

全国通訳案内士試験

第1次筆記試験問題

英語

(2016年度～2024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)

A sacred mountain – and just another tourist spot?

It's now just a tourist spot (*kankōchi*), the local bus driver said [A] we chatted in the Osorezan car park in September 2003. [B] at the very northern tip of Japan's main island of Honshu, Osorezan is a famous *reizan* ('spirit mountain'), often referred to [C] one of Japan's three great spirit places (*sandaireijō*). Long regarded as a gateway to other realms and a place [D] the spirits of the dead return (ア) periodically to earth, (イ) Osorezan has been visited over the ages by people, especially from northern Japan, seeking to communicate with and perform rituals for their deceased kin. At festival times (ウ) *itako*, said to be able to communicate with the dead, gather there and may be visited by people hoping to receive messages from their dead kin. Bodaiji, the temple at Osorezan, is affiliated to the Sōtō Zen Buddhist sect, but its fame is not so much due to its Zen orientations, [E] because it is where people can perform rituals and memorial services sought by or for the comfort of potentially unhappy spirits of the dead. The presence of the *itako* at festival times helps in this, as (エ) people commonly consult the *itako* and then, following their advice and the messages they transmit, go to the temple to seek ritual services to aid the spirits of their dead kin. Presided over by [F], the Buddhist guardian of lost souls, its associations with other realms and unhappy spirits convey an image of fear and danger to Osorezan – sentiments that are reinforced by its [G] name and landscape. Osorezan means 'fear mountain', and its volcanic terrain, [H] sulphur fumes seep out of rocky fissures and pools of yellow and red volcanic water that symbolize the *sai no kawara* or pools of blood associated with the nether realms of Buddhist iconography are scattered amidst the area's sparse vegetation and rocky outcrops, gives [I] an otherworldly aura. Its (オ) placid lake, with its undrinkable sulphurated water, adds to the sense that Osorezan is [J] from the everyday world.

[K] for the bus driver, who ferried passengers to Osorezan every day, this seemingly sacred (カ) other-worldly place was now [L] a tourist spot. (キ) His view was reiterated by comments in the visitors' book at the bus stand, in which several visitors had expressed their views of Osorezan by using the same term – *kankōchi* – [M] the bus driver. An ice cream stall by the temple gates appeared to reinforce this with its sign advertising that [N] 200 yen one could purchase a *gasshō reijō aisu*. Aisu is ice cream, *gasshō* is a Buddhist term referring to the act of putting one's hands together in prayerful greeting, and *reijō* means pilgrimage site or 'a place of spirits'. While the sign's linking of prayers, spirits, pilgrimage and the pleasures of ice cream was testimony [O] the commercial instincts and inventiveness of the vendor, it also seemed to underline what the bus driver and the people in the visitors' book thought: that the sacred 'place of spirits' had been transformed into a tourist spot, where people could enjoy the archetypal tourist pastime (ク) of eating ice creams.

<Reader, Ian, *Religion and Tourism in Japan: Intersections, Images, Policies and Problems*.
Bloomsbury Publishing より一部抜粋・一部改変>

1-1 空欄Aから空欄E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。 (3点)

- ① as - Situated - as - in which - rather than
- ② as - Located - as - where - but
- ③ during - Placed - for - which - but rather
- ④ during - Stood - for - that - as
- ⑤ when - Stood - in - in which - rather than
- ⑥ when - Placed - in - where - but
- ⑦ while - Located - regarding - which - but rather
- ⑧ while - Situated - regarding - that - as

1-2 下線部アはどのような意味だと推察されるか。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 weekly ② monthly ③ quarterly ④ cyclically ⑤ serially

1-3 下線部イの日本語訳として最も適切な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。 (4点)

- ① 恐山は、北日本の人々が、死者と意思疎通をしたり弔いの儀式を行ったりする目的で訪れる場所である。
- ② 時代に左右されず、北日本の人々は、死者と意思疎通をしたり、何かしらの儀式を行うために恐山を訪問する。
- ③ 恐山は、亡くなった親族とのやり取りや儀式を求め、様々な年齢の人々が集まる霊山である。
- ④ 恐山は、亡くなった親戚のために儀式を行うイタコと交流する目的で、以前から主に北日本の人々によって訪れられてきた。
- ⑤ 恐山には、亡くなった親族との交流や儀式を行うために、特に北日本の人々が古くから訪れてきた。

1-4 次の文は、文中に於ける下線部ウの表現を説明したものである。空欄Aと空欄Bに入る語句として最も適切なものを選びなさい。解答は、Aはマークシートの に、Bは にマークすること。 (完答2点)

Itako is a female (A) who is normally blind and is recognized for (B) the spirits of the dead to interact with those alive.

- ① demon ② kite ③ monk ④ medium
- ⑤ recalling ⑥ regretting ⑦ summoning ⑧ yielding

1-5 下線部エの日本語訳として最も適切な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。

(4点)

- ① 人々は、亡くなった親族が発するメッセージに従ってイタコに相談しに行き、アドバイスをもらってからその霊を弔うための儀式を受けに寺に行くのが一般的である。
- ② 訪問者は、まずアドバイスやメッセージをもらいにイタコと向き合い、供養の儀式をするために寺に向かうことになっている。
- ③ 一般的に、人々はまずイタコに相談し、そのアドバイスとイタコが伝えるメッセージに従って、死者の親族の霊を救済するための儀式を受けに寺へ行く。
- ④ 一般的に、人々はイタコによる事例集を参照し、亡くなった親族が伝えるメッセージとイタコのアドバイスに従って、その霊を助けるための儀式を受けに寺に向かう。
- ⑤ 一般的に、死者の親族の霊を成仏させるための儀式を受けに寺へ行ってから、人々はまずイタコに相談し、そのアドバイスとイタコが伝えるメッセージに従う。

1-6 空欄Fから空欄J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。

(3点)

- ① reijō - very - that - there - set apart
- ② reijō - great - which - the pools - divided
- ③ itako - quite - where - kankōchi - estranged
- ④ itako - exact - in which - it - separated
- ⑤ omamori - exact - that - there - separated
- ⑥ omamori - quite - which - the pools - estranged
- ⑦ jizō - great - where - kankōchi - divided
- ⑧ jizō - very - in which - it - set apart

1-7 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。

(3点)

- ① Although - no more than - along - at - of
- ② Although - just a bit more than - to - from - to
- ③ However - little more than - as - for - that
- ④ However - more than just - with - with - regarding
- ⑤ Otherwise - no more than - along - at - regarding
- ⑥ Otherwise - just a bit more than - to - from - that
- ⑦ Yet - little more than - as - for - to
- ⑧ Yet - more than just - with - with - of

1-8 下線部オはどのような意味だと推察されるか。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 agitated ② tempestuous ③ still ④ emotional ⑤ unfazed

- 1-9 下線部カ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 unearthly ② deceased ③ unhappy ④ sulphurated ⑤ everyday
- 1-10 下線部キ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 彼の見方は、バス停にあった参拝者用のガイドブックにも記されていた。
② 彼の見解は、バス乗り場の雑記帳に書かれたコメントにも繰り返し見られた。
③ 彼の考え方は、恐山を訪問する人に向けたパンフレットにも掲載され、バス停にも置かれている。
④ 彼の見方は、バス乗り場にある参拝者用の手帳でも繰り返し紹介されていた。
⑤ 彼の見解は、バス停に置いてある参拝者名簿を見れば分かると何度も繰り返し伝えられた。
- 1-11 下線部ク of のと同じ用法を含む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。 (2点)
- ① Terry was the tallest of all. ② His invention is of no value.
③ The love of God is broad. ④ We addressed the problem of a shortage of hotel rooms.
⑤ She headed the ball wide of the post.
- 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 恐山には、死者と交信できると言われる盲目の霊媒師・イタコがおり、亡くなった親族からのメッセージを受け取ることが望む人々が全国津々浦々から集まって来る。
② 冥界や不幸な霊との結びつきから、恐ろしさと危険なイメージが恐山にはあったが、アイスクリームの販売により、親しみやすさを覚える観光客が増えている。
③ 恐山は火山性の地形を有しており、岩の割れ目からは硫化水が染み出している。
④ 賽の河原や血の池を象徴する黄色や赤の火山水の池が、この地域のまばらな草木や岩の露頭の中に点在し、恐山に別世界のようなオーラを与えている。
⑤ 恐山が日常世界から隔絶されているという感覚をさらに高めているのは、溜まっている水には温泉とほぼ同成分の硫黄ガスが含まれていることに拠る。
- 1-13 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 恐山周辺では、いわゆる「観光二重価格」が導入されていることから、毎日恐山に乗客を運んでいるバスの運転手は「恐山は観光地」だと感じている。
② 観光地としての恐山は、仏教図像の冥界を彷彿とさせる光景は広がっているが、観光客を楽しませる施設も用意されており、必ずしも「恐怖の山」とは感じられない。
③ 「合掌霊場アイス」の「アイス」はアイスクリーム、「合掌」は手を合わせて祈る挨拶の神道用語、「霊場」は巡礼地や「霊のいる場所」を意味する。
④ アイスクリーム屋台の「祈り」「精霊」「巡礼」そして「アイスクリームの楽しみ」を結びつけた看板は、売り手の商業的直感と創意工夫の証であると言える。
⑤ 観光客の典型的な娯楽は「(ご当地の) アイスクリームを食べること」であり、よもぎアイスクリームは、観光地としての恐山を強く印象付けている。

■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) Nô enacts a mimesis of subjective feeling rather than of external reality, an imitation of emotion that creates a feeling of mystery, beauty, and power. But the plays did not shy away from bringing to bear the signifying substance of language. (2) Zeami's literary expression was embellished with allusion and peppered with instances of wordplay inherited from the poetic tradition. The prose segments of the librettos served to slacken the tension of the poetry, incorporating mournfully prolonged vowels and formal grammatical endings for percussive effect.

Nô, in short, is where some of the strongest Japanese literary impulses lead: (3) grounded in words while enlisting extra-literary means to enchant viewers and listeners to a place beyond words. (4) Projecting a panoply of forms and surfaces, it evokes an enchanted spirit beyond this world. Nô performs reality through art.

<Alan Tansman, *Japanese Literature: A Very Short Introduction*.>

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 能は外部の現実ではなく主観的な感情を創造する。すなわち、神秘、美、力の感情を統合する情緒を模倣する。
- ② 能で演じられるのは外部の現実というよりも主観的な感情の模倣である。すなわち、能は神秘、美、力の感情を生み出す情緒を模倣する。
- ③ 能が目指すのは主観的な感情よりも外部の現実の想像であり、それは神秘、美、力の感情を形成する情緒を模倣することで達せられる。
- ④ 能は外部の現実を客観的に、感情を主観的に表出し、神秘、美、力に伴う情緒を模倣する。

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 世阿弥の文学的表現は換喩に貫かれ、詩的伝統を意識した言葉遊びの例が多く、そのぶん刺激的である。
- ② 世阿弥の文学的表現は直喩に満ち、詩的伝統に直結した言葉遊びが所々に見られ、そのことによって生命力を得ている。
- ③ 世阿弥の文学的表現は象徴で彩られ、詩的伝統を踏まえた言葉遊びの数々と混じりあう。
- ④ 世阿弥の文学的表現は暗示で飾られ、詩的伝統を引き継ぐ言葉遊びの数々が散りばめられている。

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 言葉に依存はするものの、観る者、聴く者を魅了し、文学の外、言葉の次元を超えたところにいざなう。
- ② 磨かれた言葉を用いつつ、文学の外にある手段に訴え、観る者、聴く者を魅了し、言葉の及ばない領域を提示する。
- ③ 言葉に根ざしつつ、文学以外の手段の助けを借りながら、観る者、聴く者を魅了し、言葉の次元を超えたところに連れていく。
- ④ 言葉をかみ砕きつつ、文学とは無縁の手段を頼りとして、観る者、聴く者を無言語の領域へと連れていく。

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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 さまざまな形式と外観を投影させながら、能は現世を越えた、一つの神秘的な精神を呼び起こす。能は芸術を通して現実を演ずる。
- ② 形式と外観が一体化することで、能は地に足がつかなくしてしまうほどに精神を魅了する。能は芸術を介して現実を出現させる。
- ③ 形式と外観を混在させながら、能は現世を越えた地点まで精神を誘導する。能において芸術は現実と化す。
- ④ 一定の形式と外観をまといながら、能は精神を鼓舞し、現世を忘れさせる。能こそ芸術が表現する現実である。

■問題 3. 次の日本語で書かれた下線部の内容を英語にする場合、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。 (各 5 点×4=20 点)

3-1 A: 白川郷は 1995 年に世界遺産に登録されました。その合掌造りが有名ですが、重要なのはそこにいまだに人が住み、集落を形成しているところですね。

B: ええ、しかも、その合掌造りが集落の助け合いのなかで作られたということですね。それは伝統的に「結い」と呼ばれ、萱葺きのふき直しは「結い」によってなされました。「結い」はお互いが助け合うことを意味し、村落の様々な協力のなかで機能します。

- ① It is traditionally called “Yui,” and the reed thatching there was performed by “Yui.” “Yui” means unilateral help and it performs in the various partnerships of the village.
- ② It is traditionally called “Yui,” and the palm roofing there was performed by “Yui.” “Yui” means uneven help and it operates in the various associations of the village.
- ③ It is traditionally called “Yui,” and the rethatching there was performed by “Yui.” “Yui” means reciprocal help and it functions in the various collaborations of the village.
- ④ It is traditionally called “Yui,” and the roof covering there was performed by “Yui.” “Yui” means mutual help and it fails in the various cooperations of the village.

3-2 A: 東京の都電荒川線に庚申塚という駅があるよね。ほかに、たとえば高円寺とか浦安などには庚申という名がつく通りもあるのだけど、その庚申とはいったい何なの。

B: 庚申とは干支の庚 (かのえ) 申 (さる) の日を意味し、かつて人々はこの夜に人間の体の中にいる三尸 (さんし) の虫が、寝ている間に体から脱け出して、天帝にその人間の行った悪行を告げ口に行くと思っていたらしい。その日は庚申待と言って、三尸の虫が悪行を告げることのないように、夜通し眠らず、宴会をしたんだ。天帝は寿命を司り、悪行をした人に罰として寿命を縮めるからね。

- ① The day is called “Koshin-machi.” People were to stay up and have a banquet to provide three-worms for reporting their misconduct to the deity.
- ② The day is called “Koshin-machi.” People got used to waking and having a banquet to hinder the three-worms from reporting their defects to the deity.
- ③ The day is called “Koshin-machi.” People would pass out and have a banquet to deprive the three-worms of the chance to report their wrongs to the deity.
- ④ The day is called “Koshin-machi.” People used to stay awake and have a banquet to prevent the three-worms from reporting their wrongdoings to the deity.

3-3 A: 日本には包む文化というのがあり、その代表格が風呂敷ですね。正確な起源はわからないようですが、室町時代、入浴後に着替えをするために使われたのがその命名の由来らしいですね。日本人は風呂敷の色を場合によって使い分けています。

B: そうですね。お祝いの時は赤、相手に敬意を示すときは紫色、弔辞の時は藍色を使います。また、環境にやさしいこともあり、ますます人気が出てきました。

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- ① Japanese people use red furoshiki for lamentation, purple ones for showing admiration, and deep blue ones for regret. Since furoshiki are also environmentally kind, they have become still more popular.
- ② Japanese people use red furoshiki for red-letter day, purple ones for showing mockery, and deep blue ones for keening. As furoshiki are also sustainable, they have become by far more popular.
- ③ Japanese people use red furoshiki for jubilee, purple ones for showing contempt, and deep blue ones for sorrow. Since furoshiki are also eco-friendly, they have become a lot more popular.
- ④ Japanese people use red furoshiki for celebration, purple ones for showing respect, and deep blue ones for mourning. As furoshiki are also environmentally friendly, they have become even more popular.

3-4 A: 七福神巡りをすると七つのご利益を受けられるね。その七つの神々というのは日本古来のものなのですか。

B: 七福神という日本の七つの幸運の神々は、日本、インド、中国の神々から成る集合体で、恵比寿天だけが日本由来の神です。大黒天、毘沙門天、弁財天はインド、布袋尊、福祿寿、寿老人は中国に由来します。

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- ① The Seven Lucky Gods of Japan, *Shichifukujin*, are a far-reaching group of gods from Japan, India and China. Only *Ebisu* is imported to Japan.
- ② The Seven Lucky Gods of Japan, *Shichifukujin*, are an eclectic group of deities from Japan, India and China. Only *Ebisu* is native to Japan.
- ③ The Seven Lucky Gods of Japan, *Shichifukujin*, are a comprehensive group of deities from Japan, India and China. Only *Ebisu* is branched to Japan.
- ④ The Seven Lucky Gods of Japan, *Shichifukujin*, are a diverse group of gods from Japan, India and China. Only *Ebisu* is alien to Japan.

