

2021年度

沖縄大学

一般選抜（中期）

[英語]

\*解答はすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。







問3 次の英文を読んで1～4の問いに答えなさい。太字で示されている語句には注が付されています。

### Fair Trade: Helping People in **Developing Countries**

When the market price for a farm product drops, farmers suffer. It is particularly difficult for farmers in developing countries where they get little or no help from the government.

Makandianfing Keita is a cotton farmer in Mali, a small country in western Africa, where cotton prices had gone down and down until they were below the cost of production. Keita had to spend more money on growing cotton than he got from selling it. He was a victim of the market price. He lives in an area where there was no healthcare, and children had to walk 10 kilometers to the nearest school.

Keita was lucky, though. He and other cotton farmers of the village formed a **co-op** to become members of a fair trade organization called the Fairtrade Foundation in 2005. Fair trade promises to buy products at a fair price that covers the cost of production even when market prices fall. It also gives a 10% **premium** to the co-op to be used for education, healthcare, or farm improvements. With this money Keita's group built a school and a health clinic and installed a pump for drinking water.

In hundreds of cases like these, fair trade has helped people who had been living in poverty to lead a better life. The Fairtrade mark can be seen on thousands of products ranging from bananas from **Ecuador** to handmade baskets from Kenya. It is a **certification** that shows that the product has been produced according to the Fairtrade standards protecting workers and the environment.

① Most people say they are willing to pay a little extra for fair trade products because the money goes to help the people who produce them. On the other hand, some critics say that many fair trade organizations are not **transparent** about their **finances** and the supporting prices is not a good **solution**. However, the concept of fair trade has had a positive impact on producers in developing countries and has raised awareness of their problems among **consumers** in **developed countries**.

(Adapted from *A New Look at the World: Easy to Read Contemporary Topics*, Taoka Harada et al., Kinseido, 2020)

(注) Developing Countries 開発途上国    co-op 生活協同組合 (生協)  
 premium 割増金    Ecuador エクアドル (南米の共和国)    certification 証明書  
 transparent 透明性のある・公開できている    finances 財源・財政状態  
 solution 解決 (法)    consumer 消費者    developed countries 先進国

- 1 生協をつくる前のケイタ氏や家族の状況について日本語でまとめなさい。
- 2 フェアトレード組織は、農民（生産者）にどのような対策を取るのかについて日本語でまとめなさい。
- 3 次の(a)～(e)の文で、本文の内容と合っているものをT、異なっているものをFとして解答欄に書きなさい。
  - (a) In developing countries like Mali, prices of the local products had been strictly set by the farmers who raised them.
  - (b) Fair trade organization gives the co-ops extra money in addition to paying prices for their products.
  - (c) Fair trade mark means that the product has been made to support only the local government.
  - (d) Some people say that there are some unclear financial problems among some fair trade organizations.
  - (e) People in developed countries don't notice the problems of the agricultural market prices in developing countries.

- 4 ①の下線部を日本語に訳しなさい。

問4 次の英文を読んで1～5の問いに答えなさい。太字で示されている語句には注が付されています。

#### Face-to-Face Communication

One evening I was at the counter of an *okonomiyaki* shop that I visit regularly. It was getting late and most of the customers had already left. Then a man entered the shop. The owner/cook looked up with **a surprised expression**. The customer stopped and for a second, neither the owner nor the customer spoke. Then the customer said, ①"sou desuka?" The owner then said, "*sumimasen*." The customer then turned around and left the shop.

I was puzzled by this **exchange**. Within a couple of minutes, I realized that, somehow, the owner had communicated to the customer that the shop was closing, but ②I could not figure out how he did this. I asked the owner how the customer understood that the shop was closing without him saying so, but the owner just smiled and said he didn't know.

This started me thinking about the importance of **context** in Japanese communication. In English, in the same situation, the owner would certainly say to the customer something like, "Sorry, we're closing." In Japanese, although this is also possible and perhaps quite usual, it is also possible to say the same thing with a **facial expression**. Naturally, there may have been other factors as well. For example, it is usual for the owner to shout, "*irasshai*," when a customer enters. In this case he did not do this. Perhaps it was also because the shop was almost empty of customers. I finally concluded that the owner's facial expression and perhaps his <sup>③</sup>body language, plus the lack of a greeting and the atmosphere of the shop, were **effective** in communicating the message to the customer.

Although English speakers can also use body language to communicate their feelings and ideas, Japanese may have a strong **preference** for **face-to-face contact**. It is interesting to note that Japanese workers traditionally have tended to have many meetings compared to English speaking workers. Perhaps English language speakers can communicate ideas and discuss problems using memos and email without a need for face-to-face contact. In English, words are the main tools of communication.

Interestingly, e-mail is becoming more and more common in Japanese offices. This rather new way to communicate requires no facial expressions or gestures. This may mean that face-to-face contact is becoming less important as technology advances.

(Adapted from *How Culture Affects Communication*, Paul Stapleton, Kinseido, 2006 )

(注) a surprised expression 驚いた表情 exchange やりとり  
 figure out わかる、理解する context 文脈、状況  
 a facial expression 表情 effective 効果的である  
 preference 好み face-to-face contact 対面でのやりとり

1. 下線①の「そうですか?」と言った客は、お好み焼き屋店主からどのようなメッセージを受け取ったのか、10字程度の日本語で答えなさい。
2. 下線②にあるように、お好み焼き屋店主と客のやりとりを著者が当初理解できなかったのはなぜか、日本語で説明しなさい。
3. 下線③の "body language" とほぼ同じ意味を表す語 (1語) を文中より抜き出して答えなさい。

4. 下記の内容が本文の内容から判断して正しいと思うものにはTを、正しくないと思うものにはFを記入しなさい。
- a. 日本人はメールで済ませられる事であれば、対面でのやりとりをせずにメールで済ませる傾向にある。
  - b. 伝統的に、日本人のほうが英語圏の人たちより直接会って話し合うことを好む傾向にある。
  - c. メールの普及が進むにつれて、日本人のコミュニケーションスタイルも変わる可能性がある。
  - d. 閉店間近のお好み焼き屋に入ってきた客に、店主は「すみません、閉店です」と口頭で伝え、客は「そうですか」と言って出て行った。
  - e. この文章を書いた著者は日本語母語話者である。

問5 [英作文] 次の問いについて**70～150語程度**で**英語**で答えなさい。

Some people say that parents should limit children's access to the Internet. What do you think about that?

[日本語訳]

子どものインターネット使用を親は制限すべきであるという意見がありますが、あなたはこの意見についてどう思いますか。