

..... (2021 年度)

■問題 1. 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

(40 点)

In the third week of lockdown, for something better to do, I joined an online *sashiko* workshop. *Sashiko*, which means 'little stabs' in Japanese, is the traditional art of repair. Originating in the 17th century, this patching ア technique was designed to extend the life of garments. More recently, *sashiko* has acquired a vogue in the West the eco-conscious and the middle-aged, mostly women, in search of small consolations to compensate the depredations of age.

The workshop organiser asked us to bring along something to mend. In my household, ragged seam-rips strained by post-menopausal weight-gain predominate. Also linens. Lots of linens, including sheets and pillowcases inherited from my mother. Some old enough for me on them as a child, the labels – 'St Michael' in red; the 'Jonelle' logo in sans-serif script – redolent of a distant era. I dug out a treasured pillowcase a rip at the seam.

In *sashiko*, the goal is not to hide the repair but to celebrate it, a patch is attached to using neat rows of tiny stitches, leaving the tear . *Sashiko* exemplifies the Japanese principle of *wabi-sabi*, which has no direct English translation but expresses in the incomplete and imperfect. It honours the strength to be found in the fineness and delicacy of the work: a patched and repaired garment is a source of reflection, even reverence. Instagram, you'll find examples of the skillful use of patches in contrasting colours and patterns that render a mass-produced garment unique and expressive, a product of individual experience and taste and with a delicate and coherent beauty all its own.

I cut my patch from an old fabric belt that had failed to accommodate to my expanding waistline. In *sashiko*, the tear is 'cleaned' by pulling away any stray threads but イ otherwise left as is. In the West, such a patch might be folded to create a neatly seamed edge, but that's not the aim in *sashiko*. In fact, the teacher suggested we pull a few loose threads to create a short but stable fray, rather like the edging on a rug.

Time has shape-shifted during lockdown. ウ Hours have dragged, and there have been minutes that have shot by as if fired from a bow. But *sashiko* takes its own time, which feels neither too swift nor too slow. The Hungarian-American psychologist Mihály Csíkszentmihályi coined the term 'flow' to describe this feeling. Others might say 'in the zone'. Flow is a rare and satisfying feeling. To encounter it now, with all is happening to scramble the attention and separate us from エ a sense of groundedness, is a small miracle.

Sashiko is not for the slapdash or the impatient. . It was always easier to throw whatever needed to the back of the cupboard to await the day when there was nothing else to be done – a day that never dawned. . But now, any kind of rushing is impossible. Half the globe is slowing down, and some of us are rethinking which we want to live when this is over. *Sashiko's* growing popularity in the West reflects a more general turning away from fastness: fast fashion, throwaway goods, junk textiles. It's a small, quiet reordering of our relationship to consumerism, perhaps even to capitalism itself. A whispered reminder to pause in an otherwise rushing world.

This time, it was late morning on a beautiful sunny day, the light streaming in through a window. No-one needed me to do anything stay inside. The workshop was free and the teacher generous and knowledgeable. Nothing like resentment bubbled up. On the contrary, as I stitched, I felt some connection to the garment's original maker, (most likely) a woman living far away, whom I'll never meet but whose trials, now and pre-pandemic, are likely to be harder than my own.

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1-5 下線部イの otherwise と同じ意味を持つものとして、最も適切なものを選びなさい。
 解答は、マークシートの にマークすること。 (3 点)

- ① It was a demanding itinerary. Otherwise, we enjoyed ourselves.
- ② Make a note of what the guide says; you will forget some of them otherwise.
- ③ She was stuck at the train station. Otherwise she would have been here by dinner time.
- ④ How can it be otherwise?
- ⑤ You'll have to go now; otherwise you'll miss the last bus.

1-6 空欄 K から空欄 O に入る語句の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを選びなさい。
 解答は、マークシートの にマークすること。 (2 点)

- ① that - repairing - the speed at - except - eventually
- ② which - repairing - at the speed - but - soon
- ③ but - to repair - the speed at - for - surely
- ④ of being - to repair - at the speed - else - actually
- ⑤ but - repaired - with the speed - except - hilariously
- ⑥ which - repaired - the speed with - but - instinctually
- ⑦ of being - to be repaired - with the speed - for - magically
- ⑧ that - to be repaired - the speed with - else - unerringly

1-7 下線部ウの日本語訳として最も適切なものを選びなさい。
 解答はマークシートの にマークすること。 (3 点)

- ① 時間はのろのろ進むこともあれば、弓で射られたかのように分単位で早く進む時間もあった。
- ② 時間は無駄に引き延ばされ、そして急に矢を放たれたかのような焦るときもあった。
- ③ 時間をかけられることもあれば、弓で射られたかのように瞬間的に過ぎ去るときもあった。
- ④ 後れを取らないように時間に追われることもあれば、急に放たれた矢のような不意の出来事により分刻みで過ぎ行く短い時間もあった。

1-8 下線部エはどのような意味だと予測されるか。最も近い意味を表すものを選びなさい。
 解答はマークシートの にマークすること。 (2 点)

- ① awkwardness ② constancy ③ magnanimity ④ stability

1-9 空欄いに入る適切な英文となるように次の語句を並べ替え、下線部の A と B に来る語句の番号を答えなさい。解答は、それぞれマークシートの と にマークすること。 (完答 5 点)

Which probably explains A _____ B _____ try it out.

