

2022年度 経済学部 一般選抜 問題訂正

教科・科目	ページ	設問	誤	→	正
英語	15	Ⅲ 28	～ [28] in Paragraph ④ ?	→	～ [28] in Paragraph ③ ?
英語	16	Ⅲ 32	～ [32] in Paragraph ⑧ ?	→	～ [32] in Paragraph ⑦ ?
英語	16	Ⅲ 33 34 35	4行目 ～ the author <u>world</u>	→	～ the author <u>would</u>

問題文 I, II, III は解答を一つずつ選び, マークシートに記入しなさい。

I . Read the following article and answer the questions as indicated.

“Minimalism: Less is Better”

by Clare Yermesse (2020)

① Minimalism is a movement whose time has arrived. From Japan to the US and Europe, people in various countries have fallen under the spell of Marie Kondo, who encouraged us to simplify our lives by cleaning up our homes and limiting our material possessions to only those that “spark joy” in our lives. On her television show, she would go into the homes of American families who typically had never-ending piles of stuff in every corner of their homes, and [1] their possessions. The thrill of the *KonMari Method* was clear. By greatly reducing

material possessions, people found they became more relaxed, happier, and saw their family relationships improve.

② Reducing possessions, however, is only one step in the transition to a minimalist lifestyle. In adopting this philosophy, many people choose to [2] their most important consumption choices: home size and location and modes of transportation, for example. Some [3] their giant homes in the suburbs and live instead in a city-center apartment one fraction the size. Others opt to use public transportation or cycle to work, allowing families to get rid of their second car, or even [4] the need for one at all. Taken even further, some people choose to live in mobile homes or camping vans that allow their owners to live anywhere at any time.

③ The minimalist lifestyle reflects our sense of responsibility to the planet. Personal consumption impacts the broader environment and community in profound ways. For example, shopping at farmers markets for local produce and bread not only improves your diet, but also reduces the creation of waste. For most people a single food choice might [5]. However, great long-term benefits can follow because it can reduce dependency upon global transportation networks to bring food to your plate. Ultimately, purchasing fewer things means that less will have to be produced and, over time, less waste will result. These environmental benefits can and should be calculated.

④ Indeed, many people who choose minimalism do so because of the financial stress caused by overconsuming. Many were once shopaholics. They lived paycheck to paycheck and relied on credit cards just to make ends meet. In fact, today the average adult in the US and the UK has unsecured loans or credit card debt of over \$5,000 and, according to the US Federal Reserve, fully one quarter of all US adults have no savings for retirement. People often forget that it is not just the desire to buy more that keeps people poor, but there are also costs just for keeping and storing the things they have, including phone subscriptions, insurance and taxes, as well as cleaning and maintenance costs. At its heart, minimalism promotes basic financial health. As such, any responsible government would adopt policies that embody some of the principles of minimalism. [6]

⑤ Minimalism has the capacity to correct some of the economic disparities that exist in the world today. [7] a certain portion of their consumption, more resources might be freed to provide for the truly poor in developing countries. The rich can and should restrain their global environmental footprint, if not from moral considerations, then from self-interest. If developing nations continue to be ravaged for resources to supply the rich with new devices, one can see how global migrations and the outbreaks of disease might well follow.

⑥ Some claim that if we all lived minimalist lifestyles the global economy would crash because there would be no consumer spending to keep supply chains running and local stores open. However, minimalists never advocate the end of consumption. Instead, [8]. By consuming conscientiously, we can support ethically produced and locally sourced goods over those which are mass-produced by the lowest bidder. Cumulatively, each individual decision will produce considerable national economic benefits, as local manufacturing and family-based businesses will revive when consumers reject multinational corporations.

⑦ Minimalism is not in itself a political movement, though its critics usually paint it as a radical, anti-capitalist movement. Minimalists have no problems with individual ownership of property or the accumulation of wealth. What they object to is conspicuous consumption as a means of social display. We live in an age where quiet virtues like saving for the future and being responsible to one's neighbors have become unfashionable. Yet, as Jason Rodrigues has explained, "The US minimalist movement represents an increasingly popular critical reflection on the ills of consumerism and an effort to forge new ways of living amidst consumer capitalism." For most national governments, [9] achieve to uproot the inequalities of our consumerist society would be a major step forward.