- 問題 4. 次の用語を英語で説明する場合、内容および文法において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 大阪・関西万博 (EXPO 2025)

- ① The date of EXPO 2025 OSAKA KANSAI will be set for April 13-October 13, 2025.
- ② "Designing Future Society for Our Lives" is the Expo's theme.
- ③ Thematically, the Expo focuses on "Progress and Harmony of Humankind."
- ④ Myaku-Myaku, the official character of the EXPO 2025 OSAKA KANSAI, represents blood vessels in red and the ocean in blue.
- ⑤ The official Osaka-Kansai Expo figure, Myaku-Myaku, is colored blue to symbolize floating water and red to represent living cells.

4-2 ダイヤモンド富士

- ① One of the best place to take pictures of Diamond Fuji is Lake Shinji.
- ② This is the wintertime image of Mount Fuji, with its snow-covered summits glowing a faint crimson within the sunshine.
- ③ This is the view of Mt. Fuji on the surface of the lake, which appear upside down as if it is reflected in a mirror.
- ④ This phenomenon is visible when the full moon hangs over the summit of Mt. Fuji.
- ⑤ This is the scene when the sun is directly over the middle of Mt. Fuji's crater. When the weather and location are satisfactory, it can be viewed.

4-3 小豆島

- ① It is regarded as the birthplace of Somen, and Somen is still a local specialty there.
- ② It has prospered through soy sauce production, and it still has more than ten breweries.
- ③ It belongs to Tokushima Prefecture and it is connected by a bridge with Honshu.
- ④ With its temperature climate and much rain, it is suitable for growing olive and its cultivation is popular.
- ⑤ It has prospered with the brewing of Sake since Edo Period, and it still has more than ten breweries.

4-4 妻籠宿

- ① It is one of the post towns of Koshu-kaido Road, one of the Five Highways.
- ② The walking course between Magome-juku in Nagano and it is popular for foreign tourists, and in recent years it has been called "Samurai Road."
- ③ It is the birthplace of Toson Shimazaki, the author of the novel, *Before the Dawn*, which opens with "The entire Kiso Road is in mountains."
- ④ Tsumago-juku is also famous for the town of craftsmen of Kiso lacquerwares.
- ⑤ It is one of the first districts designated as a Preservation District for Groups of Traditional Buildings.

<英語> マークシート 解答および配点 (2024年度)

解答番号	解答	配点	大問	点数
1	2	3	1	40
2	4	2		
3	5	4		
4	4	完答 2		
5	7			
6	3	4		
7	8	3		
8	7	3		
9	3	2		
10	1	2		
11	2	3		
12	4	2		
13	4	5		
14	4	5		
15	2	5	2	20
16	4	5		
17	3	5		
18	1	5		
19	3	5	3	20
20	4	5		
21	4	5		
22	2	5		
23	2	5	4	20
24	5	5		
25	2	5		
26	5	5		

100

100

■問題 1. 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

(40 点)

What people ate and (1) depended (A) a large extent on the utensils and technology available. These varied by region and changed over the course of the Tokugawa period, and the changes (B) about a transformation in the diet. Two basic methods of cooking were traditionally used: cooking in a pot over the (ア) *iroori* and cooking on the (イ) *kamado*. In families depending on the *iroori* for cooking, one-pot dishes were popular because various ingredients could be added at appropriate times and left to cook in the pot. This was very similar to the one-pot method used in England, in which porridge was made of oatmeal or bags of food were lowered into boiling water and then eaten separately. Families who could afford *kamado* could cook more complicated meals, (C) the rice or grain as a (D) dish from the soup and vegetables. By the Tokugawa period, the *kamado* was widely used in towns and cities, particularly in the Kansai region (E) it was difficult and expensive to obtain fuel, and *iroori* predominated in the cold regions of the north.

The present method of steaming polished rice is a relatively new technique for preparing this staple and is connected to the use of the *kamado*. The equipment and method gradually developed from the mid-Tokugawa period but were perfected and (ウ) diffused only a century ago. Originally two methods were used. One was the same (F) the present method in which exactly the right amount of water is used from the start and the rice is steamed until the liquid is completely absorbed. The second was to start with (G) water than was needed. The excess was removed during the cooking process, and then the rice was left to steam. The first method is (H) difficult to use because the temperature must be gauged precisely, the rice must be cooked slowly at first, and after the midpoint, the heat must be raised but the top not opened until the cooking is completed and the rice sits for some time. The rice can be easily burned and ruined, and thus (I) time and skill is needed to prepare rice in this method, in (J) to boiling grain in a pot on the *iroori*. Clearly only the elite and (エ) well-to-do had the resources, time, and skill to prepare rice using this method, and (オ) the growth of its popularity over time attests to a rise in the standard of living and almost certainly a rise in the level of nutrition.

The development of Japanese cuisine that accompanied these changes (K) rice preparation methods occurred from the mid-Tokugawa period on. Whereas Kyoto and Osaka were known for (2), food in Edo was not considered tasty, (L) it gradually improved over time, particularly after various seasonings and condiments such as soy sauce became widely used. By the late seventeenth century, ordinary people began to eat a third regular meal at about one o'clock called *chūjiki*, which means “to eat in the middle.” As cities grew, the first restaurants began to appear. Gradually a variety of shops specializing in one food or another sprang up, from tempura shops, noodle shops, *unagiya* (specializing in eels), to sweet shops and carts that sold simple foods and drink in the evening. The *chaya* (カ) or tea houses developed into restaurants, but even the (M) ate out at noodle shops. Clearly people had more money to spend on food, and even people living in (キ) cramped, rented rooms who couldn't really cook could (N) sufficient and tasty meals.

(ク) By the nineteenth century, so many people ate out, regardless of class, that the government tried to limit it—unsuccessfully. By midcentury, there were more sushi and *soba* shops than any other kind of eating places in Edo. In 1860, a high-ranking samurai from Kii (Wakayama Prefecture) wrote that in every corner of Edo there were food shops; *soba* shops, those selling food by the dish, and

those selling *shiruko mochi* (rice cakes in a sweet bean soup) were all over. The numerous travelers to Edo not only needed places to eat, but also brought with them knowledge of foods (O) other parts of the country and took home what they learned in Edo.

(Susan B. Hanley, *Everyday Things in Premodern Japan* より一部抜粋)

1-1 空欄 1 に入る表現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 how they delivered it ② how they fed themselves
- ③ how they prepared for it ④ how they prepared it

1-2 下線部(ア)と下線部(イ)それぞれに対応す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。 (4 点)

- ① (ア) hearth (イ) oven ② (ア) hearth (イ) stove ③ (ア) oven (イ) hearth
- ④ (ア) oven (イ) stove ⑤ (ア) stove (イ) hearth ⑥ (ア) stove (イ) oven

1-3 空欄 A から空欄 E 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 by brought concerning main where
- ② by came considering main in which
- ③ in occurred counting separate that
- ④ in set concerning standard which
- ⑤ on came including side that
- ⑥ on set considering side which
- ⑦ to brought including separate where
- ⑧ to occurred counting standard in which

1-4 下線部(ウ)はどのような意味だと推察されるか。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 concentrated ② distributed ③ put on the air ④ spread ⑤ synchronized

1-5 空欄 F から空欄 J 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 as more of more substantial addition
- ② as more the more considerable contrast
- ③ in more the more inconsiderable contrast
- ④ in the more more substantial proportion
- ⑤ to less the less reasonable regard
- ⑥ to more of less considerable proportion
- ⑦ with the more less reasonable addition
- ⑧ with less the less inconsiderable regard

1-6 下線部(エ)はどのような意味だと推察されるか。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 do-good ② middle-class ③ prosperous ④ virtuous ⑤ well-mannered

1-7 本文の内容を踏まえ、下線部(オ)の解釈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。 (4点)

- ① かまどを使った煮炊きが時とともに普及したことが生活水準を向上させることになっており、また、ほぼ確実に栄養水準を向上させることになっている。
- ② 時とともにかまどが普及したことが生活水準の向上を促しており、また、それに付随して、ほぼ間違いなく栄養水準の向上も促すこととなっている。
- ③ 庶民にかまどの使用が徐々に普及したことは生活水準が向上したことを示すものであり、また、ほぼ間違いなく栄養水準が向上したことも示している。
- ④ かまどを使用した炊飯が時とともに普及したことが生活水準の向上を促進しており、また、栄養水準の向上の促進にもほぼ確実に貢献している。
- ⑤ かまどを使用した炊飯が徐々に普及したことが生活水準が向上したことを示す証拠であり、また、ほぼ間違いなく、栄養水準向上の証拠でもある。

1-8 下線部(カ)の or と同じ用法を含む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。 (2点)

- ① You should leave now, or you'll miss your flight.
- ② I am your guide. You can call me Andrew, or Andy if you like.
- ③ You can't eat or drink in this building.
- ④ *Onigiri* or rice balls are a popular food available anywhere in Japan.
- ⑤ We'll have a game tomorrow, rain or shine.

1-9 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 against because decent hardly afford about
- ② against when poor afford onto
- ③ among even though noble afford to pay for
- ④ among though rich ill afford from
- ⑤ in though poor afford from
- ⑥ in because decent hardly afford about
- ⑦ on even though rich ill afford onto
- ⑧ on when noble afford to pay for

1-10 空欄 2 に入る表現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 being stubborn about changes ② the prevalence of *kamado* over *irori*
- ③ their cuisine ④ their unsavory foods

1-11 下線部(キ)はどのような意味だと推察されるか。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 confined ② depressed ③ labored ④ spasmed ⑤ suppressed

1-12 下線部(ク)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。

(4点)

- ① 19世紀にはすでに、あまりにも多くの人々が品位をわきまえずに野外で食事していたので、政府は野外での食事を制限しようとしたが、失敗した。
- ② 19世紀にはすでに、あまりにも多くの人々が身分に関係なく野外で食事していたので、政府は野外での食事を制限しようとしたが、失敗した。
- ③ 19世紀にはすでに、あまりにも多くの人々が店の格に頓着せずに外食していたので、政府は外食を制限しようとしたが、失敗した。
- ④ 19世紀にはすでに、あまりにも多くの人々が身分を問わずに外食していたので、政府は身分に制限を設けようとしたが、失敗した。
- ⑤ 19世紀にはすでに、あまりにも多くの人々が身分に関係なく外食していたので、政府は外食に制限を設けようとしたが、失敗した。

1-13 本文の内容に一致するものを選びなさい。

解答はマークシートの にマークすること。

(4点)

- ① しょう油などが普及して以降、江戸の食文化がどんどん発展した。
- ② 地方から江戸に集まった情報が江戸から別の地方に伝播していた。
- ③ 温度を管理する炊き方の場合、水量は加熱している最中に調節する。
- ④ イングランドでも日本の寒冷地と同様、いろりが使われていた。
- ⑤ 間借り人の経済力では外食で腹いっぱい食べることは難しかった。

1-14 本文の内容に一致するものを選びなさい。

解答はマークシートの にマークすること。

(4点)

- ① 庶民の食習慣が変わり始めた江戸時代、都市部において多様な外食文化が発達した。
- ② 江戸時代初期、関西などの都市部では調理や暖房のためにかまどが普及していた。
- ③ 紀伊出身の上級武士が、江戸の飲食店がすべて閉まっていたことを書き記している。
- ④ 今の精白米の炊き方は昔からあった炊き方だが、昔はかまどといろりを使っていた。
- ⑤ 地域によって得られる食材が異なることが多彩な調理器具や調理法の発達を促した。

■問題 2. 次の英文を読み、問いに答えなさい。

(各 5 点×4=20 点)

As to the stepping stones of the Roji they should be laid so that they are easy to walk upon, but not in a straight line, for that would be uninteresting. At the same time they must not be so irregular as to appear artificial. They should look as though they led naturally through the trees with which the Roji is planted. The stones themselves are not selected or valuable ones, but rather the reverse, for in making the Roji the aim is to obtain an interesting effect by the skillful arrangement of intrinsically valueless things. If the stones are large enough to receive the foot that is sufficient. (1) Rikyu has stipulated that the arrangement of these stones should be on the principle of six points for use and four for appearance, but Oribe would reverse the proportion. Stepping stones are usually laid in groups of three and four, but abbreviated groups of two and three are not inadmissible. (2) Stones of the same size are not laid in succession, nor are any ever laid lengthwise in the line of the path. There is no rule about the distance between them except that it should allow of comfortable walking. Opinions differ among the different schools as to their height above the ground. The Sen School says two inches, Oribe an inch and a half, and Enshu one inch. . . .

(3) The planting of trees in a Tea-garden should be such as to suggest some quiet spot in the woods where all the fresh purity of nature abides in an air of solitary detachment. But the plantation must not be thick enough to produce any feeling of stuffiness or restraint.

(4) There should be sufficient trees and shrubs to give an impression of depth, but all must be quite natural, and rare or peculiar specimens or those that bear bright flowers should be omitted. It is best to have only those that are common in the neighborhood.

(A.L. Sadler: The Japanese Tea Ceremony より一部抜粋、一部改変)

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 15 にマークすること。

- ① 利休はまず踏み石を一つ据え、そこから実用六分、景観四分の原則から外れないように全体の配置を整えていくという鉄則を打ち立てましたが、織部は後年、そのようなバランス概念の必要性を否定した人物でした。
- ② 利休はまず踏み石を一つ据え、そこから渡り用の踏み石を六個、そして鑑賞のための石を四個、全体の統一感を重要視しながら据えていく原則を提唱しましたが、織部は踏み石の個数についてはこだわること避けてました。
- ③ 利休は、踏み石を据える配置について、実用六分、景観四分という鉄則を打ち立てましたが、織部はその逆の割合を提唱したのでした。
- ④ 利休は、踏み石の配置について、踏みやすい石を六個、美しい石を四個据えるという鉄則を打ち立てましたが、織部は踏み石の個数については一切こだわりませんでした。

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 同じ大きさの石を据えることだけでは踏み石の役目を果たしているとは言えません。(露地と) 平行に、できるだけ長い石を据えることで踏み石の役目を果たしていると言えるのです。
- ② 同じ大きさの長年継承されてきた石を据えるのが善しとされています。さらにはできるだけ長さがある踏み石を(露地の)道なりに据えるのを善しとします。
- ③ 同じ大きさの長年継承されてきた石を据えるのが善しとされています。そしてその踏み石は未来永劫(露地に)据えられて(茶室への)道筋を示すものとなるのです。
- ④ 同じ大きさの石を連続して据えることはありません。さらには、(露地の)進む方向に沿って踏み石を縦長に、道なりに据えることも決してありません。

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 茶庭は静寂の場を提供するとともに、手つかずの自然と清浄な空気の尊さを広く提唱しているのです。
- ② 茶庭における植樹は、あたかもそこに外界から隔離された清浄な自然が存在するという佇まいを感じさせるものでなければなりません。
- ③ 茶庭には樹木の大切さを提案するという意義もあります。樹木は空気を清浄化し、豊かな自然を育みます。
- ④ 茶庭には外部の音を遮断するため、植樹が推奨されます。樹木によって清浄な空気をその場に漂わせるものでなければなりません。

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 (茶室への露地の)奥行きを表現するためにはうっそうとした樹木と灌木の配置が自然の静寂さを感じさせるために必要です。珍しいちょっと変わった樹木が好まれますが、鮮やかな花が咲いた時にはその花は摘んでおきます。
- ② (茶室への露地の)奥行きを表現するためにはうっそうとした樹木と灌木の配置が自然の静寂さを感じさせるために必要ですが、珍しい樹木、変わった樹木、鮮やかな花をつける樹木などは避けます。
- ③ (茶室への露地の)奥行きを表現するために必要なだけの樹木と灌木を、ごく自然な佇まいを持たせるように植えます。珍しい樹木、変わった樹木は避け、鮮やかな花が咲いた時にはその花は摘んでおきます。
- ④ (茶室への露地の)奥行きを表現するために必要なだけの樹木と灌木を、ごく自然な佇まいを持たせるように植えます。その際、珍しい樹木、変わった樹木、鮮やかな花をつける樹木などは避けます。

■問題 3. 次の日本語で書かれた下線部の内容を英語にする場合、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。 (各5点×4=20点)

3-1 A: 日本では年間に計 16 の日が「国民の祝日」とされているのですね。クリスマスは国民の祝日ですか。

B: クリスマスは国民の休日ではありません。西洋のクリスマスになぞらえられるのは日本のお正月ですね。起源や宗教的意味合いに違いはありますが、クリスマスとお正月に寄せる西洋の人々と日本人の想いは確かに似たところがありますね。

- ① Japanese New Year is equal to Christmas is the West. Despite differences in origin and religious meaning, there is indeed similarities in terms of the sentiments that these holidays evoke.
- ② Japanese New Year is likened to Christmas in West. Despite differences in original and regional meaning, there indeed similarities in terms of the feelings that these holidays bring.
- ③ Japanese New Year is likened to Christmas in the West. Despite differences in origin and religious meaning, there are indeed similarities in terms of the sentiments that these holidays evoke.
- ④ Japanese New Year is equal to Christmas in West. Despite differences in original and regional meanings, there indeed similarities in terms of the feelings that the holiday brings.