- ① why ② taken ③ or ④ time
- ⑤ trouble ⑥ the ⑦ I'd never ⑧ to

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1-10 空欄うに入る適切な英文となるように次の語句を並べ替え、下線部の A と B に来る語句の番号を答えなさい。解答は、それぞれマークシートの と にマークすること。
(完答 5 点)

Textiles A _____ B _____ turned into cleaning rags.

- ① were ② for ③ skills ④ inexpert
- ⑤ too ⑥ mending ⑦ damaged ⑧ my

1-11 本文の内容を踏まえ、下線部オの説明として最も適切なものを選びなさい。
解答は、マークシートの にマークすること。
(3 点)

- ① 大量消費主義や資本主義の慌ただしさを根本で支えてくれる世界。
- ② ほころびや破れを隠さないことから、オリジナルの製作者とつながる世界。
- ③ パッチワークでありながら美しさや強さを感じさせてくれる世界。
- ④ “in the zone” と呼ばれる、一つのことに没頭することができる世界。

1-12 本文の内容に一致するものを一つ選びなさい。
解答は、マークシートの にマークすること。
(5 点)

- ① *Sashiko* の起源は室町時代にまでさかのぼり、衣服の寿命を延ばすために考案された日本の伝統的な裁縫技術である。
- ② オンラインワークショップにて、著者は、継当て用の布として、体重の増加で着用できなくなった衣類と、幼いころよく使っていたリネン類を使用した。
- ③ ハンガリー出身の心理学者・ミハーイ・チクセントミハイリが提唱した「フロー」という概念が注目されたため、欧米で *Sashiko* の人気が出たと考えられる。
- ④ ロックダウンのさなか、ステイホームすること以外は誰にも必要とされなかった筆者であるが、恨めしい気持ちはなく、むしろ *Sashiko* のおかげで満足感を覚えることができた。

1-13 *Sashiko* について英語で一般的な説明を行う場合、次の語句のうちどれを用いるか。最も適切なものを 2 つ選びなさい。解答は、マークシートの と にマークすること。
(順不同・完答 3 点)

- ① stencil dyeing ② tattoo ③ stall ④ crest ⑤ incense
- ⑥ embroidery ⑦ functional reinforcement ⑧ unidirectional fabric

■問題 2. 次の英文を読み、問いに答えなさい。

(各 5 点×4=20 点)

(1) While the history of bonsai goes back several hundred years in its modern form as developed by the Japanese, there is no doubt that mankind has shaped plants for as long as humans have grown and tended them. The first plants grown in containers were most likely valuable herbs or food plants that the growers wanted to transport or protect from harm.

(2) Bonsai developed into its modern form in Japan with very strict styles and conventions that mirrored the structured society in which it developed. Specimens were mostly grown outdoors, and were often tended for generations, passing from father to son, using native plant varieties that were suited to the local climatic conditions.

Most people believe bonsai need constant daily misting in addition to other time-consuming work required to keep bonsai. This myth was spread by workers at garden centers, who hoped that constant misting would keep little juniper bonsai alive longer indoors.

Another myth about bonsai is the belief that maintaining a bonsai specimen requires hours of detailed work and pruning on a regular basis. This is a complete misconception. (3) Traditional outdoor bonsai grow so slowly that some varieties are only pruned once a year, and in cold climates are put into cold storage with minimal care for the entire winter.

Despite bonsai's reputation for being difficult to grow and keep alive, anyone who is even moderately successful at growing common house plants should be able to grow spectacular indoor tropical bonsai that can produce a usable crop. The number of potentially useful and edible varieties of tropical plants that can be trained as bonsai is large, making possible a distinctive display of green plants unlike those in most homes. (4) Furthermore, serving a guest produce from a beautiful houseplant can add a unique dimension to your hospitality, and makes for a very rewarding experience.