Answer the questions [1]—[9] as indicated.

1. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [1] in Paragraph ①? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (1) on the mark sheet.
 1. calculate the costs for upgrading
 2. guide them to make decisions about
 3. help the owners to rearrange
 4. work with them to expand

- 2, 3, 4. From the expressions below, choose the most suitable expression to fill in the gaps marked [2], [3], and [4] in Paragraph ②. Each expression can only be used once. Fill in the corresponding slots under the numbers marked (2), (3) and (4) on the mark sheet.
 1. eliminate
 2. give up
 3. make good
 4. take stock of
 5. wipe off

5. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [5] in Paragraph ③? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (5) on the mark sheet.
 1. appear very meaningful
 2. bring many disadvantages
 3. make life-changing differences
 4. seem absolutely insignificant

6. Which of the following best expresses the author's **main idea** in paragraph ④? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (6) on the mark sheet.
 1. Consuming less has financial benefits.
 2. Most people are happier with fewer things.
 3. People have become addicted to consuming.
 4. Storage costs are hidden financial strains.

7. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [7] in Paragraph ⑤?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (7) on the mark sheet.
1. Might the rich extend
 2. Need the global elite reduce
 3. Were the rich to go without
 4. Would the poor gain
8. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [8] in Paragraph ⑥?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (8) on the mark sheet.
1. their focus is on reinforcing global supply chains
 2. they argue for simply reusing what we have
 3. they say we must buy only high-quality products
 4. they want to focus on what impacts our money might have
9. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [9] in Paragraph ⑦?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (9) on the mark sheet.
1. however minimalism will
 2. whatever minimalism can
 3. whenever minimalism might
 4. whichever minimalism may

II. Read the following article and answer the questions as indicated.

“Minimalism: Small-Minded?”

by Winnie D. Morstuf (2021)

① A superficial examination of minimalism reveals only its positive face. This modern, family-centered philosophy encourages living only with the things you need. Certainly, if living with less stuff can be shown to relieve stress, which some studies indeed demonstrate, then minimalism is a sound and worthwhile movement. Yet deeper reflection reveals the truth: behind the appearance of virtue lies a cult-like ideology [10] restricting our social interactions and installing new social norms.

② The chief appeal of minimalism is its perceived benefit to the environment. By consuming less, we are told, we are saving the planet. But is this true? Unfortunately, there is a lot more to consider than most minimalists admit. To begin with, we need to understand the impact that sharp reductions in global consumption would have on developing countries, whose economies are often reliant on exporting primary commodities which later become consumer goods. People in these countries might be forgiven for strongly criticizing the rich who simply chose to abandon them. As a result, they [11] more precious natural resources to make up for the losses.

③ People often point to the environmental benefits of minimalizing consumption. True, working out minimalism's environmental costs and benefits is imperative. Yet these are harder to calculate in real life than some might believe. Going to the farmers market or local shop will not solve all our trading problems. Economies of scale mean that big really can be beautiful: massive operations can often produce far more with far less waste. Moreover, [12]. Nations need to adopt measures that reflect their unique geography, available resources, and varying circumstances.

④ Logically, the government should be encouraging mass consumption, not encouraging people to reduce it. Domestic consumption is the primary driver of growth in GDP. Scale is also important. Tidying up one rich person's house is a minor adjustment involving a single decision-maker. Tidying up a whole nation's consumption stream involves a myriad of political and economic questions to which there are simply no right answers.

⑤ Indeed, political questions would naturally follow from the adoption of minimalism on a wider scale. Do we really want to reverse international integration to the point where nations will resort to armed conflict in their attempts to become self-sufficient? Should governments legislate which trading partners are suitable? How would they do this? And how would truly "minimalist" consumption be calculated? With the domestic consumer in mind? Or the many producers or traders whose efforts created the products involved? [13]

⑥ To be clear, the minimalist movement is powered by the shift to an Internet-based economy and society. So, no matter how many possessions a minimalist removes from their living environment, the computer and smartphone are never absent. These devices let us do without framed photographs, DVDs, and books. However, most people fail to recognize the hidden costs and massive energy demands of storing things in this way. The Internet allows people to [14] "things" because virtual versions are only a mouse-click or screen tap away. In theory, people never need more than two toilet paper rolls in the house because, of course, companies will hand over the next roll with free same-day delivery. In reality, the costs are only shifted elsewhere.