3-2 A: 東京の地下鉄網は素晴らしいですね。車輻に落書きもありませんね。整列して地下鉄の到着を待つんですね。

B: そうですね。まあ、定時運行であることが東京の地下鉄の一番素晴らしいところです。5分以上待つという事はほとんどないですね。でも深夜を少し過ぎると地下鉄は終電です。

- ① Perhaps the best thing about subways in Tokyo is their regular service. In Tokyo, one seldom has to wait more than five minutes, but the subways stop running shortly after midnight.
- ② Perhaps the best thing about subways in Tokyo is their round-the-clock service. In Tokyo, one more often than not has to wait more than five minutes, but the subways stop running shortly after midnight.
- ③ Perhaps best thing about subways of Tokyo is their regular service. In Tokyo, one seldom has to wait more than five minutes, but the subways stop to run in short of midnight.
- ④ Perhaps best thing about subways of Tokyo is their round-the-clock service. In Tokyo, one more often than not would wait more than five minutes, but the subways stop to run in short of midnight.

3-3 A: 日本では都会の街中にも観光地の道路沿いにも、いたる所に小さな石像があるんですね。

B: はい。地蔵のことですね。現世と死後の世界での救いを求めて、地蔵信仰を持つ人々が地蔵に庇護を願うんですよ。

21

- ① The protector of Jizo has been seeking for those believers who need his guardianship both in this world and the world coming after death.
- ② The protection of Jizo has been sought by those believers who needs his guardianship either in this world or the world to come after death.
- ③ The protector of Jizo has been seeking for those believers who needs his guardianship both in this world or the world coming after death.
- ④ The protection of Jizo has been sought by those believers who need his guardianship both in this world and the world to come after death.

3-4 A: 先日、熱海に行って格式の高い旅館に泊まったんですよ。旅館は夕食を頂くところとお布団を敷くところが同じ部屋なんですね。

B: そうなんです。夕食の後には座卓の上の物は片付けられて、座卓は部屋の隅に移動されますね。そしてお布団が敷かれるんですよ。

22

- ① After dinner the table is simply cleaned and moved aside, and the bedding is lain down on the floor.
- ② After dinner the table is simply cleared and moved aside, and the bedding is laid out on the floor.
- ③ After dinner the table is thoroughly cleaned and moved out, and the bedding is laid out on the floor.
- ④ After dinner the table is thoroughly cleared and moved out, and the bedding is lain out on the floor.

■問題 4. 次の用語を英語で説明する場合、内容および文法において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 23 ~ 26 にマークすること。

(各5点×4=20点)

4-1 世界遺産「奄美大島、徳之島、沖縄島北部および西表島」

23

- ① These were registered as the fifth world natural heritage site in Japan.
- ② There were registered as the first world mixed cultural and natural heritage in Japan.
- ③ This is the world heritage site, where mongooses are protected as endemic species.
- ④ All the islands that constitute this world heritage site are located in Okinawa Prefecture.
- ⑤ This world heritage site meets the registration criteria (vii) of " to contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance".

4-2 御朱印 (または朱印)

24

- ① A vermilion sacred seal awarded as a proof when visiting and worshipping at temples and shrines. In general, it is accompanied with the name of the temple or shrine and the date inscribed in *sumi* ink. To be awarded the sacred seal, it is mandatory to purchase or bring in Goshuincho (vermilion sacred seal book).
- ② A vermilion sacred seal awarded as a proof when visiting and worshipping at temples and shrines. In general, it is accompanied with the name of the temple or shrine and the date inscribed in *sumi* ink. It is provided only at a national treasure and a temple or shrine designated as an important cultural property.
- ③ A vermilion sacred seal awarded as a proof when visiting and worshipping at temples and shrines. In general, it is accompanied with the name of the temple or shrine and the date inscribed in *sumi* ink. Some temples and shrines provide special vermilion sacred seals for a limited period.
- ④ A vermilion sacred seal that has awarded as a proof to pilgrims when they visit the eighty-eight temples in Shikoku. The seal has awarded in exchange for a votive tablet.
- ⑤ A sacred seal affixed using thick vermilion ink pad. The sacred seal is affixed to authorize the private documents prepared by Emperors from the ancient time.

4-3 桶狭間の戦い

25

- ① The battle in which Oda Nobunaga led a large army and defeated Imagawa Yoshimoto, who attempted to invade the Oda's dominion.
- ② The battle in which Oda Nobunaga defeated Imagawa Yoshimoto, who led a large army to invade the Oda's dominion.
- ③ The battle in which Tokugawa Ieyasu (then Matsudaira Motoyasu) took sides with the Imagawa forces but switched sides in the middle.
- ④ The battle in which Imagawa Yoshimoto took sides with the Oda forces and led a large army to regain the Oda's dominion.
- ⑤ The battle in which Oda Nobunaga was defeated by Imagawa Yoshimoto, who led a large army to invade the Oda's dominion.

4-4 地獄谷野猿公苑

26

- ① In Jigokudani Yaen-Koen, famous for its snow monkeys, which are popular among foreign travelers, you can enjoy to bathe in the hot springs with monkeys in the midst of snow.
- ② In Jigokudani Yaen-Koen, famous for its snow monkeys, which are popular among foreign travelers, you can enjoy the experience of feeding Japanese macaque monkeys.
- ③ In Jigokudani Yaen-Koen, famous for its snow monkeys, which are popular among foreign travelers, you can see monkeys bathing in the hot springs in the midst of snow to beat the cold of winter.
- ④ Jigokudani Yaen-Koen, famous for its snow monkeys, which are popular among foreign travelers, has Japanese macaque monkeys protected and bred on its premises.
- ⑤ Jigokudani Yaen-Koen, famous for its snow monkeys, which are popular among foreign travelers, has wild Japanese macaque monkeys on its premises, and its entrance is free of charge.

<英語> マークシート 解答 (2023年度)

解答番号	解答	配点	大問	点数
1	4	3	1	40
2	2	4		
3	7	2		
4	4	2		
5	2	2		
6	3	2		
7	5	4		
8	4	2		
9	5	2		
10	3	3		
11	1	2		
12	5	4		
13	2	4		
14	1	4		
15	3	5	2	20
16	4	5		
17	2	5		
18	4	5		
19	3	5	3	20
20	1	5		
21	4	5		
22	2	5		
23	1	5	4	20
24	3	5		
25	2	5		
26	3	5		

100

100

■問題 1. 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

(40 点)

(ア) The COVID-19 pandemic couldn't have come at a worse time for Japan's tourism industry.

The nation was anticipating an influx of big-spending foreign travelers to the 2020 Summer Olympics in Tokyo. The quadrennial sporting extravaganza was postponed for a year, [A], and is now slated to be held in July [B] any of the estimated 1 million overseas spectators in attendance.

[C], domestic travel has been hammered by wave [D] wave of virus infections that have led to a third state of emergency and a slew of restrictive measures [E] by a growing number of cities and prefectures, dealing crushing blows to hotels and travel agencies as well as air and ground transportation operators.

Now, [F] the country scrambling to tame a fierce fourth wave with (イ) new strains that are more contagious and a slow vaccine [G] that is likely to delay the recovery of the economy for years, the sector – considered to be a pillar of the government's growth strategy – is wondering when it can see (あ) the light at the end of the tunnel. And when it does, what will the post-pandemic tourism landscape look like?

“Markets and consumption habits are disrupted in times of crises, but in the long term most of (い) those changes are temporary,” says a research fellow in the tourism industry.

“On the other hand, there are trends triggered by a crisis that become mainstream, although in most of those cases the groundwork has been [H] before the (ウ) cataclysmic event,” he says.

Micro-tourism, outdoor or adventure tourism, (エ) workations and sustainable tourism are [I] the buzzwords that have appeared over the past year as new travel trends emerge in an era of social distancing.

Whether some or all of these forms of travel will stick with consumers in the years to come is too early to tell, he says, but the key for Japan to [J] in an increasingly competitive global market is to enhance the quality of its hospitality to increase customer spending and satisfaction.

“In that sense, (オ) micro-tourism has the potential to transform the mindset of both travelers and the destinations that accept them, [K] it's unclear whether the concept will take a firm hold after the pandemic,” he says.

With long-distance travel frowned [L], a growing number of hoteliers and municipalities have been calling for residents to seek out accommodations and tourist attractions only one or two hours away from their homes as a [M] to energize local economies while (カ) minimizing virus contagion risks.

Camping, [N], has seen a revival these past several years, thanks to the introduction of various new options including solo camping and glamping (glamorous camping), which offers luxury tent stays complete with food and amenities.

Sales of fishing gear are also robust, while the number of [O] acquiring boating licenses hit a 15-year-high last year as more Japanese take to the waters.

(Alex K.T. Martin, “New frontier: The future of tourism in Japan”
the Japan Times, May. 3, 2021 より一部抜粋)

1-1 下線部(ア)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 COVID-19 の大流行は、さらに悪いタイミングで日本の観光産業に悪影響を及ぼす可能性があった。
- ② COVID-19 の大流行は、日本の観光産業にとって、さらに悪いタイミングで来てもおかしくなかった。
- ③ COVID-19 の大流行は、日本の観光産業にとって最悪のタイミングだった。
- ④ 日本の観光産業にとって、COVID-19 が大流行したタイミングは、必ずしも最悪とは言えない。
- ⑤ 日本の観光産業にとって、COVID-19 の大流行は追い打ちをかけるようなタイミングで到来したとは言えない。

1-2 空欄Aから空欄E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。 (3点)

- ① for example — by — That is — to — adulatory
- ② at least — for — Nevertheless — on — adept
- ③ though — except — On the other hand — for — adapted
- ④ however — without — Meanwhile — after — adopted
- ⑤ for example — without — Indeed — but — adulatory
- ⑥ at least — except — Otherwise — as — adept
- ⑦ though — for — In addition — and — adapted
- ⑧ however — by — Whereas — like — adopted

1-3 空欄Fから空欄J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。 (3点)

- ① for — inoculation — lay — not — thrived
- ② for — commencement — lain — each — being thrived
- ③ with — start — lied — all — thriving
- ④ with — rollout — laid — among — thrive
- ⑤ just as — beginning — laid — respectively — thrived
- ⑥ just as — inaugurate — lied — most of — being thriving
- ⑦ by — kick off — lain — every — thriving
- ⑧ by — inoculation — lay — one of — thrive

1-4 下線部(イ)はどのような意味だと推察されるか。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。 (3点)

- ① bacteria ② variants ③ transgenesis ④ streak ⑤ versatile cells

- 1-5 次の文は、文中に於ける下線部(あ)の表現を説明したものである。空欄(A)と空欄(B)に入る語句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 と にマークすること。 (順不同・完答4点)

When you talk about *the light at the end of the tunnel*, you are referring to the end of the (A) or (B) situation that you are in at the moment.

- ① unpleasant ② emergent ③ inappropriate ④ multicultural
 ⑤ less-than-perfect ⑥ entrepreneur ⑦ difficult ⑧ epidemiological

- 1-6 下線部(い)の *those changes* に該当するものはどれか。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4点)

- ① 2020年の夏期東京オリンピックが1年延期されたこと。
 ② 3度目の緊急事態宣言が発出され、規制措置が取られるようになったこと。
 ③ 経済の回復が数年遅れ、政府の成長戦略が見直しを迫られること。
 ④ 平時とは異なり市場が混乱すること。
 ⑤ 危機に際して消費習慣が乱れること。

- 1-7 下線部(ウ)はどのような意味だと推察されるか。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。 (3点)

- ① apprehensive ② devastating ③ magnified ④ prior ⑤ triggered

- 1-8 下線部(エ)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。端的な説明に必要なと思われる、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 station ② stagflation ③ vacation ④ domination
 ⑤ workaholic ⑥ remote work ⑦ silent eating ⑧ small tourism

- 1-9 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。 (3点)

- ① although — upon — means — for example — those
 ② although — to — meaning — first of all — these
 ③ because — toward — meanings — in addition — that
 ④ because — on — mean — instead — one
 ⑤ though — upon — mean — for instance — one
 ⑥ though — to — meanings — in many ways — that
 ⑦ while — toward — meaning — in fact — these
 ⑧ while — on — means — however — those

1-10 下線部(オ)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 マイクロツーリズムは、二人の旅行者の考え方を变える可能性を秘めており、その結果、目的地が当初の予定とは変わって来る可能性もある。
- ② マイクロツーリズムは、旅行者と目的地の産業の双方の考え方を一変させた可能性がある。
- ③ マイクロツーリズムは、近しい関係の旅行者同士が行きたい場所を容易に決めることができる可能性を秘めている。
- ④ マイクロツーリズムは、旅行者を受け入れる目的地の人たちが観光に対する考え方を变える可能性を秘めている。
- ⑤ マイクロツーリズムは、旅行者と受け入れ先の双方の意識を变革する可能性を秘めている。

1-11 下線部(カ)について、一般的に“Avoid the Three Cs”が重要であると言われている。この“the Three Cs”に該当するものとして最も適切なものを3つ選びなさい。

解答はマークシートの にマークすること。(順不同・1点×3=3点)

- ① closed airway ② closed spaces ③ crowded places
- ④ congested passage ⑤ close-contact settings ⑥ close-fitting mask

1-12 本文の内容に一致するものを選びなさい。

解答はマークシートの にマークすること。

(5点)

- ① 消費額の多い外国人旅行者の流入を期待して、4年に一度のスポーツの祭典は1年延期のち、7月に開催された。
- ② 相次ぐ緊急事態宣言やまん延防止等重点措置により深刻な打撃を受けている観光産業だが、ワクチンの普及に大きな期待が寄せられている。
- ③ 競争が激化するグローバル市場で日本が成功するためには、おもてなしの質を高めて顧客の消費と満足度を高めることが重要である。
- ④ 長距離の移動が好まれない中、自宅から1~2時間で行ける宿泊施設や観光地に人を誘致しようとするホテル関係者や伝統工芸品の職人が増えている。
- ⑤ サステナブルツーリズムの一環として、キャンプや釣りの人気が高まっているが、これはマイクロツーリズムとは両立しえない現象である。

..... (2022 年度)

■問題 2. 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

(各 5 点 × 4 = 20 点)

As the guiding force behind wabi sabi aesthetics, a look at the tea ceremony will throw light on the reasons for its development and the figures who formed the ideas that remain to this day.

(1) The tearoom is to wabi sabi what the church is to Christianity. Both enshrine their ideals and philosophies and cultivate an atmosphere appropriate for the intended religious goals. In a church there is a sense of reverence for the deity of God and his son Jesus Christ; within the vaulted ceilings and the magnificent stained-glass images there is a glorification for the greatness and omnipotence of God. In the tearoom there is a sober veneration for unadorned rusticity, for the greatness to be found in the most restrained expression for the humble and simple.

The tea ceremony, which is usually held in a secluded and intimate tearoom, has been one of the focal points for advocates of wabi sabi. It was through this semireligious ritual that the tea masters, well versed in the philosophy of Zen, gave full voice to their love of art rich in wabi sabi expression.

(2) The tea ceremony, where the art and philosophy of wabi sabi cemented its foundations, can trace its roots back to twelfth-century China with the drinking of tea by Zen monks who gathered before the image of Bodhidharma and drank the beverage as a part of the ritual. Like its guiding philosophy, Zen, the appreciation of tea found its way to Japan through the Zen monks.

(3) The nobility in Japan took great interest in tea and it was not too long before it had established itself as a cultured beverage to be enjoyed in a refined atmosphere. (4) Through the Kamakura period, the formalization of the tea ceremony began to emerge, and certain rules and etiquette surrounding its consumption were observed. The tea ceremony was promoted along with the teachings of Zen and the two cultures developed hand in hand throughout Japan.

