

平成 22 年 度

## 問題冊子

教 科	科 目	ページ数
外国語	英語リーディング・ライティング	7

試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。

## 解答の書き方

1. 解答は、すべて別紙解答用紙の所定欄に、はっきりと記入すること。
2. 解答を訂正する場合は、きれいに消してから記入すること。
3. 解答用紙には、解答と志望学部及び受験番号のほかは、いっさい記入しないこと。

## 注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図の後、解答用紙に志望学部及び受験番号を必ず書くこと。
2. 問題の内容についての質問には、いっさい応じないが、その他の用事があるときは、だまって手をあげて、監督者の指示を受けること。
3. 試験終了時には、解答用紙の1ページ目を表にし、机上の右側に置くこと。
4. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

[ I ] 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに日本語で答えなさい。

Cosmetic surgery, also known as “plastic” surgery, is the science of changing the way a person looks by reshaping a part of the body. Cosmetic surgery also includes replacing the skin of people who have been burned and replacing the hair that some people lose as they grow older. The science of beauty has changed with time, but the desire for beauty remains the same. This chapter will discuss how fashions have changed and how these changes have led to the new modern age of cosmetic surgery.

People have always had the desire to look more beautiful and fashionable. Whatever their age, size, or shape, people have followed fashion in order to look more attractive. In the 1800s, for example, American women in New York began to admire the fashions of Paris. In fact, French fashions were once so popular that American dressmakers used to change their names to French ones!

In the 1700s, height and weight became an important part of beauty. During the time of the French Revolution, many women used to wear corsets, belts that made their waists appear much slimmer. Today we still think of the ideal person as tall and slim. But, nowadays, men or women who want to change their body shapes don't need to wear uncomfortable clothing. Instead, they can choose cosmetic surgery to reshape their bodies or to remove body fat.

In England in the 1500s, makeup became an important part of beauty. Some women used to paint their faces white. They thought this made them more attractive. Later, in North America, some women used to eat arsenic, a dangerous poison, to make their faces whiter. By the 1860s, American women started using makeup to make themselves more attractive. These days, women who want to look their best at all times have started using permanent makeup. Some men, especially those in show business, also use permanent makeup. The application of permanent makeup is a type of cosmetic surgery.

It is much safer than using paint and arsenic, and it helps busy people save time.

In the 1890s, Americans discovered that bicycle riding could actually improve their appearance! They exercised in order to look and feel better. The popularity of bicycle riding even led to a change in fashion. American women began to wear shorter skirts instead of the traditional long, full ones they used to wear. By the 1920s, the beauty ideal was closely related to health, and people believed that diet and exercise were the best ways to become naturally beautiful.

Although diet and exercise are still popular ways of improving one's appearance, there are some parts of the body that cannot change without the help of a cosmetic surgeon. In the past, American women used to spend weeks repeating words that started with the letter "p" because they wanted to change the shape of their mouths. Today, a cosmetic surgeon can reshape the nose or lips in a few hours. Rhinoplasty, the reshaping of the nose, can greatly improve a person's appearance. People who cannot lose weight in certain areas of their bodies through diet and exercise can use liposuction, the surgical removal of body fat, to make their bodies slimmer.

Surprisingly, cosmetic surgery has been used for centuries in China and India. Today cosmetic surgery is used in many countries to improve the appearance of people who have been hurt in fires or in car accidents. Cosmetic surgery is also used to improve the appearance of children who are born with physical problems.

Is it possible that in the future everyone will look more beautiful? The answer could be yes. Cosmetic surgeons are working hard to find safer and faster ways to help people who want to change the way they look. With the help of computers, people can see their new faces before the surgery is even done. With lasers (machines that produce very strong light) cosmetic surgery can be done faster than ever before. However, like any form of surgery, cosmetic surgery can be dangerous and painful. It is also somewhat expensive

for the average person. For these reasons, cosmetic surgery is not as popular today as it could be in the future. As surgeons find safer, faster, and less expensive techniques, people around the world will continue their search for beauty.

[出典：“The Search for Beauty,” in Laurie Betta and Carolyn DuPaquier Sardinias (Eds.), *North Star: Focus on Reading and Writing, Intermediate*, Longman, 1998.]

**Questions:**

- 1) Give two examples of cosmetic surgery as described in the first paragraph.
- 2) Why did American dressmakers use French names in the past?
- 3) How has cosmetic surgery affected people's clothing choices?
- 4) In the past, why did North American women eat arsenic?
- 5) What are two advantages of permanent makeup?
- 6) What impact did bicycle riding have on fashion for American women?
- 7) How did American women try to change the shape of their mouths?
- 8) According to this passage, how has cosmetic surgery helped children?
- 9) How has technology improved cosmetic surgery?
- 10) Give three disadvantages of cosmetic surgery.

