germany, where she now lives. Like other athletes, she said sport gave her life meaning and direction during her adjustment. “I tell my story because I want people to understand that sport saved my life,” she said.

Now a UNHCR Goodwill Ambassador, one of her main messages is that refugees are normal people who have been forced to flee their homes due to circumstances outside their control. “I think it’s a great opportunity to represent millions (of refugees) around the world, to represent that those people are normal and have dreams,” Mardini said. “I also want to remind everyone that refugees are still in the camps, and they really do need our help.”

Malcolm Foster. “Refugee athletes stride into global spotlight as Tokyo Games begin,” *UNHCR/AsiaPacific*, July 23, 2021 (<https://www.unhcr.org/news/stories/2021/7/60-faced-14/refugee-athletes-stride-global-spotlight-tokyo-games-begin.html>) より作成

\* [注]

**persecution:** unfair or cruel treatment over a long period of time because of race, religion, or political beliefs

**exuberant:** full of energy, excitement and happiness

**emblazoned** > **emblazon:** to print or decorate something in a very clear way

**enrichment:** to improve the quality of something, often by adding something to it

**plight:** a difficult and sad situation

**sprawling:** spreading over a large area

**countermeasures** > **countermeasure:** an action designed to reduce the effect of something harmful

**reminder:** something that helps someone remember

**displacement:** to force somebody away from their home or position

**trek:** to walk a long distance, usually over land such as hills, mountains, or forests

**initially:** at the beginning

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、カッコ内に入る適切な単語を a) ~ d) の中から 1 つ選び記号で答えなさい。

a) up                      b) of                      c) from                      d) in

問 4 下線部④について、James Nyang Chiengjiek が難民となったきっかけを日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。

問 5 下線部⑤について、ア)同じ意味の単語を本文から英語でそのまま抜き出しなさい。イ)また現在のその数を日本語で答えなさい。

問 6 下線部⑥を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 7 下線部⑦a)および⑦b)について、それぞれのア)出身地、イ)現在の居住地を日本語で答えなさい。

II 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

It's the Dragon Boat Festival in early summer and Xiang Yang and his wife are sitting outside their house in Ma'an village, playing with their grandson. In front of them is a steep, bare slope, all that remains of most of the village's rice fields, which collapsed into the valley 20 years ago. Landslides\* happen frequently in the region — one last year killed six people — but Xiang has declined a government offer to relocate\* to the city. “City people have to pay for water, for vegetables, for electricity, even for using the toilet, but a countryside man like me doesn't need to pay for any of these,” says Xiang, 47, pointing out that it may be hard to find a job at the relocation center. “Whether you're a villager or a city dweller\*, you have to travel far away to work as a migrant\* worker anyway, so what's the point?”

Xiang's reluctance\* to move from one of the hundreds of counties in China that the government says are imperiled\* by natural disasters, extreme weather or climate change shows the challenge Beijing faces in carrying out the world's largest state relocation program. Officially called “ecological migration,” it's designed to depopulate\* areas for reasons ranging from the cost of providing infrastructure to remote places, to soil degradation from over-farming, or even making way for a new dam (the 1.3 million people evacuated\* for the Three Gorges Dam's\* reservoir were also “ecological migrants.”) But increasingly, it's residents of towns and villages in the north and west who are feeling the brunt\* of drought, global warming and desertification\*, that are being asked to move.

Few governments outside China have the capability to enforce such mass migrations, putting the world's most populous\* nation in the vanguard of\* a global shift as temperatures rise, populations increase and water and food resources become scarcer. The mixed results from China's experience are a lesson to other countries about the pitfalls\* in creating new towns for those who are displaced. “Resettlement doesn't always have great outcomes for people in

③

terms of their economic fortunes, which have been very tied to their land,” said Sam Geall, acting chief executive officer of China Dialogue and associate fellow at Chatham House who focuses on climate policy. “They often end up in the informal economy after a breakdown of traditional community structures.”

Xiang’s village is in Guizhou, the province with China’s biggest ecological migration program, which set a target to move 2 million people between 2012 and 2020. It’s one of the nation’s poorest areas, where tens of millions lived in mountainous areas with little arable\* land. The geology, deforestation\* and climate change combined to turn as much as 3 million hectares (7.4 million acres) of the province into a rocky desert. Last year, Guizhou suffered its worst floods in 60 years and 54 people died or went missing due to natural hazards.

“I couldn’t find any flat land where the soil is thick and fertile,” said 43-year-old Yu Fei, who used to live in a village in Changshun county. “I had to use my fingers to feel around in the soil to see where it was rocky or where corn might survive.” Yu accepted the government’s relocation offer four years ago. Her family got two free apartments in Kangshun Relocation Compound, each 70 square meters in size. She owns a restaurant near the new settlement and she’s happy the family moved, though sometimes she misses the old traditions of her village, like the songs and celebrations of the Spring Festival.

Many who embraced relocation already had experience working in cities far from home as part of the nation’s migrant workforce, and they’re happy to have the conveniences of the new relocation centers. <sup>④</sup> “It’s better to move,” said Li, 35, a former migrant worker, who relocated to the Zhengguang Migrant Settlement Complex in northeast Guizhou, where he runs a small package-delivery business. He remembers as a child watching someone die from an injury after an accident in his old hometown because there was no hospital nearby. “Now we have a hospital barely 10 minutes away and my son goes to a school in our residential compound that provides breakfast and lunch,” said Li, who like many people in China, would only give his family name. “When I was a kid, I had to walk for an hour to get to school.”