(Andrew Juniper: *wabi sabi* 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 侘び寂びにとっての茶室とはキリスト教における教会のようなものです。茶室と教会には究極の理想と哲学的精神そして文化的雰囲気が漂っており、宗教が目指すべき到達点が表示されているのです。
- ② 茶室が目指すのは侘び寂びであり、教会はキリスト教の教義を目指します。侘び寂びもキリスト教も、究極の理想と哲学的精神そして文化的空間を組み合わせながら高い到達点を目指しているのです。
- ③ 侘び寂びにとっての茶室とはキリスト教における教会のようなものです。茶室と教会には究極の理想と哲学的精神が宿っており、宗教が目指す到達点にふさわしい空間を醸成しているのです。
- ④ 茶室が目指すのは侘び寂びですが、教会はキリスト教の何を目指しているのでしょうか。茶室と教会には究極の理想と哲学的精神が宿っており、キリスト教は到達点にふさわしい空間を教会として実現するのです。

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 侘び寂びの芸術と哲学がゆるぎない礎となっている茶の湯の起源は 12 世紀の中国に遡ることができます。菩提達磨が座して儀式を始める前に禅僧達がお茶を飲んだのが始まりです。
- ② 侘び寂びの芸術と哲学の基礎となったのが茶の湯ですが、その起源は 12 世紀の中国に遡ることができます。禅僧達が菩提達磨の教えを頭に描きながらお茶を飲むというのが始まりでした。
- ③ 侘び寂びの芸術と哲学の基礎となったのが茶の湯ですが、その起源は 12 世紀の中国に遡ることができます。菩提達磨が座して儀式を始める前に禅僧達がお茶を飲んだのが始まりです。
- ④ 侘び寂びの芸術と哲学がゆるぎない礎となっている茶の湯の起源は 12 世紀の中国に遡ることができます。禅僧達が菩提達磨像の前に集まり、儀式の一環としてお茶を飲んだのが始まりです。

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 20 にマークすること。

- ① 当時、日本の貴族階級はお茶に大変興味を持ちましたが、お茶が洗練した文化の薫り高い飲み物としての地位を確立するまでにはかなりの年月を要したのです。
- ② 当時、日本の貴族階級はお茶に大変興味を持ち、程無くしてお茶は洗練された雰囲気の中で楽しむ、文化の薫り高い飲み物としての地位を確固たるものとなりました。
- ③ 当時の日本の貴族階級はお茶をめぐる利権を争い、すぐさまお茶は大量栽培されるに至りましたが、限られた人々の間だけで、お茶は飲まれていました。
- ④ 当時の日本の貴族階級はお茶をめぐる利権を争い、しばらくしてお茶は大量栽培され、高貴な人々が狭い空間に集まって楽しむ飲み物となったのです。

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 21 にマークすること。

- ① 鎌倉時代が終わり茶の湯を公的に認めようという動きが出てきました。お茶の消費が伸びるにつれて一定の決まりやお作法が自然に生まれました。
- ② 鎌倉時代には御点前が整い始め、一定の決まり事やお作法に則ってお茶を頂くようになりました。
- ③ 鎌倉時代には御点前が整い始め、お茶の消費が伸びるにつれて一定の決まりやお作法が自然に生まれました。
- ④ 鎌倉時代が終わり茶の湯を公的に認めようという動きが出てくると、お茶の消費拡大に関する決まり事が定められるようになりました。

■問題3. 次の日本語で書かれた下線部の内容を英語にする場合、最も適切なものを選びなさい。
 解答はマークシートの 22 ～ 25 にマークすること。 (各5点×4=20点)

3-1 A: 前方をずいぶん体格が良い、鬘を結った男性が二人歩いていますね。あそこまで体を大きくするのは大変でしょうね。
 B: この近くに相撲部屋があるので力士がいるんですよ。相撲部屋では新入りの若い力士が雑用や、ちゃんこ作りの役目を担います。稽古は、いかに可能な限り体重を増やすかという事を中心に考えられているんです。

22

- ① The new, younger members are responsible to chores and to prepare *chanko* eaten by the sumo wrestlers. Their training is designed to putting as much weight as possible on them.
- ② The new, younger members are responsible to chore and prepare *chanko* eaten by the sumo wrestlers. Their training is designed to put as much as weight as possible on them.
- ③ The new, younger members are responsible for chore and for prepare *chanko* eaten by the sumo wrestlers. Their training is being designed to put as much weight on them as possible.
- ④ The new, younger members are responsible for chores and for preparing *chanko* eaten by the sumo wrestlers. Their training is designed to put as much weight on them as possible.

3-2 A : 神道の教えにはどのようなものがありますか？

B : 良いご質問ですね。他の宗教と大きく異なる点があります。神道は日本の文化継承の中核を占めるもので歴史を形作ってきました。ただ、神道が最も関心を寄せるのは、今、この時なんです。伊勢神宮は20年に一度1,300年間に渡って社殿を同じ形で建て替え続けてきました。しかし、構造物が重要なのではなく、絶え間なく再生を繰り返す過程そのものが神道の心髄であると言えます。

23

- ① Shintoism has shaped the past as an integrated part of Japan's cultural heritage. Yet, the focus of Shintoism is on the present. The Grand Shrine at Ise has been tore down and an exact replica is erected every 20 years for nearly 1,300 years. It is not the structure but constant process of reborn that characterizes the main topic of Shintoism.
- ② Shintoism has shaped the past as an integrated part of Japan's cultural heritage. Yet, the focus of Shintoism is on the present. The Grand Shrine at Ise has been tore down and an exact replica is being erected every 20 years for nearly 1,300 years. It was not only the structure but also the constant process of rebirth that characterized the main topic of Shintoism.
- ③ Shintoism has shaped the past as an integral part of Japan's cultural heritage. Yet, the focus of Shintoism is on the present. The Grand Shrine at Ise has been torn down and an exact replica has been erected every 20 years for nearly 1,300 years. It is not the structure but the constant process of rebirth that characterizes the main theme of Shintoism.
- ④ Shintoism has shaped the past as an integral part of Japan's cultural heritage. Yet, the focus of Shintoism is on the present. The Grand Shrine at Ise is torn down and an exact replica is erected every 20 years for nearly 1,300 years. It was not only the structure but also the constant process of reborn that characterized the main theme of Shintoism.

3-3 A : 日本人の多くがバッグに小さな布製の美しい袋をぶら下げていますよね。あれは匂袋ですか。

B : あれはお守りです。お守りを集める人もいますよ。お守りは人生における様々な困難や災難から守ってくれるものだと考えられています。日本に旅行にいらしたならぜひ有名寺社でお守りを授かって帰国してほしいですね。

24

- ① They are intended to offering protection for a wide rage of life's problem and uncertainty. A holiday visiter in Japan should not think about returning home unaccompanied with an *omamori* from one of the famous temple or shrine in Japan.
- ② They are intended to offer protection against a wide range of life's problems and uncertainties. A holiday visitor in Japan should not think of returning home without buying an *omamori* from one of the famous temples or shrines in Japan.
- ③ They are intended to offering protection towards wide ranges of life's problem and uncertainty. A holiday visiter in Japan should think about not returning home unaccompanied with an *omamori* from one of the famous temple or shrine in Japan.
- ④ They are intended to offer protect against wide ranges of life's problems and uncertainties. A holiday visitor in Japan should think of not to return home without buying an *omamori* from one of famous temples or shrines in Japan.

3-4 A : お座敷に座るときに何か決まり事はあるのでしょうか。自分で自由に空いている座布団に座ってしまっても良いですか。

B : 最近では座る場所について気にかける人はあまりいなくなりました。伝統的に、お座敷には厳しいお作法がありますよ。慎重な客は、たとえ実際にはどんなに偉い人であっても、自分が座るべき席に案内されるまでは、入り口あたりで待っていますね。 25

- ① Traditionally, the etiquettes of the *zashiki* are strictly controlled. Proper humble guests, no matter how important they actually may be, remain near the entrance before they are directed to the place where they sit.
- ② Traditionally, the etiquette of the *zashiki* is strictly controlled. Properly humble guests, no matter how important they actually may be, remain near the entrance until they are directed to the place where they are to sit.
- ③ Traditionally, the etiquettes of the *zashiki* are being controlled strictly. Proper humble guests, no matter how important they actually are, remain near the entrance before they are directed to the place where they sit.
- ④ Traditionally, the etiquette of the *zashiki* was strictly controlled. Properly humble guests, no matter how important they actually might be, remain near the entrance until they were directed to the place where they were to sit.

■問題 4. 次の用語を英語で説明する場合、内容および文法に於いて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 26 ~ 29 にマークすること。
(各 5 点 × 4 = 20 点)

4-1 分散型ホテル

26

- ① This is a form of lodging in which multiple vacant houses and historic buildings in an area are utilized and functions such as the check-in counter, guest rooms, and dining rooms are distributed among different buildings, making the entire town or village a single lodging facility.
- ② This is a hotel in a resort and so on where cottages as a guest room is dispersed throughout the property.
- ③ This is a national hotel chain running many hotels, including those in regional cities.
- ④ This is an accommodation of renovated old private houses that can be lent as a whole.
- ⑤ This is a lodging facility in which several buildings are connected by corridors as seen in large, traditional inn in hot spring resorts.

4-2 菖蒲湯

27

- ① This is a special bath which the leaves of sweet flags are placed in the bathtub on the fifth day of the fifth month. The words “sweet flags” and “game”, which are both pronounced in the same way in Japanese, are combined, and the meaning is to encourage boys to be strong.
- ② This is a special drink made by infusing the Japanese iris leaves for Children’s Day on May 5. It makes sense to devil out.
- ③ This is a special drink made by infusing the sweet flag leaves on the fifth day of the fifth month. The word “sweet flags” and “match”, which are both pronounced in the same way in Japanese, are combined, and the drink is due to encourage boys to be strong.
- ④ This is a bath in which the Japanese iris leaves are added. Especially, it is a kind of herbal bath, favored in winter.
- ⑤ This is a special bath for Children’s Day on May 5, during which the leaves of sweet flag are put into the bath to ward off evil spirits.

4-3 お遍路さん

28

- ① The people who go on a pilgrimage to the 66 sacred sites in Shikoku associated with Kukai, the founder of the Shingon sect.
- ② The people who go on a pilgrimage to the 88 sacred sites in Shikoku associated with Kukai, the founder of the Tendai sect.
- ③ The people who go on a pilgrimage to the 88 sacred sites in Shikoku associated with Kukai, the founder of the Shingon sect.
- ④ The people who go on a pilgrimage to the 66 sacred sites in Shikoku associated with Saicho, the founder of the Tendai sect.
- ⑤ The people who go on a pilgrimage to the 88 sacred sites in Shikoku associated with Saicho, the founder of the Tendai sect.

4-4 ほだ餅

29

- ① It is a traditional Japanese sweet, a rice cake wrapped in a salt-preserved cherry leaf, often eaten during the Doll Festival.
- ② It is a traditional Japanese sweet, a rice cake with red-bean paste inside and wrapped with an oak leaf, often eaten during the Iris Festival.
- ③ It is a traditional Japanese sweet, a rice cake sprinkled with soybean flour, which became a Tokaido local specialty during the Edo period.
- ④ It is a traditional Japanese sweet, sometimes called *ohagi*, which is eaten all year round but also an important offering during the weeks of equinox for Buddhist rituals when paying a visit to an ancestral grave.
- ⑤ It is a traditional Japanese sweet, red-bean paste wrapped with sweet rice cake, recently available with a wide range of fruits inside.

<英語> マークシート 解答 (2022年度)

解答番号	解答	配点	大問	点数
1	3	3	1	40
2	4	3		
3	4	3		
4	2	3		
5	1, 7	順不同、完答4		
6				
7	4, 5	順不同、完答4		
8				
9	2	3		
10	3, 6	順不同、完答3		
11				
12	1	3		
13	5	3		
14	2, 3, 5	1		
15		1		
16		1		
17	3	5		
18	3	5	2	20
19	4	5		
20	2	5		
21	2	5		
22	4	5	3	20
23	3	5		
24	2	5		
25	2	5		
26	1	5	4	20
27	5	5		
28	3	5		
29	4	5		

100

100

..... (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.

..... (2021 年度)

In a recent interview on Britain’s *Channel 4 News*, the psychologist and professional optimist Steven Pinker sounded a more realistic note. He pointed out that, after world shocks, most people revert to their habitual ways.

Maybe midlife has made me cynical, or softened my expectations, but I suspect that Pinker is right, and I don’t think that this is any reason to despair. It might be enough to hope that what emerges from the pandemic is オ a sashiko world.

(Melanie McGrath, “Could the art of ‘sashiko’ help to mend our frayed world?”
Psyche June. 17, 2020 より一部抜粋・改編)

1-1 空欄 A から空欄 E 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 clothes — within — with — having slept — on
- ② knit — for — by — sleeping — for
- ③ cloth — between — on — to sleep — at
- ④ fabric — among — for — to have slept — with
- ⑤ clothes — by — with — to have slept — to
- ⑥ knit — in — by — to sleep — by
- ⑦ cloth — including — on — sleeping — from
- ⑧ fabric — of — for — having slept — into

1-2 下線部アについて、本文に用いられている次の語のうち、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 stab ② fray ③ depredation ④ redolent ⑤ art

1-3 空欄 F から空欄 J 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 therefore — quite apparent — a sense of alienation — At — up
- ② thus — pretty stale — a sense of beauty — At — down
- ③ hence — still visible — a sense of desolation — By — around
- ④ as a result — more tranquil — a sense of well-being — By — over
- ⑤ therefore — quite apparent — a sense of well-being — In — beside
- ⑥ thus — pretty stale — a sense of desolation — In — off
- ⑦ hence — still visible — a sense of beauty — On — in
- ⑧ as a result — more tranquil — a sense of alienation — On — from

1-4 空欄あに入る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 the outside of the rips ② the surface of the linens
- ③ the upsides of the garments ④ the inside of the fabric

..... (2021 年度)

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

..... (2021 年度)

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

..... (2021年度)

■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。

..... (2021 年度)

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のは、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の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.

..... (2021 年度)

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。

22

- 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。

23

- 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.

..... (2021 年度)

■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.

..... (2021 年度)

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.

<英語> マークシート 解答 (2021年度)

解答番号	解答	配点	大問	点数
1	4	2	1	40
2	5	2		
3	7	2		
4	4	3		
5	1	3		
6	1	2		
7	1	3		
8	4	2		
9	1	完答5		
10	3			
11	5	完答5		
12	6			
13	3	3		
14	4	5		
15	6, 7	順不同、完答3		
16				
17	2	5	2	20
18	1	5		
19	3	5		
20	3	5		
21	4	5	3	20
22	3	5		
23	4	5		
24	2	5		
25	4	5	4	20
26	3	5		
27	3	5		
28	1	5		

100

100

..... (2020 年度)

■問題 1. 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

(20 点)

出典元より引用された問題文

(Kit Nagamura, *The Japan Times*, Apr. 5, 2019 より一部抜粋・改編)

1-1 空欄 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) に入れる語句の組み合わせとして、最も適切な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。 (3 点)

- ① as - along - like - to - to
- ② as - with - including - in - to
- ③ much - for - except - for - for
- ④ much - by - such as - as - besides
- ⑤ much - by - like - for - behind
- ⑥ much - for - except - as - besides
- ⑦ as - with - such as - in - behind
- ⑧ as - along - including - to - for

..... (2020 年度)

1-2 空欄 (1) (2) (3) (4) に入れる語句の組み合わせとして、最も適切な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。 (3 点)

- ① that - which - when - while
- ② that - that - when - when
- ③ that - which - in which - though
- ④ which - where - in which - while
- ⑤ which - where - in which - when
- ⑥ which - that - when - though

1-3 下線部(ア)はどのような意味だと予測されるか。最も適切だと思われ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。 (2 点)

- ① 人の動き ② 振動 ③ 歴史 ④ 雰囲気

1-4 下線部(イ)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。 (2 点)

- ① まずまず伝わる英語で ② ほぼ完璧な英語で
- ③ 言い回しに難のある英語で ④ 淀みのない簡単な英語で

1-5 空欄 (a) (b) (c) に入れる語句として、最も適切なものを一つずつ選びなさい。解答は、マークシートの にマークすること。 (各 1 点×3=3 点)

- ① dispatchers ② asking out ③ beckoning ④ reckoning
- ⑤ handcarts ⑥ rickshaws ⑦ drivers ⑧ incense

1-6 下線部(ウ)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。 (3 点)

- ① 幕末直後にお目見えしたものである。
- ② 最初に改良されたのは幕末後まもない時期であった。
- ③ 江戸時代が終わりほどなくして発案された。
- ④ 江戸時代が終わってすぐの時期に第 1 号車が製造された。

1-7 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。 (4 点)

- ① 聖と俗が調和している仲見世通りには、観光客が押し寄せる熱気に満ちた時期が一定期間あるとされている。
- ② 人力車は本来結婚式を挙げるカップルや大金持ちのダンディな男性に似合う高級な存在であった。
- ③ 歴史家は人力車の起源についていちいち細かいことをいうものだが、そもそもその名称は日本語であり「人の力で動く車」という意味である。
- ④ 観光人力車を運営するこの会社は、約 1,600 万円をかけて 60 台の車両を保有している。

..... (2020年度)

■問題 2. 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

(25点)

出典元より引用された問題文

(Daniel Sosnoski, *Introduction to Japanese Culture* より一部抜粋)

(2020年度)

2-1 下線部(1)(2)(3)(4)の単語の意味に最も近い語を一つ選びなさい。解答は、マークシートの (各2点×4=8点)
 にマークすること。

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) ① read | ② follow | ③ explain | ④ obtain | <input type="text" value="10"/> |
| (2) ① subdued | ② orderly | ③ remote | ④ natural | <input type="text" value="11"/> |
| (3) ① decorated | ② close | ③ imitating | ④ access | <input type="text" value="12"/> |
| (4) ① harmony | ② spirit | ③ ceremony | ④ strength | <input type="text" value="13"/> |

2-2 空欄(b)(f)(h)に入れるのに最も適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。(各2点×3=6点)

- (b) ① in the end ② at first glance ③ in the long run ④ far away
- (f) ① much more than ② far from ③ little more than
 ④ more than
- (h) ① a distinct mood ② a restless feature ③ a preference
 ④ a closer resemblance

2-3 文脈から、空欄(a)(c)(d)(e)(g)(i)に入る語の組み合わせとして最も適切な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。(3点)

