

入試問題対策演習：早稲田大（法） 第1問 要旨選択問題 2016

<早稲田大・法の得点源問題 = 要旨選択問題+会話問題+自由英作文>

- ① イテオム問題は難しい時には Compass ①のCレベル。ロスせず出来るものだけで十分。
- ② 満点を狙えるのは要旨選択問題、会話文問題(英作文含む)。自由英作文も素直なので確実に取りたい。
- ③ 同傾向の問題は国際教養とスポーツ科学。スポ科から練習するとよい。
- ④ 最終的には英国社の総合力！



□ 早稲田大(法) 2016 第1問 要旨選択問題

III. Read the passage and answer the questions below..

- ① In the 1990s, Stephanie Coontz, an American social historian, noticed an increased number of questions from reporters and audiences asking her if the institution of marriage was falling apart. She didn't think it was, and was surprised by how everyone believed in a mythical Golden Age of Marriage and saw increasing divorce rates as evidence of the dissolution of this glorified past. She decided to write a book discrediting the notion and proving that the ways in which human think about and construct marriages have always been in flux.
- ② What Coontz found was even more interesting than she'd originally expected. In her fascinating book, *Marriage, a History: From Obedience to Intimacy, or How Love Conquered Marriage*, she surveys 5,000 years of human habits, from the ancient past up until the present. She shows our social arrangements to be more complex and varied than could ever seem possible. Coontz had long known that the nuclear family model popular in the 1950s and 1960s — that is, a husband earning a salary and a housewife raising their children — had only been momentary. Like many historians, she couldn't understand how people had become so attached to an idea that had developed so late and been so short-lived.
- ③ For thousands of years, marriage had been a primarily economic and political contract between two people, negotiated and overseen by their families, church, and community. It took more than one person to make a farm or business thrive, and so a potential mate's skills, resources, thrift, and industriousness were valued as highly as personality and attractiveness. This was true of all social classes. In colonial America, wealthy merchants entrusted business matters to their wives while off at sea. Sailors, vulnerable to the unpredictability of seasonal employment, relied on their wives' steady income as domestics in elite households. Two-income families were the norm.
- ④ Not until the 18th century did labor begin to be divided sharply by gender: wage-earning for the men and unpaid maintenance of household and children for the women. Coontz notes that as recently as the late 17th century, women's contributions to the family economy were openly recognized. Advice books back then urged husbands and wives to share domestic tasks. But as labor became separated, so did people's spheres of life experience—the workplace versus the home—the former based on reason and action, the latter on compassion and comfort. It was not until the post-war economic gains of the 1950s that a majority of American families could afford to live off a single breadwinner.
- ⑤ All of this was intriguing, but even more surprising to Coontz was the realization that those alarmed reporters and audiences might have recognized something important. Coontz still didn't think that marriage was falling apart, but she came to see that it was undergoing a transformation far more radical than anyone could have predicted. She concluded that our current attitudes and arrangements regarding marriage are without precedent. "Today we are experiencing a historical revolution every bit as wrenching, far-reaching, and irreversible as the Industrial Revolution," she wrote.

⑥ With respect to what people want and expect from marriage and relationships, all the old ways have broken down. Firstly, Americans keep postponing marriage. In 1960, the average age of first marriage in the U.S. was 23 for men and 20 for women; now it is 28 and 26. Today, a smaller proportion of American women in their early 30s are married than at any other point since the 1950s. We're also marrying less. In 1997, 29 percent of "Generation X" was married; among today's "Millennials," that figure has dropped to 22 percent. (Compare that with 1960, when more than half of people aged between 18 and 29 had already married.) These numbers reflect major attitudinal shifts. According to one study, 44 percent of Millennials and 43 percent of Generation X think that marriage is becoming obsolete.

⑦ Even more significantly, women no longer need husbands to have children, nor do women have to have children if they don't want to. Being a mother in a nuclear family need not be the defining feature of womanhood anymore: today, 40 percent of American children are born to single mothers. This isn't to say all those women preferred that path, but it has helped to reduce the stigma against single motherhood. Just as single motherhood is no longer a disgrace, motherhood itself is no longer compulsory. Since 1976, the percentage of women in their early 40s who have not given birth has nearly doubled.

⑧ Foremost among the reasons for all these changes in family structure are the gains in the women's movement. Over the past half century in the U.S., women have steadily caught up to and are in some ways surpassing — men in education and employment. From 1970 to 2007, women's earnings grew 44 percent, compared with just six percent for men. It's true that, in 2008, women still earned just 77 percent of what men earned, but that figure doesn't account for the difference in hours worked, or the fact that women tend to choose lower-paying fields like nursing or education. A 2010 study of single, childless urban workers between the ages of 22 and 30 found that the women earned eight percent more than the men. Women are also more likely to go to college: in 2010, 55 percent of all college graduates aged between 25 and 29 were female.

(907 words) (Adapted from Kate Bolick, "All the Single Ladies," *The Atlantic Monthly* (Nov. 2011))

Choose the best way to complete the following sentences about Paragraphs ① to ⑧.