At a table near the entrance to the new town, recruitment officer Chen Fenping sits waiting to sign up new residents for training. “Anyone who’s keen to find a job will find one,” says Chen. The school trains cooks, electricians, domestic helpers and garment-makers, paying students 40 Yuan a day (about ¥680) during the monthlong course, before introducing them to an employer. She says many villagers find it hard to adapt to the fixed working hours.

⑤

But not everyone relocates voluntarily. China has been uprooting\* communities from their ancestral\* homes and resettling them, sometimes hundreds of kilometers away, for decades. Often, as in the case of the Three Gorges, the exodus\* is compulsory. But even when it’s supposed to be voluntary, overzealous\* officials sometimes put pressure on residents to leave in order to meet Communist Party goals. “I received a call from the village chief, who told me I had to move without giving any reason,” said Chen Minglan, 54. “The next thing I know is my vegetable garden has been destroyed without my consent.” Chen is from an ethnic minority group and is only able to write her name in Chinese. She stays at home, taking care of her grandchildren, while her husband works on a construction site in the eastern province of Zhejiang, 1,300 kilometers away.

More than 4,000 families have moved to the Zhengguang complex since 2019, yet it has an air of emptiness. Most of the people around are women, children, or seniors. Many of the men are working far away in the big cities. Ties to their old village homes can be seen in the traditional ethnic blue hats the women wear to the market, balancing a bamboo basket on their shoulders. A former village doctor in his 80s sits at a table outside his apartment building, selling herbs gathered in the mountains.

These old village ways often sit uncomfortably with city authorities. Last year, resident Chen Minglan secretly planted cucumbers on a slope behind her apartment. Her clandestine\* vegetable plot was destroyed by community managers. The Guizhou Ecological Migration Bureau didn’t respond to a request

for comment. Surveys at two of Guizhou's ecological resettlement locations by Guizhou University of Finance and Economics show that because of language and cultural barriers and other obstacles to integration, 79% of migrants ended up without stable jobs.<sup>⑥</sup> Almost three-quarters of respondents cited the break-up of their old networks because villagers were sent to different places.

The government has said the programs are important, not just to protect people from natural disasters, but to support poverty alleviation\*. As the Chinese Communist Party celebrates its centenary\* this month, it claims to have lifted 100 million people out of poverty by the end of 2020, many of them in climate-fragile regions.<sup>⑦</sup> "The ecological migration project helps to transfer rural populations to the cities and towns, to promote infrastructure construction, to expand the city scale, to strengthen urban economic vitality and to accelerate the pace of urbanization," China's National Rural Revitalization Bureau says.

Propaganda slogans endorsing\* this idea and quoting President Xi Jinping are everywhere in Guizhou. "We will resolutely\* win the battle against poverty," reads a sign painted on a wall in Xiang's village of Ma'an. But relocation is not a silver bullet\* for poverty. "A lot of the policies are based on the understanding that urbanization in a certain way is inherently good and the right way to reduce poverty," said Andrew Stokols, a former Fulbright Fellow who studied the effects of forced relocation in western China. But are they "actually are out of poverty or just owning a new home?"

The reality is that most of China's migrants left their villages long ago for economic reasons. In Ma'an, Xiang Yang's three children all left to work or study in the city and don't plan to return. His neighbor moved to a nearby town, returning for the holiday only to visit his 82-year-old mother, Tang Wanmei, who refuses to leave and plays traditional folk songs each day at full volume on a loudspeaker. "I'm so old now," says Tang, sitting in a bamboo chair facing the mountains. "I am happy just living here."

*Bloomberg, The Japan Times, July 18, 2021 より作成*

\* [注]

**landslides** > **landslide**: a mass of earth, rock, etc. that falls down the slope of a mountain

**relocate**: to move to another place

**dweller**: a person who lives in a particular place

**migrant**: a person who moves from one place to another in order to find work or better living conditions

**reluctance**: not wanting to do something

**imperiled** > **imperil**: to put something/somebody in danger

**depopulate**: to reduce the number of people living in a place

**evacuated** > **evacuate**: to move people from a place of danger to a safer place

**Three Gorges Dam's** > **Three Gorges Dam**: 中国の湖北省にある三峡ダム

**brunt**: to experience the worst part of something

**desertification**: the process by which land changes into desert

**populous**: where a large number of people live

**in the vanguard of**: involved in the most recent changes

**pitfalls** > **pitfall**: a likely problem in a situation

**arable**: suitable for or used for growing crops

**deforestation**: a process in which all the trees in a large area are cut down

**uprooting** > **uproot**: to make someone leave a place where they have been living for a long time

**ancestral** > **ancestor**: a relative who lived a long time ago

**exodus**: a situation in which many people leave a place at the same time

**overzealous**: showing too much energy or enthusiasm

**clandestine**: done secretly or kept secret

**alleviation**: to make something less severe

**centenary:** the 100th anniversary of an event

**endorsing** > **endorse:** to say publicly that you support a person or action

**resolutely:** in a way that is strong and determined

**silver bullet:** a fast and effective solution to a serious problem

問 1 下線部①を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2 下線部②の原因とされているものを、この段落から日本語で3つ答えなさい。

問 3 下線部③について、本文の内容に合致するものをa)～d)の中から2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- a) 移住政策は人々に大きな経済的利益をもたらす。
- b) 移住政策は人々に大きな経済的利益をもたらさない。
- c) 経済的利益は土地を所有していることと結びついている。
- d) 経済的利益は土地を所有していることとは結びつかない。

問 4 下線部④の事例をこの段落から日本語で2つ挙げなさい。

問 5 下線部⑤を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 6 下線部⑥の理由を示す箇所を、この段落から英語のまま抜き出しなさい。

問 7 下線部⑦を、it が何を指すのか明らかにしながら日本語に訳しなさい。

問 8 下線部⑧の内容を日本語で簡潔に答えなさい。