- ① (a) are — (c) at — (d) the — (e) while — (g) to — (i) but
 ② (a) is — (c) into — (d) a — (e) on — (g) toward — (i) and
 ③ (a) is — (c) into — (d) the — (e) during — (g) to — (i) but
 ④ (a) are — (c) in — (d) a — (e) during — (g) toward — (i) and

2-4 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。(4点)

- ① 日本庭園は三つの形式に分けられ、すべてが禅宗の強い影響を受けたものである。
 ② 日本庭園は自然であるよりも人工物である事が一目瞭然の方が価値が高い。
 ③ 石庭は韓国渡来の庭師により日本に紹介された。
 ④ 石庭には樹木が植栽されることはほとんどない。

2-5 次の英文が入る最も適切な位置を文中の[A]~[D]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。(4点)

出典元より引用された問題文

- ① [A] ② [B] ③ [C] ④ [D]

..... (2020 年度)

■問題 3. 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

(各 3 点×5=15 点)

出典元より引用された問題文

(Sarah Harvey, *Kaizen* より一部抜粋)

3-1 下線部(1)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 **20** にマークすること。

- ① 一方、戦争末期の日本では社会の活気が失われていた。産業は衰退し、人心も乱れていた。
- ② 一方、終戦後の日本は、多くの人命が失われ、崩壊寸前だった。産業は衰退し、道徳観まで失われていた。

..... (2020年度)

③ 一方、多くの人命が失われていた戦争末期の日本はすっかり衰退した。産業は弱体化し、倫理観も欠如した状態だった。

④

出典元より引用された選択肢

3-2 下線部(2)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 **21** にマークすること。

① 日本人はすぐに新しい経営手法に魅了された。継続的進歩と改善を統合させたのである。

② 日本人はすぐに新しい経営手法に魅了された。そして改善の概念を活かし続けたのである。

③

出典元より引用された選択肢

④ 日本人はすぐに改善という経営手法の重要性を悟り、その思想を広めた。

3-3 下線部(3)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 **22** にマークすること。

① それは、ある日本人のビジネスコンサルタントでもある組織理論家に教えを受けた今井正明氏が主に関西で広めたものであり、世界中の多くの企業で現在も使われている。

② それは先ず関西でビジネスコンサルタントである今井正明氏と組織理論家が教示し、現在では世界中の多くの企業で使われている。

③ それは西欧ではビジネスコンサルタントであり組織理論家である今井正明氏により普及され今でも世界中のビジネス関連の学校で講義として採用されている。

④

出典元より引用された選択肢

3-4 下線部(4)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 **23** にマークすること。

① 西欧の企業は常に突然且つ劇的な変化を推進して利益変動をもたらそうと考えたために、大きな成功を収めることができなかった。

② 西欧の企業は常に突然且つ劇的な変化のみが利益変動の重要要素であるとみなしたために、大きな成功を収めることができなかった。

③ 西欧の企業は常に、突然かつ劇的な変化ではなく小さな変化を追求したために大きな成功を収めることができなかった。

④

出典元より引用された選択肢

..... (2020 年度)

3-5 下線部(5)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。

- ① 今井氏の著書の出版時(1986年)、自社を改善したいと思う労働者は年間平均 19 件の提言をしていたが、今日ではこの水準を超える取り組みが強く奨励されている。
- ② 今井氏の著書の出版時(1986年)、日本人労働者は自社の改善方法を年間平均 19 件提言していたが、今日では提言を促すために会社からの動機づけが必要である。
- ③ 今井氏の著書の出版時(1986年)、日本人労働者は、自社の改善方法に関して、一人当たり年間平均 19 件の提言をしていた。以前のように提言できる権利を労働者は再び求めている。
- ④

出典元より引用された選択肢

■問題 4. 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。それぞれ解答を一つ選び、マークシートの ～ にマークすること。

(各 4 点×5=20 点)

4-1 A: 前に日本に来た時よりも、英語の説明書きが多くなっていますね。

B: そうですね、最近、電車で車掌さんが英語のアナウンスもしているんですよ。

- ① The train operators recently make the announcement in English.
- ② The train operators are making English announcements recently.
- ③ The train conductors have made the announcements in English these days.
- ④ The train conductors make announcements in English these days.

4-2 A: すみません。Wi-Fi を使いたいのですが。

B: 登録しないといけません、コンビニに行けばたいてい繋がりますよ。

- ① You have to register first, and you are available for Wi-Fi at the convenience store.
- ② You have to login first, but there is free Wi-Fi at convenient store.
- ③ You must register, but Wi-Fi is usually available at convenience stores.
- ④ You must download the app, but you can usually use Wi-Fi at convenient stores.

..... (2020 年度)

4-3 A: 明日空港に行くまで少し時間があるのですが、何かおすすめはありますか？

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B: 回転寿司などいかがでしょうか？お皿の色や柄は値段を表しています。

- ① I recommend “sushi-go-round.” Get to know the color or pattern of the plates to pay the asking price.
- ② I recommend “conveyor belt sushi.” The sushi prices depend on the color or pattern of the plates.
- ③ How about “sushi-go-round”? The color or pattern of the plates means the prices of them.
- ④ How about “conveyor belt sushi”? The color or pattern of the plates stand for the prices.

4-4 A: ではまずお賽銭を入れましょう。

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B: お賽銭を入れたあとは何をしますか？

A: 鈴を鳴らし、お辞儀を2回、拍手を2回、手を合わせて祈り、もう一度お辞儀します。

- ① Before you pray, bow twice, clap twice and then bow again before you leave.
- ② Bow and clap your hands twice and pray with your hands together and bow one more time.
- ③ Bow two times, clap two times, and pray with your fingers crossed before you leave.
- ④ Bow twice, clap your hands twice, then put your hands together and pray, and bow again.

4-5 A: 熊本城は平成 28 年に地震で甚大な被害を受け、いまは復旧工事中です。

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B: 莫大な費用がかかるでしょうが、きっと寄付がたくさん集まっているでしょうね。

A: はい。誰でも 1 万円以上寄付すると、「城主手形」が発行され、市のいくつかの施設に無料で入れるそうです。

- ① When you donate 10,000 yen and up, you can use any public facilities with “The Micro Lord's Free Pass.”
- ② When you donate 10,000 yen and more, Kumamoto City will give you “The Micro Lord's Free Pass,” which admits you to enter some public facilities free.
- ③ If you donate 10,000 yen or more, you will receive “The Micro Lord's Free Pass.” By showing the pass, you can enter some public facilities for free.
- ④ If you donate more than 10,000 yen, you will get “The Micro Lord's Free Pass.” With this pass, you can freely use some public facilities.

..... (2020 年度)

- 問題 5. 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 4 点×5=20 点)

5-1 松本城

- ① This beautiful and historic castle is set on the coasts of Japan's largest lake and known as one of Japan's twelve completely original castles still standing.
- ② This oldest fortress is constructed in 1440 and famous for a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- ③ This is one of twelve completely original castles in Japan, which is particularly famous for its over 2,600 cherry trees.
- ④ This is Japan's largest, most beautiful and spectacular castle, widely known as "White Heron Castle."
- ⑤ This is one of only twelve completely original castles in Japan, which is nicknamed "crow castle" because of the color of the building.

5-2 浜名湖

- ① This lake, which was once a fresh water lake but now is brackish, is the 10th largest in Japan and famous for its eel and oysters.
- ② This lake is not ranked in the top 10 by size in Japan but it is nationally famous for its freshwater clam.
- ③ This lake is ranked in the top 20 by size in Japan. Most notably, this lake is the second most transparent in the world.
- ④ This is the 23rd largest lake in Japan. One of the oldest and most important Shinto shrines in Japan is located near the shore of this lake.
- ⑤ This lake, which is located high up in a national park, is known as a cool place to relax in summer.

5-3 文楽

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- ① It is a blending of recitation, chants, and ritual dancing focusing on Buddhist themes or concepts in which a “moral” ethical principle is offered.
- ② It is a play featuring amusing dialogues or monologues about everyday life. Performers are often seated on the floor and keep their audiences laughing with witty dialogues and gestures.
- ③ It was firstly a dance performed by Okuni. It was developed into an art form by CHIKAMATSU Monzaemon in the Genroku era.
- ④ It is a puppet play. Puppeteers in black appear onstage and evoke lifelike moods and emotions through manipulating the puppets.
- ⑤ It is a hard-to-define traditional music. It can include any Japanese musical forms created prior to the introduction of Western music in the Meiji Era.

5-4 味噌

33

- ① It is made from crushed soybeans and roasted barley, to which salt, water, and a fermenting agent are added. After fermentation the mixture is pressed to extract the liquid.
- ② It is a preparation obtained by growing a kind of mold on boiled rice, barley, soybeans, et cetera, which is often used as a starter for the fermentation.
- ③ It is the residue left after sake is made from unrefined sake. It is used for preserving fish or pickling vegetables.
- ④ It is an aged, fermented soybean puree that is an all-purpose, high protein seasoning that comes in a variety of flavors and colors.
- ⑤ It is a clear alcoholic beverage made from fermented rice and water. So many breweries are located in rice-growing prefectures nationwide.

5-5 さっぽろ雪まつり

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- ① It is a festival observed in the middle of January featuring igloo-like snow shelters where people are welcome to come in and have some drinks.
- ② It is a festival where tourists enjoy the chill in the air and observe the floating ice. Icebreaker-rides are offered during the season.
- ③ It is a festival where players from all over the world gather in a city by a crater lake. Participants in teams throw snowballs against each other.
- ④ It is a festival where tourists get on a ropeway and observe a sea of trees covered with snow. Tourists enjoy a panoramic view of the area's natural beauty.
- ⑤ It is a festival held in the height of winter. Huge and detailed snow statues and sculptures made by locals and the SDF are displayed at three sites within the city.

〈英語〉マークシート 解答 (2020年度)

問題番号	解答	配点	大問	点数
1	8	3	1	20
2	1	3		
3	4	2		
4	2	2		
5	6	1		
6	7	1		
7	3	1		
8	1	3		
9	3	4		
10	3	2	2	25
11	4	2		
12	2	2		
13	3	2		
14	2	2		
15	3	2		
16	4	2		
17	3	3		
18	4	4		
19	1	4	3	15
20	4	3		
21	3	3		
22	4	3		
23	4	3		
24	4	3	4	20
25	4	4		
26	3	4		
27	2	4		
28	4	4		
29	3	4	5	20
30	5	4		
31	1	4		
32	4	4		
33	4	4		
34	5	4		

100

100

..... (2019 年度)

■問題 1. 次の英文を読み、次の問いに答えなさい。

(20 点)

Around 2015, the staff of the National Center for Global Health and Medicine (NCGM) in Shinjuku, Tokyo, began noticing an increase (A) inquiries from foreign nationals searching for hospitals or clinics (B) their native language was spoken. Around the same time, we began receiving a growing number of queries from other area institutions that were struggling to communicate with non-Japanese-speaking patients and wondering if we could lighten their burden.

Of course, foreign tourists, students, and businesspeople have long gravitated to Tokyo, but few neighborhood hospitals or clinics had to deal with non-Japanese-speaking patients on a regular (1). When forced to do so, they relied on friends or acquaintances to interpret or simply improvised, using gestures, pictures, and so forth.

In the past few years, however, ①providers have begun to feel overwhelmed. At some facilities, the frequency of visits (C) foreign nationals surged (D) about one a month to one a week and then one a day. Providers were witnessing with their own eyes what government statistics only later confirmed—that (E) number of foreign patients was growing at an unprecedented pace.

Concern over the capacity of our healthcare system to accommodate foreign patients has likewise spread and escalated. The government plans to ②beef up medical interpreting, but this approach fails to acknowledge the breadth and urgency of the problem. Clear communication can be a matter of life and death for our patients.

In the hospital (B) I work, non-native speakers of Japanese account for 12% of all first-time outpatient visits. Here, interpreting for patients and their families has become (2). But not all municipalities or facilities are so equipped. (3), demand for healthcare services from foreign nationals is expected to soar further in the coming years, as the Japanese government pursues its target of 40 million inbound tourists by 2020.

Medical communication can be challenging in the best of circumstances. A verbal explanation delivered by a Japanese physician or nurse to a Japanese patient is often insufficient to convey everything the patient needs to know. To fulfill their obligation to inform and explain, healthcare providers frequently (4) such face-to-face discussions with written materials. Viewed from this perspective, providing a qualified interpreter seems like the bare minimum a healthcare facility should do for a patient who speaks no Japanese. (5) in many cases, the facility has neither in-house interpreting staff nor funding to pay for outside interpreters.

Cultural competence is another challenge for Japanese healthcare facilities in dealing with non-Japanese patients and their families. For example, very few Japanese hospitals are in a position to accommodate a female Muslim patient who will only agree to be seen by a female ③practitioner. (Hori Narumi, “*Battling for Multicultural Healthcare: A Report from the Trenches*”

Nippon.com より一部抜粋・改編)

..... (2019年度)

1-1 空欄 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) に入る語句の組み合わせとして最も適切な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。 (3点)

- ① (A) for - (B) which - (C) to - (D) to - (E) the
- ② (A) for - (B) where - (C) from - (D) in - (E) a
- ③ (A) in - (B) which - (C) to - (D) up - (E) any
- ④ (A) in - (B) where - (C) from - (D) from - (E) the
- ⑤ (A) of - (B) which - (C) to - (D) up - (E) a
- ⑥ (A) of - (B) where - (C) from - (D) from - (E) a
- ⑦ (A) to - (B) which - (C) to - (D) in - (E) the
- ⑧ (A) to - (B) where - (C) from - (D) to - (E) any

1-2 下線部(1)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語 (句) 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。 (3点)

- ① interpreters ③ mainstays ⑤ patients ⑦ medical personnel
- ② donors ④ givers ⑥ makers ⑧ emergency outpatient

1-3 下線部(2) 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語 (句) 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。 (3点)

- ① reckon ③ weaken ⑤ build ⑦ ease off on
- ② resort to ④ stand ⑥ reinforce ⑧ make ends meet

1-4 空欄 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) に入る語句の組み合わせとして最も適切な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。 (3点)

- ① (1)basis - (2)routine - (3)Meanwhile - (4)supplement - (5)Yet
- ② (1)way - (2)popular - (3)By then - (4)cancel - (5)And
- ③ (1)fashion - (2)common - (3)Indeed - (4)cope with - (5)So
- ④ (1)scale - (2)relevant - (3)Otherwise - (4)offer - (5)Therefore

1-5 下線部(3)の語と同じような意味を表す語 (句) 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。 (4点)

- ① patient ② foreign tourist ③ physician ④ receptionist

1-6 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。 (4点)

- ① 日本語を話せない外国人が来院した時、ジェスチャーや準備しておいた絵などを用いてその場を凌ぐ医療機関が多いのは、院内通訳に質的問題が認められるからである。
- ② 政府の統計を知っていれば、かつてないペースで外国人の患者が増えていることは予測できたと考えられる。
- ③ 外国人の患者による医療対応のニーズがさらに高まると想定されるため、政府は 2020 年までに訪日外国人 4000 万人達成を目指している。
- ④ 外国人の患者を受け入れる場合、考慮しなければならないこととして、言語に関する問題と文化的背景に関する問題があると考えられる。

..... (2019 年度)

■問題 2. 次の英文を読み、問いに答えなさい。

(21 点)

Japanese cuisine is sustained by the rich variety of ingredients available from (1) fertile seas and land. Japanese people are attuned to nature and keenly aware of their reliance on its bounty. They express gratitude for the blessings of nature with the customary expressions “Itadakimasu” — I gratefully receive the blessings of this food — before eating and “Gochisosama” — I have (a) the feast — after eating. [A] Distinct changes accompany the four seasons, and enjoyment of those changes provides the underlying motifs for Japanese arts, crafts and literature. In cuisine as well, reoccurring patterns and references, like the plum and cherry blossoms of spring, express attention to the beauty of the seasons.

One of the appealing qualities of Japanese food is that it is healthy. [B] Relatively few ingredients contain animal fat, and those that do, like fish, are sources of largely unsaturated fats, which are good for the body. This cuisine is closely tied to traditions that (b) ties in the family and community.

Japanese cuisine, which is developed in tandem with a respect for nature, is centered around rice as a (2) staple food. [C] In the case of the fine kaiseki food served in restaurants, sake — alcohol made from rice — often (c) cooked rice, but for ordinary household meals rice and soup are the basic dishes, eaten together with side dishes and pickles. There are two main kinds of rice: so-called uruchimai or non-glutinous rice and mochi-gome or (3) glutinous rice, and it is uruchimai that is used for making sake, vinegar, and miso, as well as the cooked rice eaten at meals. Mochi-gome is an (4) indispensable food that is used for mochi and sweets, and for steaming with red adzuki beans to make the (d) “red rice” (sekihan) for celebratory occasions.