- 1 In Paragraph ① the writer mainly
- 2 In Paragraph ② the writer mainly
- 3 In Paragraph ③ the writer mainly
- 4 In Paragraph ④ the writer mainly

- 5 In Paragraph ⑤ the writer mainly
- 6 In Paragraph ⑥ the writer mainly
- 7 In Paragraph ⑦ the writer mainly
- 8 In Paragraph ⑧ the writer mainly

- A. argue that the assignment of men to the workplace and of women to the home began just a few centuries ago.
- B. cites the Industrial Revolution as a major historical cause behind the sweeping change in how people have come to regard marriage.
- C. claims that sexual division of labor occurred because it helped to improve the financial welfare of many families, especially after World War II.
- D. demonstrates how the gender gap has narrowed in some aspects of society, thus altering the way many households are now shaped.
- E. describes how decisions regarding marriage have traditionally been driven by practical considerations, such as income optimization.
- F. indicates that people's decisions to marry have been made quite apart from economic benefits that might be gained from the marriage.
- G. introduces Stephanie Coontz's findings, which suggest that the marriage structure that was common in the mid-20th century has a rather short history.
- H. offers data suggesting that younger Americans are increasingly discounting the value of marriage in their lives.
- I. outlines the motivation behind Stephanie Coontz's investigation into whether or not the institution of marriage is breaking down.
- J. overturns the popular idea that, as evidenced by the increase in the divorce rates, the social institution of marriage must be in a state of decline.
- K. predicts that, in accordance with postwar trends, future generations will value marriage and motherhood less and less.
- L. presents some data indicating that motherhood, in its various forms, is becoming a less significant and less socially expected part of female life.
- M. tells us that the social practice of marriage is now changing in a way that is more profound than even an expert like Stephanie Coontz anticipated.

【解法】 ① 選択肢の Key Word / Key Concept チェック ② パラグラフごとに解く！

A. argue that the assignment of men to the workplace and of women to the home began just a few centuries ago.

A : 男は職場 女は家庭 ⇒ ほんの数百年前に始まった

B. cites the Industrial Revolution as a major historical cause behind the sweeping change in how people have come to regard marriage.

B : 産業革命が原因で結婚観が変わった

C. claims that sexual division of labor occurred because it helped to improve the financial welfare of many families, especially after World War II.

C : 労働における性差分化 = 家族の経済的福祉向上に役立つ = 第二次世界大戦後

D. demonstrates how the gender gap has narrowed in some aspects of society, thus altering the way many households are now shaped.

D : 性差がいかに縮まったか ⇒ 世帯形成のあり方が変化

E. describes how decisions regarding marriage have traditionally been driven by practical considerations, such as income optimization.

E : 結婚に関する決断が伝統的にどう行われてきたか？

F. indicates that people's decisions to marry have been made quite apart from economic benefits that might be gained from the marriage.

F : 結婚の決断 ⇒ 経済的利益とは別

G. introduces Stephanie Coontz's findings, which suggest that the marriage structure that was common in the mid-20th century has a rather short history.

G : Coontz の発見 : 20世紀で普通の結婚構造 = 短い歴史しかない

H. offers data suggesting that younger Americans are increasingly discounting the value of marriage in their lives.

H : データ = 最近のアメリカ人は結婚の価値を低くしている

I. outlines the motivation behind Stephanie Coontz's investigation into whether or not the institution of marriage is breaking down.

I : Coontz の調査の動機 = 結婚は break down しているのかどうか?

J. overturns the popular idea that, as evidenced by the increase in the divorce rates, the social institution of marriage must be in a state of decline.

J : 離婚率の上昇 = 証拠 ⇒ 結婚が衰退状況にある という考えを転覆

K. predicts that, in accordance with postwar trends, future generations will value marriage and motherhood less and less.

K : 将来世代は結婚や母であることをますます評価しなくなる

L. presents some data indicating that motherhood, in its various forms, is becoming a less significant and less socially expected part of female life.

L : テータ : 母であること = 女性の生活において、重要度は下がり、社会的にも期待されない

M. tells us that the social practice of marriage is now changing in a way that is more profound than even an expert like Stephanie Coontz anticipated.

M : 結婚は Coontz の予想を超えて深く変化している。

※ 実際の試験では、丁寧にまとめる時間はない！ 固有名詞・数字・Key Word・Key Concept を□で囲って、「本文⇒選択肢」のスピードと能率をUPさせる！本文の読解は和訳読みでは駄目！スピード重視で英語のまま読んでも、選択肢は紛らわしくないので解答出来る！

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A : 男は職場 女は家庭 ⇒ ほんの数百年前に始まった

C : 労働性差=家族の経済的福祉向上に役立つ=第二次世界大戦後

E : 結婚に関する決断が伝統的にどう行われてきたか?

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M : 結婚は Coontz の予想を超えて深く変化している。

B : 産業革命が原因で結婚観が変わった

D : 性差がいかに縮まったか ⇒ 世帯形成のあり方が変化

F : 結婚の決断 ⇒ 経済的利益とは別

H : データ= 最近のアメリカ人は結婚の価値を低くしている

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② What Coontz found was even more interesting than she'd originally expected. In her fascinating book, *Marriage, a History: From Obedience to Intimacy, or How Love Conquered Marriage*, she surveys 5,000 years of human habits, from the ancient past up until the present. She shows our social arrangements to be more complex and varied than could ever seem possible. Coontz had long known that the nuclear family model popular in the 1950s and 1960s — that is, a husband earning a salary and a housewife raising their children — had only been momentary. Like many historians, she couldn't understand how people had become so attached to an idea that had developed so late and been so short-lived.

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⑥ With respect to what people want and expect from marriage and relationships, all the old ways have broken down. Firstly, Americans keep postponing marriage. In 1960, the average age of first marriage in the U.S. was 23 for men and 20 for women; now it is 28 and 26. Today, a smaller proportion of American women in their early 30s are married than at any other point since the 1950s. We're also marrying less. In 1997, 29 percent of "Generation X" was married; among today's "Millennials," that figure has dropped to 22 percent. (Compare that with 1960, when more than half of people aged between 18 and 29 had already married.) These numbers reflect major attitudinal shifts. According to one study, 44 percent of Millennials and 43 percent of Generation X think that marriage is becoming obsolete.

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