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに日本語で答えなさい。

There was an old woman who would repeatedly ask me how tall I was, and what my family ate for breakfast. She was a farmer and neighbor in the mountain village we had lived in for seven years. These two questions seemed of particular interest to her (at least, she never tired of asking them), and I answered her each time as though it were the first time.

Apparently she could not reconcile my looks and eating habits with some other facts — that year after year she'd seen me carry my children on my back as she had her children and then grandchildren; that we planted and pickled at the same time of year; that in summer we both donned our *yukata* (cotton kimono) and joined in the dance at the *Bon* Festival; that we'd sat side by side at the kindergarten recitals; and that we stood side by side at the funerals of neighbors.

In any case, I continued to answer her questions about my height and diet with the respect her age demanded. Eventually, she stopped asking. I suppose she came to realize that 170 centimeters wasn't all that tall, and the fact that I enjoyed miso soup more for the evening meal than for breakfast didn't make that much difference — as far as she could see. And then I realized that it was very probable that I was the tallest person she'd ever met, and that in her world, miso soup, rice, and pickles was the only possible breakfast.

I realized too that the simple people I'd been living among were no more accustomed to seeing someone who looked like me than I was to seeing tigers roaming about. I learned to announce my coming with a cough or an audible footstep when I walked on back roads and the narrow paths that cut across tea fields; it seemed unfair to all of a sudden appear in front of some old farmer tending his fields and minding his own business. (And I seriously considered that I might even be the unwitting cause of a heart attack!)

The first time I met the old woman was when I'd gone to her home to return a shovel I'd borrowed from her son the day before; expressing my

gratitude and uttering the ordinary politenesses, I left. Much later, she confided that she'd seen me coming and had actually wanted to hide, simply because she didn't know what she would, or could, say to me. After our brief and uneventful encounter, she said she'd felt relieved, and thought to herself that she must be "just an ignorant old country woman."

However, the ignorance of my old neighbor, a farmer who knew only farmers, was hardly greater than that of the supposedly more educated and sophisticated people who would continually ask the usual questions: "Can you sleep on futon/use chopsticks/eat sushi/drink green tea?" I didn't mind the questions, really, but it was the *can* part that got me, since these things simply comprise ordinary behavior in this country. And then, too, after all, there we were, living in an old farmhouse in the middle of one of the country's prime tea-growing regions, generally abiding by, naturally, traditions these same people had only heard about from their grandparents.

It would not have occurred to me to question if they could drink coffee and eat a steak with a knife and fork, or to exclaim in wonder that they sat in chairs or slept in beds, though these characteristic Western ways were not my own: I could not have remembered the last time I ate a steak, I didn't drink coffee, and in that old farmhouse there were neither chairs nor beds.

But how could they know? People see me and my black skin, my husband's distinctly non-Japanese features, our children's curly hair — and make all the wrong assumptions.

[出典：“Questions & Answers,” in Karen Hill Anton, *Crossing Cultures*, The Japan Times, 1993.]

**Notes:**

**reconcile:** to find agreement between two different things

**comprise:** to be part of something

**abide by:** to keep or follow rules or traditions

〔設問〕

- 1) 下線部(イ)の内容を具体的に説明しなさい。
- 2) 下線部(ロ)を日本語に直しなさい。
- 3) おばあさんの度重なる質問に対して、なぜ筆者はまるで初めての質問のように丁寧に答えていたのですか。
- 4) おばあさんは「朝食」とはどのようなものだと考えていましたか。
- 5) 村人を驚かさないように筆者がとっていた行動は何ですか。
- 6) 筆者がおばあさんに初めて会うきっかけは何でしたか。
- 7) 筆者が近づいてくるのを初めてみた時、おばあさんが「隠れたい気持ち」に駆られたのはなぜですか。
- 8) おばあさんと「教養ある人々」に共通していると筆者が考えていることは何ですか。
- 9) 下線部(ハ)は具体的にどのようなことを意味していますか。
- 10) この文章全体を通して筆者が言いたかったことは何だと思いますか。

〔Ⅲ〕 次の英文の指示に従って、自分の考えを 12 行程度の**英文**でまとめなさい。

Some people say that you learn more outside of school than in school. Write about an experience you had outside of a school classroom that taught you something interesting or memorable.