The basic flavor of Japanese food is umami. Umami has been shown to be the “fifth taste,” (e) from four scientifically identified tastes of sweetness, sourness, saltiness, and bitterness. In order to accentuate the umami in ingredients, the Japanese succeeded some 500 years ago in mastering techniques for making dashi so that only the umami elements from kombu and dried bonito flakes are released. Around 200 or 300 years ago, a great many cookbooks were published, and most of them stressed the importance of using good dashi and recorded the methods for making it. This deep attachment to dashi led to Japanese scientist Ikeda Kikunae’s 1908 discovery of monosodium glutamate (MSG), which is the umami element in kombu. Broth made from katsuobushi bonito flakes and kombu remains the basic flavoring of Japanese food, but it is difficult to make properly without using the soft water (f) in Japan. [D]

Water in Japan drains from mountain regions over comparatively short distances before flowing into the sea, so hard water resulting from seepage through rock is (g) and most water is soft and quite (h) impurities. Water commands a very important position in Japanese cuisine, as evidenced by preparation techniques that use large quantities of water such as soaking to remove bitterness (sarasu) or rinsing to (i) fiber (shimeru). Foods like tofu and vegetables like daikon may contain more than 90 percent water, also demonstrating the extent to which Japanese food depends on abundant supplies of good, fresh water.

(Kumakura Isao: *What Is Japanese Cuisine?* より)

(2019 年度)

2-1 下線部(1)~(4)の単語の意味に最も近い語を一つ選びなさい。解答は、マークシートの ~ にマークすること。(各 2 点×4=8 点)

- (1) ① fundamental ② measurable ③ productive ④ profound
 (2) ① consistent ② nutritious ③ digestive ④ principal
 (3) ① crispy ② sticky ③ moist ④ tasteful
 (4) ① alternative ② essential ③ affordable ④ enriched

7
8
9
10

2-2 空欄(a), (c), (h)に入れるのに最も適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。(各 2 点×3=6 点)

- (a) ① made use of ② had a good command of ③ accompanied with
 ④ partaken of
 (c) ① takes the place of ② make way for ③ goes well with
 ④ compares with
 (h) ① lots of ② instead of ③ free of ④ parts of

11
12
13

2-3 文脈から、空所(b)(d)(e)(f)(g)(i)に入る語の組み合わせとして最も適切な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。(3 点)

- ①(b)tighten —(d)distinct —(e) auspicious —(f)prevalent —(g)scarce —(i)cement
 ②(b)cement —(d)distinct —(e)prevalent —(f)scarce —(g)auspicious —(i)tighten
 ③(b)tighten —(d)auspicious —(e) distinct —(f)scarce —(g)prevalent —(i)cement
 ④(b)cement —(d)auspicious —(e)distinct —(f)prevalent —(g)scarce —(i)tighten

2-4 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。(2 点)

- ① 和食が健康的なのは、食材として米をよく使っているからである。
 ② 和食の調理において、食材の下ごしらえと良い出汁を取ることは、大事な過程のひとつである。
 ③ 旨味は、甘味・酸味・塩味・苦味を絶妙に混ぜ合わせた日本独自の味である。
 ④ 日本において昆布と鰹節から取り出される成分が旨味として意識され始めたのは、つい最近のことである。

2-5 次の英文が入る最も適切な位置を文中の[A]~[D]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。(2 点)

Japanese cuisine is also a canvas for the beauty of nature.

- ① [A] ② [B] ③ [C] ④ [D]

..... (2019 年度)

■問題 3. 次の英文を読み、問題に答えなさい。

(各 3 点×5=15 点)

Japan contains a wide variety of people with different personalities. Nevertheless, it is possible to generalize about some common attributes of the Japanese character.

An important characteristic of the Japanese is group solidarity. There are many groups that one might belong to — one's family, a group of classmates, one's company and of course one's country.

(1)Japanese people put much importance on their involvement in these various groups, and exclusion from a group is a serious problem for some Japanese people.

The importance of the group has a powerful effect on Japanese behavior. (2)The strong work ethic and tendency to conform are both explained by the Japanese desire to have good relations within their groups. Because of the importance of maintaining group harmony, the Japanese often speak in ambiguous ways. They might employ *tatemaе*, which is the polite behavior that is expected in public. Their true feelings, or *honne*, are kept hidden. All cultures do this, of course, but non-Japanese find it especially difficult to interpret Japanese *tatemaе*.

(3)One interesting aspect of Japanese group dynamics is *giri*. *Giri* is one's social obligations to society or to an individual — especially with regard to returning favors. On some occasions, *giri* comes into conflict with *ninjo*, which is one's true and natural feelings.

(4)Confucianism had an influence on the development of Japanese culture and therefore the Japanese are very aware of hierarchical structures. This extends to all levels of society. It is uncommon for Japanese to directly disagree with a doctor, a professor or an employer. Even the language is affected by one's place in the social order. For example, younger employees must speak respectfully to older employees, and shopkeepers use very polite language when speaking to customers.

Another interesting aspect of Japanese behavior is *amae*, which roughly translates as a desire to depend upon others. (5)In the social hierarchy, it is expected that seniors look out for their juniors. This interdependence is more pronounced in Japanese society than in the West because Japanese place less emphasis on individual independence.

(Eguchi Hiroyuki & Daniel Dumas: *Japanese Character* より)

3-1 下線部分(1)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 17 にマークすること。

..... (2019年度)

- ① 日本人はこうした多様な集団と関係を保つことをとても重視するため、各集団と偏りなく活動することが重要な問題となる。
- ② 日本人はこのような多様な集団に所属することをとても重視するため、ある集団から別の集団に所属を移すことは、人によって深刻な問題となる。
- ③ 日本人はこれらのさまざまな集団に関わることをとても重視するため、ある集団から排除されることは、人によって深刻な問題となる。
- ④ 日本人はこれらのさまざまな集団に関わることをとても重視するため、どれかひとつの集団とでも対立してしまうことは、人によって深刻な問題となる。

3-2 下線部分(2)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 18 にマークすること。

- ① 確固とした労働倫理や、他人への甘えを許さぬ環境はどちらも、日本人が集団内で良好な人間関係を維持したいという願望があるからだということで説明できる。
- ② 強い集団意識にもとづく労働方針や、集団内における居心地の良さを求めようとする傾向はどちらも、日本人が集団内で良好な人間関係を築きたいという願望があるからだということで説明できる。
- ③ 厳しい職場環境や、相互依存の傾向は、日本人が集団内で円満な人間関係を維持したいという願望があるからだということで説明できる。
- ④ 強い労働倫理観や、他人と合わせようとする傾向はどちらも、日本人に集団内で円満な人間関係を保ちたいという願望があるからだということで説明できる。

3-3 下線部分(3)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 19 にマークすること。

- ① 日本の集団の上昇志向がもっとも顕著に表れた興味深い側面は、「義理」の概念である。義理とは、社会や個人に対する貢献の意識、特に、恩恵を受けた相手に特権を与えるというものである。
- ② 日本人の集団心理の原動力となっているもののうち興味深い側面は、「義理」の概念である。義理とは、社会や個人に対する義務、特に、恩恵を受けた相手に報いを果たすというものである。
- ③ 日本人の集団意識がもっとも顕著に表れた興味深い側面は、「義理」の概念である。義理とは、社会や個人に対する報奨の慣習、特に、恩恵を受けた相手に利益を還元するというものである。
- ④ 日本人の集団心理が活発化されたもののうち興味深い事象のひとつは、「義理」の概念である。義理とは、社会や個人に対する感謝の念、特に、恩恵を受けた相手を常に支持するというものである。

..... (2019年度)

3-4 下線部分(4)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。

- ① 戦後の混乱は日本文化の発展に強い影響を与えてきたため、日本人は社会階層に対して批判的な面がある。
- ② 戦後の混乱は日本文化の発展に大きな影響を与えてきたため、日本人は上位の社会階級に分別されることを強く意識している。
- ③ 孔子の教えは日本文化の発展に強い影響を与えてきたため、日本語の構造にもその意識が強く反映されている。
- ④ 儒教は日本文化の発展に強い影響を与え、そのため日本人は、階級意識が極めて強い面がある。

3-5 下線部分(5)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。

- ① 日本の社会階層では、年長の者が年下の者の面倒を見ることが求められる。日本社会におけるこのような相互依存は、欧米社会よりも顕著であり、このことは日本人が、個人の自立をあまり重視しないという傾向にあることで説明がつく。
- ② 日本の社会階層では、年長の者が年下の者を監督することが求められる。日本社会におけるこのような相互関係は、欧米社会よりも浸透しており、このことは日本人が、個人の自立をあまり奨励しないという傾向にあることで説明がつく。
- ③ 日本の社会階層では、年長の者が年下の者の優位に立つことが望まれる。日本社会におけるこのような年功序列の概念は、欧米社会よりも顕著であり、このことは日本人が、個人の自立をあまり重視しないという傾向にあることで説明がつく。
- ④ 日本の社会階層では、年長の者が年下の者を評価することが求められる。日本社会におけるこのような相互関係は、欧米社会と比べて特徴的であり、このことは日本人が、個人の自立をあまり強調しないという傾向にあることで説明がつく。

..... (2019年度)

- 問題 4. 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。
それぞれ解答を一つ選び、マークシートの ～ にマークすること。
(各 4 点×6=24 点)

4-1 A: 日本全国の名物を食べたいのですが、遠いとなかなか行けませんよね。
B: そういう時は、百貨店の物産展とか食フェスに行けばいいと思いますよ。

- ① I recommend going to the food fairs in a department store or a food festival.
- ② I recommend you to go food fairs in a department store or a food festival.
- ③ Food fairs in a department store or food festivals are best to go.
- ④ Food fairs in a department store or food festivals are good for you to go.

4-2 A: これ、何だと思えますか。
B: 花に見えますが、お寿司ですよ。確か、細工寿司って言うんでしたよね。
A: 細工寿司は季節のものをかたどって、季節感を表現した職人技が成せるお寿司です。

- ① Saiku-zushi is a sushi of the season that the craftspeople make.
- ② Saiku-zushi is that skilled craftspeople make sushi seasonal themes can be evoked.
- ③ Saiku-zushi is a special case of sushi that represents the season by a craftsman.
- ④ Saiku-zushi is an art of shaping sushi into decorative forms that give us the feeling of the season.

4-3 A: 地吹雪体験ツアーをテレビで見ました。東北の冬は極寒なのですね。
B: 東北の魅力を一つ挙げるとすると、寒い冬にお祭りがあることです。弘前城雪灯籠祭、大館ア
メッコ市、なまはげ柴灯まつり、横手かまくら祭り、樹氷まつり... まだまだたくさんありま
す。

- ① One of the fascinating aspect of the Tohoku area is that there are the festivals in winter.
- ② One of the most attractive points of the Tohoku region is the festivals held even in winter.
- ③ The Tohoku region is fascinated because they have the festivals even in winter.
- ④ I feel attractive to the festivals in the Tohoku area, especially in winter.

..... (2019 年度)

4-4 A: 日本には「地獄」と呼ばれる場所がいくつかありますが、ご存知ですか? 25

B: 北は登別の地獄谷、南は別府の血の池地獄まで、高温の温泉が湧き出ているところですよ。

A: はい。温泉ですけれども入るのではなく光景を見るものなんです。熱すぎますからね。

- ① They can't go wrong with hot springs, but for just looking, not for bathing.
- ② They are definitely hot spring pools, though you can't taking a bath.
- ③ They are not all hot spring for bathing, but for watching.
- ④ They are all boiling hot spring pools for viewing rather than bathing.

4-5 A: ここが備中高松城です。秀吉による水攻めで有名です。 26

B: 沼地に囲まれていたことから、難攻不落の城と言われていたのですよね。水をもって水を制した秀吉の発想力はすごいですね。

A: 一説によると、城内にも浸水があったそうで、高松城はほぼ全体が水没するくらいにまで水かさが増していたと言われています。

- ① They say the water had risen to the point where the castle was almost wholly submerged.
- ② They say the castle was more or less submerged by the water rise.
- ③ It is said that as the water was rising, it was submerging the castle.
- ④ It is said that the castle was indeed submerged as entirely as expected.

4-6 A: 三鷹の森ジブリ美術館へ行かれるなら、中央線の三鷹駅で降り、南口に向かってください。

B: スタジオジブリがデザインしたバスに乗れるんですよ。 27

A: はい、でも歩いても行けます。玉川上水沿いを東に向かって歩けば着くのですが、そこは「風の散歩道」と呼ばれています。駅から15分くらいですから。

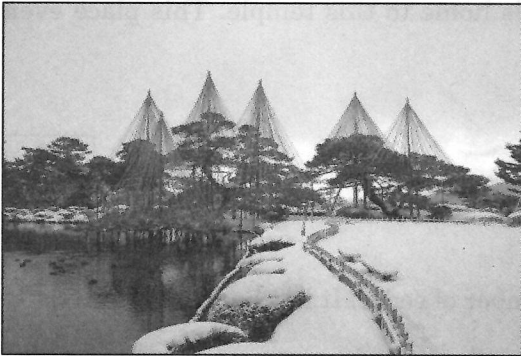
- ① You had better get to the museum walking along the water named "Tamagawa Jyosui", but the street is called "the Walking Path of the Wind".
- ② You can reach the museum on foot through walking alongside the river named "Tamagawa Jyosui". In addition, the canal is also called "the Walking Path of the Wind".
- ③ Walking along "Tamagawa Jyosui" to the east will bring you to the museum soon.
- ④ If you follow the canal named "Tamagawa Jyosui" to the east, it will lead you towards the museum. The street there is called "the Walking Path of the Wind".

(2019 年度)

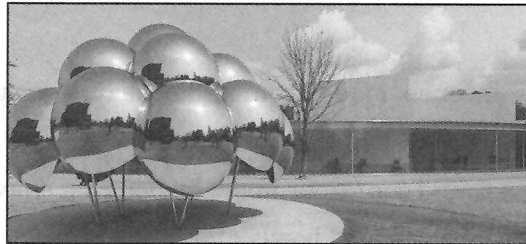
■問題 5. 次の用語や写真を英語で説明する場合、最も適切なものはどれか。それぞれの解答を一つ選び、マークシートの ～ にマークすること。

(各 4 点×5=20 点)

5-1



This is one of the three best gardens in Japan. Below is the famous museum near the garden.



- ① To the west of Ueno Park, this elegant park is considered one of Tokyo's most beautiful Japanese landscape gardens.
- ② In the Taisho period, this garden was created on part of the premises for Eguchi Teijo.
- ③ This is one of Japan's most beautiful and famous landscape gardens in Kagawa prefecture and is designated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty.
- ④ This garden is famous for 3,000 ume trees which burst into a profusion of pinks and whites at the end of winter.
- ⑤ The city where this garden is located is linked to Tokyo by the Shinkansen, meaning you can arrive there in just two and a half hours from Tokyo.

5-2



This temple was built for Emperor Tenmu in 686. The main hall was designated as a Japanese National Treasure in December 2004.

- ① Situated on the top of a small mountain on the east side of Kyoto, this temple offers a commanding view of the city.
- ② This temple is a sprawling complex located to the southeast of Nara City. The buildings are on the side of a mountain, with the main hall at the top.

..... (2019 年度)

- ③ This is a Buddhist temple located in a residential neighborhood on the outer edge of Ueno Park in Tokyo.
- ④ This temple is a very popular spot in Onomichi among tourists and offers an amazing view of cherry blossoms in spring.
- ⑤ Mt. Shosha, at the northern edge of Himeji City, is home to this temple. This place even made an appearance in "The Last Samurai".

5-3 杉玉

30

- ① It is incense made from cedar leaves ground into a powder using a water mill. It is characterized by its natural cedar aroma.
- ② It is a round container made by bending shaved lumber of cedar. It has been used as a daily commodity such as bowls and lunch boxes.
- ③ It is a string of Buddhist prayer beads. It has 108 beads standing for the 108 worldly desires of a human. Worshippers hold it in their hands when they pray.
- ④ It is a large ornamental ball made with cedar leaves. It is hung under the eaves outside the front of a brewery to announce that new sake has been produced.
- ⑤ It is a panel made of cedar and mainly used for partitions between verandas and rooms. It is also used instead of a wall.

5-4 溜席たまりせき

31

- ① It is a box seat for four people in a sumo stadium or a kabuki theater. It is equipped with square floor cushions and the spectators can eat and drink during the matches or the performances.
- ② It is a ringside seat for a single spectator in a sumo stadium. It is also called *sunakaburi* as it is so close to the ring that sand kicked by sumo wrestlers may be sprayed onto the spectator.
- ③ It is a reserved seat with a limited view in a theater or a stadium. It is less expensive due to its proximity to the viewing angle or the existence of stage settings or safety railings.
- ④ It is a seat on the highest balcony in a theater. It is set up for the connoisseurs who come to the theater very often or for the spectators who want to watch a single act.
- ⑤ It is a seat near *hanamichi* in a sumo stadium or kabuki theater. It is prepared for a special guest or a spectator who needs special assistance.

