

2024（令和6）年度

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英 語

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10：30～12：10

教養学部

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1～10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。

Determined to resist a European Union plan to spread the burden of migrants and asylum seekers around the continent, Poland's prime minister, Mateusz Morawiecki, says his country wants to ensure that "Poles can safely walk the streets," so it will not take in foreigners it does not want. At the same time, in central Poland, a tiny village with only 200 residents is preparing for the arrival of 6,000 workers from Asia at a vast, newly built housing compound. The workers are needed by a petroleum company controlled by Mr. Morawiecki's right-wing government. <sup>①</sup> The state-controlled oil company PKN Orlen needs them to build a new petrochemical plant that is vital for its expansion plans. Around 100 have already arrived, and the rest will follow soon, vastly outnumbering\* residents of the village, Biala.

"Some people say this is a bit too much and are worried," said Krzysztof Szczawinski, the elected head of Biala and one of five local farmers who agreed to lease their land for the new housing compound and construction storage. But because the workers are expected to leave when their work is finished, he added, "there is no real negative feeling," even though voters in Biala mostly support Poland's conservative governing party, Law and Justice. That populist political force came to power in 2015 by taking a tough stand against foreign migrants seeking work.

The gulf between the government's diatribes\* against unwanted migrants and the open-armed approach to foreign workers reflects a wide chasm\* separating the imperatives\* of politics and economics in Poland and many other European countries. Jakub Zgorzelski, a manager overseeing the sprawling camp for foreign laborers, said he had no trouble persuading local farmers to give up their crops and lease their land for the workers' compound. One initially demanded more money and refused but, fearful of missing out on the cash, finally came around. "Money talks loudest," Mr. Zgorzelksi said.

<sup>③</sup>

Rejecting the European Union's efforts to get member states to take in some of the migrants arriving in Greece and Italy by sea from North Africa, Mr. Morawiecki has denounced what he called a "diktat\* that is aimed at changing Europe culturally." For Orlen's expansion plans to stay on track, however, <sup>④</sup> cultural differences have had to be embraced.

The foreign workers' compound in Biala was built in only a few months from 2,500 modules that look like shipping containers with windows. It has four separate kitchens to meet the distinct and decidedly un-Polish dietary needs of the workers — Filipinos who share the Roman Catholic faith of most Poles but not their taste for cabbage and potato, Hindus from India, and a large contingent of Muslims from Bangladesh, Pakistan and Turkmenistan who do not eat pork, a Polish staple.

Poland's economy is reviving now that Covid lockdowns have ended, but its <sup>⑤</sup> pool of working-age people is shrinking, and like much of Europe, it is short of workers. But when it looks at the violent unrest that convulsed France after the shooting in late June of a French teenager of Algerian and Moroccan descent, it sees more reasons to restrict immigration. The riots "are the consequences of the policies of uncontrolled migration," the Polish prime minister said this month. "We don't want scenes like this on Polish streets," Mr. Morawiecki added, seizing on the upheaval\* to attack the government's liberal critics ahead of a critical election for a new Parliament in October.

Neither the governing Law and Justice party nor the main opposition force, Civic Platform, want to be seen as soft on immigration, but both want the <sup>⑥</sup> economy to keep growing, which will require finding new sources of labor from abroad. Poland has the biggest economy in Eastern and Central Europe (excluding Russia), but one of the fastest-shrinking populations among the 27 members of the European Union. Slawomir Wawrzynski, the head of the relatively wealthy district that includes the village of Biala along with other small settlements and a huge petroleum facility, complained that labor shortages had crimped\* local development. "We have money to build roads and buildings but

we don't have the manpower to get the work done," he said. "We need foreign workers."

Orlen, the state-controlled oil company, put the new plant project — expected to cost more than \$3 billion—in the hands of a South Korean-Spanish engineering consortium, which in turn sought cheap labor from Asia to supplement hard-to-find Polish workers. A welder\* from Lucknow in northern India said he was being paid \$3 an hour — far more than he earned in India but half of Poland's minimum wage. He said he had encountered no hostility from Polish people and felt more welcome in Poland than he did during a previous job in Algeria.

Orlen, which is controlled by a government notorious for stoking\* anti-foreigner sentiment, is now providing funding to support an anti-discrimination campaign sponsored by the local police force. The campaign, called "Respect has no color," is a far cry from the message embraced by the governing party's leader, Jaroslaw Kaczynski, who ahead of elections in 2015 warned voters that his opponents would open the floodgates to migrants who carry "very dangerous diseases long absent from Europe," including "all sorts of parasites and protozoa\*."