⑦ It is important to recognize how minimalism has become its own kind of conspicuous consumption. In mid-2020 there were some 18 million images on Instagram with the hashtag "minimalism." Most are by self-proclaimed fashion gurus who take selfies showing off their \$800 all-white sneakers. In one of the most ridiculous things ever heard, high-end makeup companies somehow [15] selling their "minimalist foundations," which are valued for making people appear as if they have no makeup on. It seems the minimalist emperor really has no clothes!

⑧ Finally, several American minimalists have spoken about the potential of the movement to make a “radical change” in the current consumerist society we live in. What they fail to see is that minimalism is in fact a privilege, [16]. The poor are not able to throw away things so easily, as they might need them in the future and cannot repurchase them. Refugees who are forced to flee their homes will cry as they decide what they can bring with them and what they must leave behind. If these people are giving up their possessions, it is not because of some selfish idea that removing objects from their lives will ultimately make them happier and improve their relationships. [17] If minimalists really want to make a change, they should stop worrying about their Instagram accounts and begin arguing for a more equitable society in which people consume in proportion to their needs.

Answer the questions [10] – [22] as indicated.

10. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [10] in Paragraph ①?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (10) on the mark sheet.
1. that constitutes on
 2. that stresses on
 3. with the intent to
 4. with the aim of
11. Together, the five words below fill the gap at [11] in Paragraph ②.
Which word **must come third** in order for the words to complete a grammatical sentence? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (11) on the mark sheet.
1. destroy
 2. have
 3. might
 4. to
 5. well

12. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [12] in Paragraph ③? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (12) on the mark sheet.
1. increasing scale to maximize production is inevitable
 2. long-distance trade is not necessarily bad for the environment
 3. nations should be adopting harmonized policies
 4. standardizing environmental calculations is a first step
13. Which of the following issues is **NOT** raised in paragraph ⑤? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (13) on the mark sheet.
1. Environmentalism
 2. Globalization
 3. International conflicts
 4. National economic policies
14. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [14] in Paragraph ⑥? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (14) on the mark sheet.
1. get rid off their lives
 2. get rid their lives of
 3. rid their lives of
 4. rid their lives off
15. Which of the following logically fills the gap at [15] in Paragraph ⑦? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (15) on the mark sheet.
1. break the bank
 2. get cleaned up
 3. make a killing
 4. take a hit
16. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [16] in Paragraph ⑧? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (16) on the mark sheet.
1. and an obligation that we should encourage all to bear
 2. limited only to the wealthy in the developed countries
 3. one that only Americans can take advantage of
 4. which everyone of any nationality can share

17. Which one of the following words from the underlined phrase in Paragraph ⑧ is **naturally stressed** when spoken? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (17) on the mark sheet.

1. it
2. is
3. not
4. because
5. of
6. some

18, 19, 20. Look at the statements below. Then, based on **BOTH** articles, under the corresponding number (18), (19), and (20), fill in

Slot 1, if only Clare Yermess would agree with that statement

Slot 2, if only Winnie D. Morstuff would agree with that statement

Slot 3, if both authors would agree with that statement

Slot 4, if neither author would agree with that statement

18. Government policies to reduce consumption should be implemented.

19. Minimalism impacts the rich unfairly.

20. Calculating the environmental costs and benefits of minimalism is essential.

21. Which one of the following words has a **different stress** (アクセント) **pattern** from the others? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (21) on the mark sheet.

1. architecture
2. deplorable
3. equitable
4. minimalism
5. synthesis

22. Each of the following is a verb-noun pair. Which one of the following pairs of words has the **same stress** (アクセント) **pattern**? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (22) on the mark sheet.