5-5 山椒

32

- ① It is a mixture of chili pepper and six other spices. It is used as a flavoring to sprinkle over *soba* and *udon*. It is also used as a seasoning for broiled fish and meat.
- ② It is Japanese horseradish grown in clear water. It has a pungent spiciness and is used as a flavoring to enhance the taste of raw fish. It is also used as a condiment for cold *soba*.
- ③ It is a traditional Japanese spice with tongue-numbing spiciness. A little amount of its powder is used in a variety of Japanese dishes such as charcoal-broiled eel and grilled meat.
- ④ It is Japanese basil. It is used in its raw state for seasoning in a variety of Japanese dishes and often comes with *sashimi*. The leaves are also eaten as tempura.
- ⑤ It is Japanese ginger. It is chopped and used to add a fresh flavor to a variety of Japanese food. Its young shoots are enjoyed as a spring food.

<英語> マークシート 解答

問題番号	解答	配点	大問	点数
1	4	3	1	20
2	7	3		
3	6	3		
4	1	3		
5	3	4		
6	4	4		
7	3	2	2	21
8	4	2		
9	2	2		
10	2	2		
11	4	2		
12	1	2		
13	3	2		
14	4	3		
15	2	2		
16	1	2		
17	3	3	3	15
18	4	3		
19	2	3		
20	4	3		
21	1	3		
22	1	4	4	24
23	4	4		
24	2	4		
25	4	4		
26	1	4		
27	4	4		
28	5	4	5	20
29	2	4		
30	4	4		
31	2	4		
32	3	4		

100

100

..... (平成 30 年度)

■問題 1. 次の英文を読み、問いに答えなさい。

(10 点)

One of the best ways to enjoy your stay in Japan is to experience living in a ryokan. Ryokans are popular places to visit if you wish to unwind and relax. From the moment of arrival you can (A) experience the wonders of Japanese hospitality. Ryokans are smaller than your typical hotel and it is mostly (1) run by family members; some are even passed (B) from one generation to another.

However, staying in a ryokan (C) be surprising for many non-Japanese because it is very different from common hotels. One of the main differences between a ryokan and a hotel is that the former is more minimalistic (D) it comes to room designs. The focus is primarily on the natural beauty of the surroundings and the view outside your window.

(E) hotels, however, ryokans can range from very luxurious to basic ones. Ryokans are usually found in the countryside and are visited by city dwellers because of their very pleasant atmosphere. The gardens and ground are very peaceful and are often surrounded with streams and mountains.

Ryokans are also popular because of their onsen. Onsen is a traditional hot spring bathing area in Japan. Visiting an onsen is very therapeutic and invigorating. Typically, bathing suits are not allowed, and you should remove all of your clothing. This is the part where most foreigners are surprised. If you are not comfortable with this, you should consider going to a ryokan with a private onsen attached to your room. You should also wash your body thoroughly before entering onsen. You will only be given a small towel before you enter onsen. However, do not let the towel touch the water.

Tasting delicious cuisine is an essential part of the ryokan (1). It is typically presented in a beautiful (2) of local and seasonal delicacies. The meals are usually served in your private room or it can be served in a dining area.

Futons will serve (3) your bed in a ryokan. It is very soft and comfortable. The comforter is also warm so it is quite easy to get a (4) night's sleep.

(Getaway Guides, *The Best of Japan for Tourists 2nd Edition: The Ultimate Guide for Japan's Top Sites, Restaurants, Shopping, and Beaches for Tourists* より一部改編)

1-1 空欄 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) に入れる語句の組み合わせとして、最も適切なものを①～⑧の中から一つ選びなさい。解答は、マークシートの

1

 にマークすること。

(2 点)

- ① consistently — up — has to — what — Among
- ② consistently — to — may — where — Just like
- ③ unexpectedly — down — has to — when — Unlike
- ④ unexpectedly — to — will — what — Between
- ⑤ already — down — may — when — Just like
- ⑥ already — up — will — where — Among
- ⑦ rarely — to — has to — where — Unlike
- ⑧ rarely — down — may — when — Between

..... (平成 30 年度)

1-2 本文において、下線部(1)の語と最も近い意味を表す語を①～⑧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。 (2点)

- ① rushed ② moved ③ competed ④ renovated
 ⑤ entered ⑥ stretched ⑦ managed ⑧ raced

1-3 旅館にある温泉について、あなたが外国人観光客から質問された場合どのような情報を伝えたらよいのだろうか。本文から読み取られる情報にあてはまるものを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。 (2点)

- ① 庭に露天風呂を設置している旅館は多く、自然に囲まれて入浴することができる。
 ② 足湯を除いて、入湯の際には服はすべて脱がなければならない、アクセサリーやタトゥも禁止されている。
 ③ 旅館で渡される手拭いは、個室の温泉に限っては湯に浸けてかまわない。
 ④ 温泉は健康維持ないしは治癒効果があるとされ、入浴すると心身が元気づけられる。

1-4 空欄 (1) (2) (3) (4) に入れる語の組み合わせとして、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。 (2点)

- ① experience — row — for — quiet
 ② stay — array — for — sound
 ③ experience — array — as — good
 ④ stay — row — as — relaxation

1-5 本文の内容に一致するものを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。 (2点)

- ① 一口に「旅館」と言っても、最近規模の大きなものも増加している傾向にある。
 ② 旅館が人気である理由の一つに、伝統工芸をあしらった豪華な内装がある。
 ③ 旅館の食事は個室で提供されることが多いが、食事処で食べることもある。
 ④ 旅館の寝具は基本的に布団なので、ベッドがよい場合はホテルに泊まるべきである。

..... (平成 30 年度)

■問題 2. 次の英文を読み、問いに答えなさい。

(15 点)

Japan is the land of festivals (*matsuri*). Travelers consult calendars of annual events and plan their itineraries so as to catch a glimpse of horseback archers in traditional costumes or the splendor of (1)ornate processions with carefully rehearsed rituals, music, and dance. They want to share in the exuberance of celebration, a celebration of history and tradition. A Japanese festival may involve the entire population, an individual community, or a single local priest or official. (a) scope, each celebration offers insight into the spiritual identity of the Japanese. [A]

Bamboo and bamboo crafts are (b) in most of these events. Within one festival, bamboo may appear in many guises: purifying utensils, walking canes, woven blinds, bows and arrows, *kendo* sticks, fences, umbrellas, fans, tea ceremony accessories, flower containers, lanterns, poles, pipes, and flutes. Sometimes, bamboo is merely a practical tool—a lightweight pole for lifting lanterns, a prop, or a boundary. In some festivals, bamboo is chosen for its symbolism—its fast growing characteristics, its flexibility, or for the bright green image of purity and renewal, for which there is no acceptable (2)substitute. [B]

Most festivals have an (c) Japanese religious ritual at the core, though participants may have long forgotten the specific origins. As Japan becomes increasingly Westernized and urbanized, Western holidays such as Christmas and Valentine's Day continue to capture the attention of young people. A young woman in Osaka or Tokyo may well be more interested in receiving cards on White Day (the (d) of Valentine's Day for girls) than attending a local festival with all its traditional activities. Young people feel little connection with the agricultural or historical roots of most festivals and seek instead new celebrations from other cultures, though they are likely to continue throughout life celebrating New Year's and the Japanese Festival of the Dead. [C]

The rituals and observances (3)attendant in Shintoism and Buddhism vary from region to region and from rural to urban settings but express the strong Japanese tie with ancestry. At a time when communities were economically self-sustaining, festivals reinforced the sense of community, acknowledging mutual dependency. Those festivals with Shinto associations include purification rites (*monoimi*), offerings, and references to an agricultural cycle appropriate for a nature-oriented society. Other holidays have long followed an (e) calendar of events and many change dates from year to year. [D] More recently, the word *matsuri* has (f) a generic definition and is now commonly held to refer to any festival. On these occasions, which are set apart from daily life, people make contact with the spiritual world.

Festivals that are Shinto in origin often celebrate seasonal change, making the cycles of birth, life, and death. Reflecting a culture that once depended on rice cultivation for survival, spring festivals are inextricably associated with planting, autumn with harvest, and the New Year with an opportunity to begin the cycle anew. When Japan discontinued the (g) calendar system in 1873 and adopted the (h) Gregorian calendar, several festivals (i) with the natural cycle—spring being celebrated while there was still snow on the ground, for instance. People in rural areas still feel the power and influence of the moon's cycle and continue to (4)observe some festivals according to the old lunar schedule. Thus, throughout Japan, New Year's and the beginning of spring may be celebrated for several weeks.

(Nancy Moore Bess: *BAMBOO IN JAPAN* より一部改編)

..... (平成 30 年 度)

2-1 空欄(a), (f), (i)に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。解答は、それぞれマークシートの 、、 にマークすること。(各 2 点×3=6 点)

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) | ① Regardless of | ② In addition to | ③ Owing to | ④ As well as | <input type="text" value="6"/> |
| (f) | ① applied for | ② called in | ③ taken on | ④ gone over | <input type="text" value="7"/> |
| (i) | ① got involved | ② fell out of step | ③ came up | ④ set aside | <input type="text" value="8"/> |

2-2 空欄(b)(c)(d)(e)(g)(h)に入れる語の組み合わせ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。(2 点)

- ① equivalent — annual — present — indigenous — solar-based — lunar-based
- ② equivalent — indigenous — present — annual — lunar-based — solar-based
- ③ present — annual — equivalent — indigenous — solar-based — lunar-based
- ④ present — indigenous — equivalent — annual — lunar-based — solar-based

2-3 本文において、下線部(1)、(2)、(3)、(4)の単語の意味に最も近い語句を①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。解答は、それぞれマークシートの ～ にマークすること。(各 1 点×4=4 点)

- | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) | ① fully lined | ② well renowned | ③ highly organized | ④ elaborately decorated | <input type="text" value="10"/> |
| (2) | ① precedence | ② procedure | ③ replacement | ④ assistance | <input type="text" value="11"/> |
| (3) | ① accompanying | ② resulting | ③ including | ④ responding | <input type="text" value="12"/> |
| (4) | ① watch | ② celebrate | ③ examine | ④ notice | <input type="text" value="13"/> |

2-4 本文の内容に一致するものを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。(2 点)

- ① 日本の祭りにおいて竹が多用されるようになった最大の理由は、その実用性である。
- ② お盆と正月は、日本の若者が旅行の計画を立てる上で重要なポイントである。
- ③ 「祭り」という言葉は、伝統文化を守る地方の行事に使われるのが一般的である。
- ④ 日本の神道の祭りは、稲作のサイクルに沿って行われてきた。

2-5 次の英文が入る最も適切な位置を[A]～[D]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 点)

Older participants often despair of such lack of interest and resent this impact of Western culture.

- ① [A] ② [B] ③ [C] ④ [D]

..... (平成 30 年度)

■問題 3. 次の英文を読み、問いに答えなさい。 (各 3 点×5=15 点)

Simplicity is at the core of things wabi-sabi. Nothingness, of course, is the ultimate simplicity. But before and after nothingness, simplicity is not so simple. (1)To paraphrase Rikyu, the essence of wabi-sabi, as expressed in tea, is simplicity itself: fetch water, gather firewood, boil the water, prepare tea, and serve it to others. Further details, Rikyu suggests, are left to one's own invention.

But (2)how do you exercise the restraint that simplicity requires without crossing over into ostentatious austerity? How do you pay attention to all the necessary details without becoming excessively fussy? How do you achieve simplicity without inviting boredom?

(3)The simplicity of wabi-sabi is probably best described as the state of grace arrived at by a sober, modest, heartfelt intelligence. The main strategy of this intelligence is an economy of means. (4)Pare down to the essence, but don't remove the poetry. Keep things clean and unencumbered, but don't sterilize. (Things wabi-sabi are emotionally warm, never cold.) Usually this implies a limited palette of materials. It also means keeping conspicuous features to a minimum. But (5)it doesn't mean removing the invisible connective tissue that somehow binds the elements into a meaningful whole. It also doesn't mean in any way diminishing something's "interestingness," the quality that compels us to look at that something over, and over, and over again.

(Leonard Koren: *Wabi-Sabi for Artists, Designers, Poets & Philosophers* より一部改編)

3-1 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 16 にマークすること。

- ① 利休の言葉を言い換えると、わび・さびの本質は、茶道に表わされるように、無我そのものである。水を柄杓に注いで薪を集め、湯を沸かして茶の用意をし、他人にふるまうことである。
- ② 利休の言葉を言い換えると、わび・さびの本質は、茶道に表わされるように、質素そのものである。水を持って来て薪を集め、湯を沸かして茶の用意をし、客にふるまうことである。
- ③ 利休の考えを別の言い方で示すと、わび・さびの本質は、茶道に表わされるように、それ自体が無我である。水を汲んで火をおこし、湯を沸かして茶の用意をし、客にふるまうことである。
- ④ 利休の言葉から推察すると、わび・さびの本質は、茶道に表わされるように、質素そのものである。水と薪を手に入れてきて、湯を沸かして茶の用意をし、他人にふるまうことである。

..... (平成 30 年度)

3-2 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 質素であることが極端に厳しい修行に至らないために、どのように技能を磨けばよいのか？
- ② 質素であることが極端な厳格さに移行していくことを、どのように防ぐのか？
- ③ 厳粛さを必要としない質素と自己抑制を融合させるには、どのようにすればよいのか？
- ④ 質素であるために必要な自制を、それが極端な厳粛さにまで達することのないように働かせるには、どのようにするのか？

3-3 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 わび・さびにおける質素はおそらく、節度があり、謙虚で、心が通った知性により到達される洗練された美の境地である、と表現することが最も適切であろう。
- ② わび・さびにおける質素はおそらく、真摯で、従順で、感情豊かな知性により到達される慈善に満ちた心境である、と表現することが最も適切であろう。
- ③ わび・さびにおける質素はおそらく、禁欲的で、冷静で、偽りのない知性によって特徴づけられる孤高の境地である、と表現することが最も適切であろう。
- ④ わび・さびにおける質素はおそらく、勤勉で、活気に満ち、人の感情に訴える知性により備わる美德である、と表現することが最も適切であろう。

3-4 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 本質まで突き詰めて考えるのはよいが、貧困の状態にまで陥ってはならない。質素で単調な生活を送ることで、偏狭な人物になってはならない。
- ② 余分をそぎ落として本質に迫るのはよいが、詩心を失ってはいけない。簡素で邪魔物のない生活を送ることが大事だが、面白みのない人間になってはならない。
- ③ 本質を追求するあまり、言葉が貧弱になってはいけない。常に明快で非の打ち所がないようにすべきだが、独善的になってはならない。
- ④ 本質を追求するのはよいが、心の余裕を忘れてはいけない。常に清廉潔白であるべきだが、人に対してそれを厳格に求めてはならない。

..... (平成 30 年度)

3-5 下線部(5)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 それは、様々な要素が何とかして意味のある全体像を形成していくことにより目に見えない関連性を生む、ということを否定する訳ではない。
- ② それは、様々な要素が何とかして意味のある全体にまとまっていく過程で、目に見えない薄紙のようなものが重要な役割を果たすことを否定することではない。
- ③ それは、様々な要素を何とかして意味のある全体に束ねていく目に見えない結合組織を取り除くことではない。
- ④ それは、様々な要素が何とかして意味のある全体にまとまることに目に見えない効果がある、という可能性を否定するものではない。

■問題 4. 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 6 点×5=30 点)

4-1 A: 富士山を登るためには、吉田、御殿場、富士宮、須走の4つのルートがあります。

B: どのルートで登るのが、一番お薦めですか？

A: 利用者が最も多いのは、東京からのアクセスが良い吉田ルートのようです。

- ① Yoshida Trail seems to be most popular because it has an easy access from Tokyo.
- ② Yoshida Trail is probably most popular because it is reached easily from Tokyo.
- ③ Most people choose Yoshida Trail probably because it has an easy access from Tokyo.
- ④ Most people seem to choose Yoshida Trail because it is reached easily from Tokyo.

..... (平成 30 年度)

4-2 A: その緑色のものは何ですか？

22

B: これは柚子胡椒です。柚子の皮と唐辛子に塩を混ぜて熟成させた調味料です。

- ① It is a fermented mixture of yuzu peel, chili peppers and salt used as a condiment.
- ② It is a mixture of fermented yuzu peel, chili peppers and salt which is used as a seasoning.
- ③ It is a type of seasoning made from yuzu peel, chili peppers and salt which fermented.
- ④ It is a type of condiment made from yuzu peel and chili peppers and fermented with salt.

4-3 A: これが SNS などでも写真をよく見かける伏見稲荷大社ですね。

23

B: はい。711年に秦氏によって創建され、現在では全国の稲荷神宮の総本宮です。

- ① Built in 711 by the Hata family, it now takes after all Inari shrines across Japan.
- ② Built in 711 by the Hata family, it is now the head shrine of all Inari shrines across Japan.
- ③ Hata family established it in 711, which now heads all Inari shrines across Japan.
- ④ Hata family was established in 711 and is now headed by all Inari shrines across Japan.