The party has curbed some its most virulent\* anti-foreigner messaging but is still promoting itself as the only reliable defender of Polish values and culture against unwelcome intrusions\*, whether from bureaucrats\* in Brussels or desperate migrants trying to sneak\* into Europe in search of a better life. The war in Ukraine sent more than a million refugees, nearly all women and children, into Poland. But that has ended up exacerbating\* the labor crunch\* because many Ukrainian men who were working on Polish construction sites and in factories have returned home to fight. And the broader demographic\* decline is shrinking the pool of Poles willing to do manual labor.

Higgins, Andrew. "Poland Doesn't Want Migrants, but These Foreign Workers Are Welcome." *The New York Times*, July 15, 2023 より作成

\* [注]

**outnumbering** > **outnumber**: to be larger in number than another group

**diatribes** > **diatribe**: a long and angry speech or piece of writing  
attacking and criticizing somebody or something

**chasm**: a very big difference between two people or groups

**imperatives** > **imperative**: very important and needing immediate  
attention or action

**diktat**: an order given by a government, for example, that people must  
obey

**upheaval**: a big change that causes a lot of worry and problems

**crimped** > **crimp**: to limit the growth or development of something

**welder**: a person whose job is fusing materials together

**stoking** > **stoke**: to make people feel something more strongly

**protozoa** > **protozoan**: a very small organism with only one cell

**virulent**: showing strong negative and bitter feelings

**intrusions** > **intrusion**: the act of going into a place or becoming  
involved in a situation where you are not wanted  
or do not belong

**bureaucrats** > **bureaucrat**: an official working in an organization or a  
government department

**sneak**: to go somewhere secretly

**exacerbating** > **exacerbate**: to make something worse

**crunch**: severe shortage

**demographic**: relating to human populations and the information collected  
about them

問 1 下線部①の単語にもっとも意味の近い語を、これより後の部分から英語のまま抜き出さない。

問 2 下線部②はいかなる出来事を指しているのか、具体的な数字を示しながら日本語で説明しなさい。

問 3 下線部③が意味することを、本文の内容に即して日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。

問 4 下線部④にもっとも意味の近い単語を一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

a) abandon      b) retire      c) continue      d) turn

問 5 下線部⑤を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 6 下線部⑥の語と反対の意味の単語を一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

a) tolerant      b) tough      c) progressive      d) easy

問 7 下線部⑦について、キャンペーンの名称を英語のまま抜き出さない。

問 8 下線部⑧とポーランドにおける人手不足の関係を、日本語で説明しなさい。

## II 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

Japan enacted\* a law to promote LGBT understanding last Friday after months of debate, but for some activists, the discussions did as much to entrench\* existing discrimination as encourage more open attitudes. And while pushback\* against the legislation has mostly come from conservative circles ① raising concerns over threats to the family unit, the debate also fomented\* culture war arguments over entry by transgender people into sex-segregated\* spaces such as bathrooms and the traditional public baths frequented by much of the population. For many activists and supporters, the issue over bathhouse entry, with critics raising the specter\* of men posing as transgender entering women's baths, was a mostly manufactured concern that saw the debate over the law become increasingly charged and contributed to it being watered down in critical respects.

Perhaps most problematic was that the version of the law that finally passed includes a clause, added at a late stage, pledging to “take heed\* that all citizens can live with peace of mind.” The clause's inclusion has been interpreted as a show of deference\* to the feelings of the majority in a law originally conceived to promote the understanding of sexual minorities. Condemnation came from the Japan Alliance for LGBT Legislation, which said the clause is “capable of doing huge damage to the LGBT community” due to its potential for overriding\* progressive local legislation to ban discrimination. Minori Tokieda, a transgender woman and representative of activist group Rainbow Tokyo Kita Ward, said the new law “really narrows understanding, and propagates\* a one-sided idea of acceptance.” “It seems to be saying, the government will allow certain kinds of understanding, but not others, and that they could be at odds with\* the kind sought by groups meant to represent minorities,” she said. While there may ③ have been isolated cases of people pretending to be transgender to commit sexual crimes, “groups calling for the safety of women and children use those cases to

exclude transgender people and oppose LGBT legislation,” she argued.