1. deliver (v) – delivery (n)
2. imitate (v) – imitation (n)
3. proclaim (v) – proclamation (n)
4. record (v) – record (n)

III. Read the following article and answer the questions as indicated.

“Fashion Waste: Outsized?”

by Anne Derwahn (2020)

① Fashion has become a monster whose environmental costs are simply too high. According to the United Nations Alliance for Sustainable Fashion, the fashion industry contributes \$2.4 trillion to global manufacturing and employs over 75 million people worldwide. [23]. The United Nations Development Program estimated that 100 billion garments were produced in 2014 alone, a figure twice that of a decade earlier, and enough to provide every person on the planet with fourteen items of clothing. [24]. By one estimate, overall apparel consumption will continue to rise by 63%, from 62 million tons in 2017, to 102 million tons in 2030, an equivalent of 500 billion T-shirts. [25]. Closets inevitably become full, followed by trash bins and landfill sites. Analysts suggest that today’s consumers only keep their clothing items for half as long as they did 15 years ago, even treating their cheapest clothes as “nearly disposable”.

② The statistics tell a depressing story. Globally, the industry created 92 million tons of fashion waste in 2015. Developed countries played an outsize role. For example, the volume of clothes Americans threw away rose over 20 years from 7 million to 9 million tons in 2015, with the vast majority going directly to landfills. Similarly, the EU has seen clothing purchases increase by over 40% between 1996 and 2015; yet of the roughly 6 million tons of new clothing consumed in 2015, more than 30% have not been used for over a year, and of those discarded, more than 50% end up buried or burnt as trash. [26]

③ If waste disposal were the only cost involved, that would already be enough to convince most people that action needs to be taken. [27] The industry also damages the environment at every stage of production. Take cotton, for example, the world’s most consumed fabric. Cotton production is water intensive and relies heavily on pesticides. While only 2.4% of the world’s farming land is planted with cotton, 24% of the world’s insecticides and 11% of pesticides are used to grow it. Furthermore, garments usually travel vast distances to reach their destination.

Complex supply chains, consumer waste, and intensive farming [28] a heavy carbon footprint. A 2018 study showed that the apparel and footwear industry together account for more than 8% of global climate impacts. That might translate into more greenhouse gas emissions than all international flights and maritime shipping trips combined.

④ What can be done to curb this massive source of pollution, and the accompanying waste of resources? Many responses to other environmental issues call for the introduction of new technologies – to reduce pollution, for example. Yet it is hard to see how technology [29] can help here. Indeed, it is precisely the creations of modern technology – synthetic fibers – which may cause the most difficult problems. Roughly 60% of our clothes now contain these fibers. Yet, from an average 6kg washing load, over 700,000 plastic microfibers could be flushed into rivers and oceans, to be ingested by fish and later by humans. If technology has a part to play, it will be to undo this cycle.

⑤ Nor is it easy to find ways to adjust the market by taxation or regulation. Sure enough, the rights of poor garment workers in developing countries might be better protected by new laws. Yet, restricting excess consumption might be difficult: taxing synthetic garments for their environmental impact might be effective but it is politically awkward. For example, an attempt to introduce a single penny tax on all fast fashion garments in the UK in 2018 was [30], even though it might have raised millions for use in pollution control.

⑥ Nevertheless, we must improve social awareness of these problems. Here, the environmentalists' goals of re-use, reduce, and recycle are worth reconsidering. These days, re-use must mean more than simply shipping off old clothes to Africa, where people are all too easily said to be in need of them. [31] Between them, the USA, UK, Germany, and China account for roughly half of the trade in second-hand clothes today. They reduce their waste by shipping unwanted clothes to poorer countries, mainly in Africa. It seems charitable, but the sizes are often inappropriate, and the clothes are often not ideal. Worse still, the trade undermines the ability of these developing countries to develop industries of their own. Given that textile manufacturing is often the initial step on the ladder to industrialization, this has become a major obstacle.

⑦ Ultimately, we all can, and should, be aware of the recycling possibilities for our clothing. This goes far beyond just turning old clothes into floor cloths. It means advocating and investing in new fabrics which can be readily dissolved and remade. The economics of recycled materials are unappealing at present; recycled polyester, for example, is 10% more expensive compared to fresh materials. Even though, as one leading outdoor brand estimates, recycling saves 75% of the energy needed and 40% of the CO₂ compared to using virgin polyester, companies will make little progress until that key number changes. [32] Both the technology and the economics of recycling need to improve dramatically.

⑧ Nevertheless, while sustainable fashion, quality second-hand clothing, and other alternatives are becoming increasingly available, the burden should not just lie with consumers. Fashion companies must take responsibility. Governments may also contribute through regulations and tax structures. Tackling those global and complex issues requires more than a shift in an individual's shopping habits, it requires a system change.