(Richard W. Bender: *Bountiful Bonsai* より一部抜粋)

2-1 下線部(1)の日本語訳として最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。

解答はマークシートの にマークすること。

- ① 日本では盆栽が現在のような前衛的な形に整えられるようになりましたが、人類はそのずっと以前から植物を育て世話をし、改良を重ねてきたに違いありません。
- ② 日本人が現在の様式にまで発展させた盆栽の歴史は数百年前までさかのぼることができますが、人類が植物を栽培し世話をするようになってからずっと植物の形を整えようとしてきたことは間違いありません。
- ③ 数百年かけて日本の盆栽が最先端の形式にまで発展してきた中で、人類は植物の改良を目指しながら植物の成長促進と成長傾向を確実に分析してきました。
- ④ 日本人は盆栽を現在のような形式に数百年前に既に完成させていましたが、人類もまた長い歴史の中で植物を育て、特徴を探り、美しい形に整えてきたことは証明されています。

2-2 下線部(2)の日本語訳として最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。

解答はマークシートの にマークすること。

- ① 盆栽は厳格な型と決まり事に従いながら現在の形式に発展しました。その発展は、まさに日本の社会構造のありかたを忠実に反映したものでした。
- ② 盆栽は前衛芸術として厳しい形式から生まれ出たものです。それはまさに厳しい社会構造への反発心から生まれたものでした。
- ③ 盆栽は一定の条件の下で、その形式を話し合いで決定しながら発展させてきました。その話し合いの方法は社会構造の発展に則ったものでした。
- ④ 盆栽は日本社会の厳しい形式主義と合議制度に倣う形で先進的な様式を整えました。その様式についてはまさに社会構造の発展の未来を映し出すものでした。

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2-3 下線部(3)の日本語訳として最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。

解答はマークシートの にマークすること。

- ① 伝統的な盆栽を戸外で育てようとすると成長が遅くなり、スモモの種類だと一年に一度しか実をつけないものもあります。収穫されたスモモの実は冬期間冷暗所に必要最低限の手入れで保管することができます。
- ② 従来、屋外で育てる盆栽には成長が遅いものが多くあり、特にスモモは年に一度しか実をつけません。スモモの盆栽は冬期間低温貯蔵庫に保管すると最低限の手入れで済みます。
- ③ 従来、屋外で栽培される盆栽は成長が遅く、剪定は年に一度だけというものもあります。寒冷地では、冬期は必要最低限の手入れだけで盆栽を低温貯蔵庫に保管します。
- ④ 従来、屋外で栽培される盆栽は成長がとても遅いので中には年に一度の剪定で済むように改良された種類もあります。冬期には最低限の手入れで貯蔵庫に保管できるよう改良されたのです。

2-4 下線部(4)の日本語訳として最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。

解答はマークシートの にマークすること。

- ① さらに、お客様に美しい観葉植物を育てるお手伝いをする事は、おもてなしにさらなる魅力を添えることとなりお客様にとって充実した体験となります。
- ② さらに、美しい観葉植物で作った作品をお客様に差し上げる事はおもてなしにさらなる魅力を添えることとなり、もてなす側としても、とても嬉しいものです。
- ③ さらに、美しい観葉植物に成った果物をお客様をおもてなしするのは特別な趣を添えますし、もてなす側も心から満足できることでしょう。
- ④ さらに、美しい観葉植物を利用して制作したものをお客様に差し上げることはおもてなしに新たな趣を添えますし、もてなす側も心から満足できることでしょう。

■問題 3. 次の日本語で書かれた下線部の内容を英語で端的に表現する場合、最も適切なものはどれか
それぞれの解答を一つ選び、マークシートの ～ にマークすること。

(各 5 点×4=20 点)

3-1 A: 神社に盛装した親子連れがいますね。小さな子供も着物を着ていますね。

B: 七五三のお祝いです。「七つまでは神のうち」とも言われ、日本人の中には子供は7歳までは神様からの預かりものと考える人達もいました。7歳になって初めて一人前として扱われると言われています。

- ① Some Japanese used to believe that until the age of seven their children were in the custody of the Gods.
- ② Some Japanese used to believe that until the age of seven their children were entrusted to the Gods by them.
- ③ Some Japanese used to believe that until the age of seven their children had been custodians of the Gods.
- ④ Some Japanese used to believe that until the age of seven, their children had been entrusted to them by the Gods.

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3-2 A: 日本の生け花は枯れた葉も使うのですね。キリスト教の影響を受けた芸術では、どちらかという、枯れない美しさや永遠の命を追求します。

B: 日本の芸術には、いまでも仏教の影響が強く残っており、美しさは移ろいやすいものであるとの考え方が反映されています。

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- ① The Buddhism idea of the impermanent of beauty is strongly reflect in the Japanese artists.
- ② The Buddhist idea of the impermanence of beauty reflects strongly on the Japanese arts.
- ③ The Buddhist idea of the impermanence of beauty is still strongly reflected in the Japanese arts.
- ④ The Buddhism ideas of the impermanence of beauty is still strongly reflection in the Japanese art.