Among the groups to welcome the clause is Save Women’s Space jp, an organization that has voiced concerns that the promotion of transgender rights could compromise the rights of women. The group says it has compiled\* 53 cases from 2004 through March 2023 of incidents caused by men posing as women in gendered spaces including bathrooms and bathhouses. In its statement, the group, which is calling for the LGBT understanding law to be scrapped and a law passed to protect women’s spaces instead, also praised legal provisions accompanying the clause that it said were “equivalent to stating women and children’s safety is also important.” But for Tokieda, the issue of transgender people using bathhouses “isn’t really in keeping with reality” in the first place. “I can’t go to a women’s or a men’s bath, so I’ve given up on going to those kinds of public baths,”<sup>④</sup> she said, arguing that many transgender people are unlikely to want to show their bodies in such public spaces because they “may feel uncomfortable in some ways.”

But regardless of the number of actual cases of transgender women using public baths, debate over the law has already had an effect on the Japanese bathing industry.<sup>⑤</sup> Onsen hot springs and sento bathhouses are a mainstay of Japanese culture, and though historically mixed-sex bathing was not uncommon, the vast majority now segregate the sexes. The industry body Japan Onsen Association said it has received “many opinions asking us to oppose the LGBT understanding law”<sup>⑥</sup> over what it described as “concerns that people with men’s bodies who identify as women could enter the women’s bathing area.” And while it conceded\* that it had investigated whether to draw up a response, the association ultimately chose not to, noting that it is not a political organization. “A conclusion was reached that we will not put forward views on support or opposition to the formulation of specific laws,” said Yutaka Seki, an association official.

While voices in Japan’s transgender community maintain that public bathing



facilities are effectively inaccessible\* to them, rising acceptance of transgender people in other countries and Japan's gradual lifting of coronavirus border rules to inbound tourism and other foreign nationals could yet complicate matters. A mid-April incident at a Tokyo bathhouse underlined the risks. There, a Japanese woman in her 30s complained to staff that a foreign pre-operative\* transgender woman had entered the same outdoor bath as her with two other women. The bathhouse then called the police, a measure it said it takes as a matter of process when problems arise. The transgender woman was taken to a police station, where police eventually decided not to arrest her because her ID showed she was female and she had come with two others, according to the Japanese woman who complained.

While the transgender woman at the center of the case could not be reached for comment, the woman who reported her said she had never been interested in gender issues before the incident. She also blamed both the bathhouse's approach and the government's lack of clarity on gender issues for allowing the situation to arise. "If this is okay in the future, then there could be more women like me who have to see things they don't want to. . . I love going to bathhouses but this incident has made it so that I don't want to go to any at all," she said.

The bathhouse, whose rules do not allow customers to wear bathing suits in its facilities, said it was "sorry to everyone involved in the case" and that if the government were to set down "clear rules or laws on transgender people, then we would formulate our response based on those."

Peter Masheter. "FOCUS: Japan LGBT law watered down amid culture war on transgender issues." *KYODO NEWS*, June 21, 2023 より作成

\* [注]

**enacted** > **enact**: to pass a law, to put something into practice

**entrench**: to establish something very strongly so that it is very difficult to change

**pushback**: the act of opposing or resisting a plan, an idea or a change

**fomented** > **foment**: to create trouble or violence or make it worse

**sex-segregated**: kept separate or treated differently according to sex

**the specter**: something that causes fear or worry

**take heed**: pay attention to something and be careful about it

**deference**: behavior that shows that you respect somebody or something

**overriding** > **override**: to use your authority to reject somebody's decision

**propagates** > **propagate**: to spread an idea, a belief or a piece of information among many people

**be at odds with**: to not agree with someone or something

**compiled** > **compile**: to collect information and arrange it in a book, report, or list

**conceded** > **concede**: to admit that something is true

**inaccessible**: impossible or extremely difficult to get to

**pre-operative**: connected with the period before a medical operation

問 1 下線部①の人びとが法案に反対する理由を日本語で答えなさい。

問 2 下線部②の内容を示す箇所を、この段落から英語でそ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について、その理由を日本語で答えなさい。

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、その理由を本文に即して日本語で答えなさい。

問 7 下線部⑦について、そのような事態が生じた背景を本文に即して a)～d)の中から二つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- a) Japanese government lifted coronavirus border rules so that Japanese people could enjoy bathhouses more often.
- b) There has been a rising acceptance of transgender people in other countries.
- c) Inbound tourism attracts more and more foreign nationals to bathing facilities in Japan.
- d) Foreign nationals living in Japan call for Japanese government to accept transgender people in bathhouses.