Answer the questions [23] – [35] as indicated.

23, 24, 25. Which of the sentences would best fill the gaps marked [23], [24], and [25] in Paragraph ①? Each sentence should be used only once. Fill in the corresponding slots under the numbers marked (23), (24) and (25) on the mark sheet.

1. Nor is the pace set to drop
2. The growth in production has been absurd
3. What follows is not hard to guess

26. According to Paragraph ②, roughly what percentage of global fashion waste in 2015 came from the USA? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (26) on the mark sheet.

1. 5%
2. 10%
3. 20%
4. 40%

27. Which of the following sentences would best fill the gap at [27] in Paragraph ③? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (27) on the mark sheet.
1. All that is true.
 2. But it is not.
 3. However, such is enough.
 4. This could be questioned.
28. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [28] in Paragraph ④? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (28) on the mark sheet.
1. bring up
 2. conform to
 3. make for
 4. take up
29. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [29] in Paragraph ④? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (29) on the mark sheet.
1. alone
 2. only
 3. simply
 4. solely
30. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [30] in Paragraph ⑤? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (30) on the mark sheet.
1. abolished
 2. considered
 3. passed
 4. rejected

31. Which of the following would best describe the author's reason for using the phrase underlined at [31] in Paragraph ⑥? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (31) on the mark sheet.
1. to accept the truth of this story
 2. to cast doubt on the truth of this story
 3. to emphasize the poverty in Africa
 4. to give the most common story about Africa
32. Which of the following would best replace the phrase underlined at [32] in Paragraph ⑧? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (32) on the mark sheet.
1. the recycling rate of polyester
 2. the environmental damage of polyester
 3. the energy cost for polyester
 4. the cost of recycled polyester
- 33, 34, 35. Read the three statements below. Then, based on the article, under the corresponding number (33), (34), and (35) on the mark sheet, fill in **slot 1** if you think the author would agree with the statement, or **slot 2** if you think the author would disagree with the statement.
33. Increasing consumer education about sustainable fashion practices is sufficient to reduce fashion waste.
34. Taxing unsustainable clothing production is one remedy to reduce waste.
35. Both natural materials and synthetic materials are damaging to the environment.

IV. 以下の会話文を英語に直して、解答用紙BのIV. のR1, D1, R2, D2と記載されている行に書きなさい。

注意点：

日本語の表現をうまく英語にできない場合は、別の言い方に変えてから英語にしてみましょう。(例) 難解 → 分かりにくい → hard to understand

会話の場面：

小学校の教員RとDがある生徒が起こしたトラブルについて話している。

会話文：

- R1： あら探しをするつもりはないけど、この前の言い方、ちょっと田中さんに失礼だった気がするのですけど。
- D1： でもああいう時は、はっきり言わなければ、親たちは事の重大さに気が付かないわ。
- R2： いくら重大だとしても、親に全ての責任を負わせるのは行き過ぎではないでしょうか。
- D2： 一般的にあんなものを遊び道具として学校に持ち込ませるのは親の不注意だと思う。

V. 以下の設問 (A), (B) の中から一つ選んで, 問題文 I ~ III を基にして, 自分の意見を解答用紙 B の V. 欄に英語で書きなさい。注意点をよく読んでから書くこと。

(A) Should the Japanese government encourage citizens to adopt a minimalist lifestyle? Why or why not?

(B) Should the Japanese government encourage citizens to reduce fashion waste? Why or why not?

注意点:

(1) 箇条書きは不可。

(2) 自分の意見と異なる見解に言及し, それに反論すること。

(3) 問題文 I, II または III で言及されている見解やことがらを最低一つ引用して, 自分の意見をまとめること。引用する際には, 下の例を参考にと。

引用例:

- In her 2010 article “Against Zoos”, Faerrer claims, “Nature is not ours to control”. She argues that However, I strongly disagree with that statement, because
- I agree only to a certain extent with Eve N. Suzuki who argues, “Schools do not protect the rights of students enough” in the essay by Foane (2010). Her claim that X is Y may be true, but
- According to O’Werke (2012, paragraph 7), one option is indirect taxation. Although this argument ...,