3-3 A: このお料理に添えているのは笹の葉ですね。最近プラスチックの葉蘭が添えられたりしますよね。

B: そうですね。プラスチックは扱いやすいですね。でもやはり本物の葉にはプラスチックにはかなわない新鮮さがあって、お料理の鮮やかなアクセントになります。

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- ① Yet authentic leaves have a freshness overtaken by plastic, which adds bright accents to all dishes.
- ② Yet real leaves have a cleanliness outstripped by plastic, which adds bright accents to any dish.
- ③ Yet authentic leaves have a cleanliness overtaken by plastic, which adds bright accents to all dishes.
- ④ Yet real leaves have a freshness unsurpassed by plastic, which adds bright accents to any dish.

3-4 A: きれいな柄のスカーフですね。ちょっと厚めでおしゃれですね。

B: これは風呂敷です。どんな形のものでも包んで持ち歩けますし、使わないときにはこうしてたたんで持ち歩けます。美しいだけではなく繰り返し使えますし、紙袋ですとすぐにごみ箱行きですからね。

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- ① You can wrap and carry objects of all shapes and sizes. And when not in use, you can fold up it and carry with you.
- ② You can use it to wrap and carry objects of all shapes and sizes. And when not in use, you can fold it up and carry it with you.
- ③ You can wrap and transport objects of all shapes and sizes. And when not using, you can folded up and carry it.
- ④ You can bundle and carry objects of all shapes and sizes. And when not using, you can folded it up and carry it with.

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- 問題 4. 次の用語を英語で説明する場合、最も適切なものはどれか。それぞれ解答を一つ選び、マークシートの ～ にマークすること。 (各 5 点×4=20 点)

4-1 第 3 のビール

- ① Alcoholic beverages developed by breweries under Japan's former Liquor Tax Law which do not fall under the category of beer or *happoshu* and which a lower liquor tax rate can be applied.
- ② Spirits made by saccharifying barley, rye, corn, etc. with enzymes from the malt, adding yeast, fermenting, and then distilling.
- ③ A beer that is produced in a specific region and recognized as a unique brand for the region or store. Much of them are brewed using unique methods and are distinctive in color and taste.
- ④ An alcoholic beverage that is distributed at a low price because it is classified in the category: "other effervescent alcoholic beverages" which have a lower tax rate. This is made with ingredients other than malt or by adding distilled spirits to sparkling alcohol.
- ⑤ The weight of malt in the raw material is less than 50% of the raw material other than water. The lower tax rate, less than 25% malt, is the main source of sales.

4-2 銭湯

- ① In order to operate a public bathhouse, the license must be obtained, in a difficult condition, through the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare in accordance with the Public Bathhouse Law.
- ② Many public bathhouses regally prohibit the use of people with tattoos.
- ③ Bathing rates for public bathhouses are regulated by the Price Control Order.
- ④ It was not until the Meiji era that public bathhouses came to be widely used.
- ⑤ Although there is a certain regional difference, one characteristic of public bathhouses are the large painted or tiled pictures on the walls.

4-3 ル・コルビュジェの建築作品—近代建築運動への顕著な貢献

- ① One of the sites of this World Heritage Site is the National Art Center Tokyo. A World Heritage Site whose component sites exist within multiple countries is called a transboundary site.
- ② One of the assets of this World Heritage Site is the Tokyo National Museum. A World Heritage Site whose assets exist through multiple countries is called a serial nomination site.
- ③ One of the assets of this World Heritage Site is the main building of the National Museum of Western Art in Tokyo. A World Heritage Site whose component sites exist across multiple countries is called a transboundary site.
- ④ One of the assets of this World Heritage Site is the main building of the National Museum of Western Art in Tokyo. A World Heritage Site whose assets exist across multiple countries is called a serial nomination site.
- ⑤ One of the assets of this World Heritage Site is the National Museum of Modern Art, Tokyo. A World Heritage Site whose component assets exist within multiple countries is called a transboundary site.

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4-4 マイクロツーリズム

- ① A term that refers to the importance of attracting people from markets where the distance and time of travel is short, due to the COVID-19 related crisis.
- ② A term that has come to be used as the opposite of macro tourism. It refers to a trip of 1 to 3 people, enjoyed with attention to infection prevention in the COVID-19 related crisis.
- ③ A term that puts focus on protect, conserve and make the best use of local resources such as nature, history and culture from being damaged by tourism.
- ④ A term which refers to sightseeing trips exclusive for foreign tourists to experiment modern Japanese life and culture.
- ⑤ A term which refers visiting the location sites of the movies and the dramas, enjoying the scenery and food to experiment the "hospitality" of the local people.