4-4 A: この電車は渋谷が終点ではないのですか？

24

B: 事故があったため、浅草駅と銀座駅で折り返し運転を行っています。

- ① Because an accident happened, trains are operated back and forth serving Asakusa and Ginza.
- ② Because there was an accident, trains are operating a shuttle service between Asakusa and Ginza.
- ③ Because of an occurring accident, trains are operating a shuttle service between Asakusa and Ginza.
- ④ Because there occurred an accident, trains are operated back and forth serving Asakusa and Ginza.

..... (平成 30 年度)

4-5 A: 秋田県に行ったら、男鹿市のなまはげ館を訪ねようと思っています。

25

B: それはいいですね。なまはげ館には、男鹿市内の 60 以上の地域で使われていたなまはげ面が飾られています。

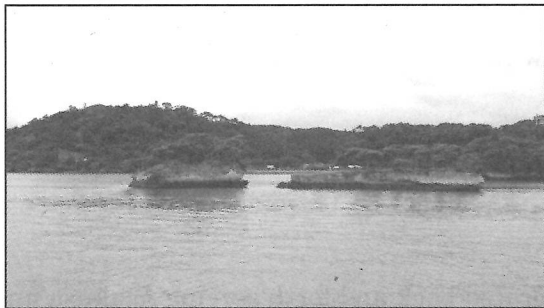
- ① Namahage Museum displays used masks from over 60 districts of Oga.
- ② Namahage Museum represents the masks used in over 60 districts of Oga.
- ③ At the Namahage Museum, the masks from 60 districts of Oga are displayed in an exhibit.
- ④ At the Namahage Museum, the masks representing over 60 districts of Oga are on exhibit.

■問題 5. 次の用語や写真を英語で説明する場合、最も適切なものはどれか。それぞれの解答を一つ選び、マークシートの 26 ~ 31 にマークすること。

(各 5 点×6=30 点)

5-1

26



A view from Shiogama

- ① Located less than an hour outside the city of Hiroshima, this small island is most famous for its giant tori gate, which at high tide seems like it is floating on the water.
- ② Formed in the caldera of Mount Hakone after the volcano eruption 3000 years ago, the lake with Mount Fuji in the background is the symbol of Hakone.
- ③ Dotted by over 260 small islands covered by pine trees, the bay has been celebrated as one of Japan's three most scenic views along with Miyajima and Amanohashidate.
- ④ The picturesque lake, which is part of the Shikotsu-Toya National Park, became a popular tourists' site after it was chosen as the location of the G8 summit in 2008.
- ⑤ This island, lying off the coast of Niigata Prefecture, had served as a destination for political exiles due to its remote location since the Nara period until the Meiji Restoration.

5-2

27



This building is open to the general public as long as its primary activities are not interrupted.

- ① Toyotomi Hideyoshi started the construction in 1583 on the former site of the Ishiyama Honganji Temple, which had been destroyed by Oda Nobunaga thirteen years earlier.
- ② The estate was originally set up in 1909 as a residence for the Crown Prince and is presently used as one of two state guest houses of the Japanese government.
- ③ The building was constructed as a drill hall for Sapporo Agricultural College during the early stage of Sapporo's development in 1878.
- ④ This open air museum in Nagasaki exhibits mansions of several former foreign residents who settled down in the city after the end of Japan's era of seclusion in the 19th century.
- ⑤ The building, which dates back to 1914, was recently renovated and reopened in its pre-war appearance, offering a hotel, restaurants and an art gallery.

5-3 欄間

28

- ① It is a wooden panel with openwork carving. It is used as a decorative transom above paper sliding doors in a Japanese-style room.
- ② It is an alcove in a Japanese-style room. It is often raised one step above the floor level and decorated with a hanging scroll.
- ③ It is a corridor with a wooden floor, usually with sliding glass doors. It runs along the outer side of a traditional Japanese house.
- ④ It is the wooden groove at the boundary of a Japanese-style room in which sliding doors move.
- ⑤ It is a narrow piece of wood that passes over the sliding doors and continues around an entire Japanese-style room.

..... (平成 30 年度)

5-4 だるま

29

- ① It is a doll in the shape of a man with a big head and a short build. It has a topknot hairstyle and sits on its heels wearing a *kamishimo*. It is often placed in shops to attract good business because it is believed to bring good luck.
- ② It is a doll of a strong legendary boy with a display of items related to male strength and bravery including an armor and a helmet. It is displayed in the hope that boys can grow up to be as strong as *samurai* warriors.
- ③ It is an ornamental figure of a cat with its paw raised to welcome customers. It is often displayed in shops and restaurants because it is believed to bring in good business.
- ④ It is a wooden doll with a round head and a cylindrical body with no legs and arms. It has a face and a traditional kimono design hand-painted on it.
- ⑤ It is a doll without legs and arms. Its round, weighted bottom enables it to stand up every time it is knocked down, symbolizing the spirit of never give up.

5-5 つむぎ
紬

30

- ① It is high-quality silk fabrics produced in Kyoto. It is a cloth with a design on it and used as a material for *obi*, accessories, and many other products.
- ② It is a fabric woven from hand-spun threads of raw silk. It is used mainly as the material for *kimono*. Yuki in Ibaraki Prefecture is one of the regions famous for producing this fabric.
- ③ It is a yarn-dyed fabric with splashed patterns. It is used mainly as a material for *kimono*. Kurume in Fukuoka Prefecture is one of the regions famous for producing this fabric.
- ④ It is a finely wrinkled fabric of silk. It is used as a material for *kimono*, *furoshiki*, and many other products. The Tango district in Kyoto Prefecture is one of the regions famous for producing this fabric.
- ⑤ It is a fabric made with the distinctive dyeing technique of the Kaga district in Ishikawa Prefecture. It uses five basic colors: indigo, crimson, ocher, dark green, and royal purple and depicts beautiful elements of nature.

5-6 かんなめさい
神嘗祭

31

- ① It is a traditional custom of enjoying the full moon in autumn. It is held to pray for a good harvest of rice and express gratitude for the year's harvest.
- ② It is a periodical transfer of a god or a goddess to a new shrine building. In order to keep it looking nice, a shrine building is regularly rebuilt in exactly the same form on the adjacent ground.
- ③ It is a ritual held at Izumo Taisha to welcome the gods from all around the country. It is held from October 11th to 17th according to the old calendar.
- ④ It is the Chrysanthemum Festival held to pray for longevity and rejuvenation. It is held on the ninth day of the ninth month according to the old calendar.
- ⑤ It is the Thanksgiving Ritual held at Ise Jingu. The Emperor makes offerings of the newly harvested crops of the year to the Imperial ancestor as a token of his gratitude.

..... (平成 29 年度)

■問題 1. 次の英文を読み、次の問いに答えなさい。 (10 点)

Japan has a modern and convenient transportation system. It connects bigger cities to smaller areas. Tourists will (A) get lost while in the country as English signages have already been placed as translation guides to (B) written in Japanese. In fact, tickets have already English translations that will enable you to get to the place where you want to visit while in Japan.

The efficient transportation system of Japan is best known (C) its cleanliness and punctuality. A train will always arrive on time (D) for cases of serious emergencies. There are also a lot of people using these trains and buses. It would always be wise to purchase a ticket a day ahead of travel especially when your scheduled trip ⁽¹⁾ falls on the rush hour.

The four islands of the country including Kyushu, Shikoku, Honshu and Hokkaido are covered with reliable public transportation networks. Travelers can make use of these trains as they are convenient especially with the use of the ⁽²⁾ Japan Rail Pass.

The majority of Japan's railway network is operated and owned by Japan Railways. (E), private companies hold the minority number of railway systems for those trips that are going in and around the metropolitan areas. Japan Railways succeeded the Japanese National Railways after it became private in 1987 because of large amounts of debts and mismanagement.

The JR Group (1) of six regional railways including JR Central, JR Kyushu, JR Hokkaido, JR East, JR West, and the JR Shikoku. It is also the operator of the JR Freight (2) operates nationwide. Meanwhile, private railways operate lines in Japan as well. This includes Tobu with operations going to the northern part of Tokyo and can take tourists to (3), Odakyu which operates from central Tokyo going to western Tokyo and to Kanagawa Prefecture and can take visitors to (4).

Tokyu, a private operator, operates in southern Tokyo taking tourists to Yokohama. Those going to Chiba from Tokyo can use the Keisei operated lines which can also take them to (5). Another private operator is Seibu which runs the suburban railway lines in the western part of central Tokyo. Meanwhile, Keikyu line joins Tokyo with southern Kanagawa and Yokohama. Tourists can take this line going to (6). On the other hand, Keio line can take tourists to Takaosan while Meitetsu line operates around Nagoya and can let tourists access Inuyama and Central Japan Airport.

(Asha Miyazaki, *Japan: Your Ultimate Guide to Traveling, Culture, History, Food and More!* より一部改編)

1-1 空欄 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) に入れる語句の組み合わせとして、最も適切なものを①～⑧の中から一つ選びなさい。解答は、マークシートの

1

 にマークすること。(2 点)

- ① not – those – as – even – In addition
- ② not – that – on – as – While
- ③ no longer – those – for – except – Meanwhile
- ④ no longer – that – on – but – On the other hand
- ⑤ hardly – what – to – except – On the other hand
- ⑥ hardly – be – for – but – While
- ⑦ never – what – to – even – In addition
- ⑧ never – be – as – as – Meanwhile

英語 一問題用紙 2

各問題に対する解答は別紙解答用紙の所定の解答欄に記入すること。

..... (平成 29 年度)

1-2 下線部(1)の語と最も近い意味を表す語(句)を①～⑧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。(2点)

- ① deals with ③ sweeps ⑤ avoids ⑦ manages
② affects ④ experiences ⑥ encounters ⑧ bumps into

1-3 下線部(2)について、あなたが外国人観光客から質問された場合どのような情報を伝えるか。本文から読み取れる情報を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。(2点)

- ① これを持っていけば、日本全国どこへでも列車で行くことができる。
② これを持っていけば、JR に乗り入れている私鉄各線でも使用することができる。
③ これを使えば、清潔感のある列車で移動でき、かついつでも予定通りに目的地に着くことができる。
④ これを使えば、JR グループ 6 社の列車を乗り継いで北海道から九州まで列車で移動することができる。

1-4 空欄 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) に入れる語句の組み合わせとして、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。(2点)

- ① consists – that – Kofu – Atami – Haneda Airport – Narita Airport
② is comprised – which – Nikko – Hakone – Narita Airport – Haneda Airport
③ consists – which – Kamakura – Gora – Haneda Airport – Narita Airport
④ is comprised – that – Kinugawa – Ito – Narita Airport – Haneda Airport

1-5 本文の内容に一致するものを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。(2点)

- ① 外国人観光客は迷うこともあるが、日本の標識は多言語化されはじめており、大都市から地方への移動も容易になってきている。
② 駅構内にはすでに英語表記が付されており、外国人観光客が切符の購入に戸惑うこともないことから、旅行前に余裕をもって切符を購入しておく必要はなくなった。
③ 東京には5社以上の私鉄があり、都心と空港や有名な観光スポットを繋いでいる路線もある。
④ 大都市周辺を移動する人向けにサービスを展開していた日本国有鉄道は、多額の負債や不祥事により、1987年に民営化された後、JRに引き継がれた。

..... (平成 29 年度)

■問題 2. 次の英文は、近年人気が高まっているツアーに関する記述です。これを読み、次の問いに答えなさい。 (15 点)

Today various entities offer factory night tours for a wide range of visitors. Night tours are typically organized by third parties, such as divisions within public offices like the municipal hall or the chamber of commerce (a) local tourism and commissioned travel agencies. [A] With the support of a guide, such tours also offer a brief overview of local industry, geography, and the function of facilities en route. With this added value, tours usually offer ready-made programs that can be purchased online or through local travel agencies. This type of tour is typically called *rinkai kōgyō chitai kengaku tsuā* (b), or *kōjō yakei tsuā* (c). Organizers almost always advertise local factory zones by defining them as “*kanko shigen*” (d), and in so doing emphasize the physical experience of those sites. [B]

While the tours used to take place in the evenings of late spring, summer, and early autumn, when the sea breeze and temperature are mild and pleasant, in recent years they are operated even during the winter months. Popular tours cover (e) (often called *kombinat*, a Russian loanword naturalized in Japanese) located in major urban bay areas that include Kawasaki/Yokohama, Chiba, Osaka, Yokkaichi, and Muroran (Hokkaidō) to name only a few. Organized tours usually charter a small-sized cruise ship, (1) as it can approach factories from the sea for a view otherwise impossible to reach. In lieu of ships, some tours employ a large (2) coach to transport participants to particularly impressive vantage points. Many of these tours last either 60 or 90 minutes, sold at a range of JPY 3,500 to 5,000, (f) itinerary, content, and duration. Some (3) upscale tours offer cocktails and snacks, with an option to combine a full course dinner at extra costs. [C]

Participants in these tours are not limited to (4) avid factory or sci-fi fans but extend to a broad range of the general public. Whereas the activity of factory viewing in the 1980s was rather an (5) introvert, private activity known and shared among limited sci-fi fans and like-minded people, today a broader range of audiences take part in this type of excursion. [D] It seems that since around 2007 organized tours have become increasingly commercialized, being advertised in periodicals and in flyers available at train stations and on the Internet. Both men and women of various age groups are observed participating in organized tours, presumably those with some previous (g) and cognizant of the term *kōjō moe*. As factory viewing has become a mass-appealing leisure-time activity, participants have shared their experiences online.

(Ikuho Amamo: *In praise of iron grandeur: the sensibility of kōjō moe and the reinvention of urban technoscape* より一部改編)

2-1 空欄(a)、(f)に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。解答は、それぞれマークシートの 、 にマークすること。 (各 1 点×2=2 点)

(a) ① in front of ② in charge of ③ in the light of ④ in terms of

(f) ① depending on ② regardless of ③ followed by ④ along with

..... (平成 29 年 度)

2-2 空欄(b)~(e)には、斜字体で書かれた語句の英訳が入る。その組み合わせ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。(2点)

- ① (b) industrial complexes
(c) bay-area industrial zone observation tour
(d) factory night view tour
(e) cultural capital for sightseeing
- ② (b) bay-area industrial zone observation tour
(c) factory night view tour
(d) industrial complexes
(e) cultural capital for sightseeing
- ③ (b) cultural capital for sightseeing
(c) bay-area industrial zone observation tour
(d) factory night view tour
(e) industrial complexes
- ④ (b) bay-area industrial zone observation tour
(c) factory night view tour
(d) cultural capital for sightseeing
(e) industrial complexes

2-3 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。(3点)

- ① 海上から工場群に近づくにつれて、まったく違う風景を見ることができるからだ。
- ② 海上から工場群に近づくにつれて、工場群の風景は近づき難いものになるからだ。
- ③ これまでになかった角度で海上から工場群に近づくことができるからだ。
- ④ そうしなければ見ることができない風景を見るために海上から工場群に近づくことができるからだ。

2-4 下線部(2)~(5)の単語の意味に最も近い語を①~④の中から一つ選びなさい。解答は、それぞれマークシートの ~ にマークすること。(各1点×4=4点)

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| (2) ① container | ② cargo | ③ bus | ④ hovercraft | <input type="text" value="10"/> |
| (3) ① expanded | ② luxurious | ③ external | ④ alternative | <input type="text" value="11"/> |
| (4) ① critical | ② frequent | ③ artistic | ④ enthusiastic | <input type="text" value="12"/> |
| (5) ① motivated | ② pessimistic | ③ reserved | ④ sociable | <input type="text" value="13"/> |

2-5 次の英文が入る最も適切な位置を文中の[A]~[D]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。(2点)

The primary purpose of night tours is to facilitate participants to enjoy factory views from a vantage point where their physical security is assured.

2-6 空欄(g)には、文中の“*kōjō moe*”を英語で簡潔に表す語句が入る。その最も適切なものを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。(2点)

- ① evaluation of factories
- ② fascination for factories
- ③ vantage point of factory views
- ④ facilitator of factory tours

..... (平成 29 年度)

- 問題 3. 次の英文は、日本の茶道に関する解説書の一部です。これを読み、次の問いに答えなさい。
(各 3 点×5=15 点)

Harmony with nature is the basis of *chanoyu*, for (1)it is regarded by its originators as the ultimate means of awakening aesthetic appreciation. The special styles of tea houses and gardens are an indication of this ideal, and (2)unlike Western homes and gardens, which are for the most part built to stand apart from nature, Japanese tea rooms and gardens are designed to blend in with their surroundings.

(3)Tea houses can be made from wooden logs with their bark still intact, or from unpolished wooden pillars bent naturally with age. Their walls are plastered with mud. In the gardens, natural stones are used to build paths and rock gardens, and some tea arbors seemed to be built next to trees, as if to give the impression of a more rustic setting. (4)The weather, the movement of the sun, and the change in seasons all play a major role in the interplay between the tea ceremony and nature.

The Japanese have always observed nature very closely, and their preoccupation with the changing of the seasons can be observed in the oldest anthology of poems compiled at the end of the Nara period, the *Manyōshū*. (5)Those who found aesthetic enjoyment in the tea ceremony also possessed great sensitivity to nature, which is probably why observance of the passing of the seasons became such an important part of the art. A significant part of the ritual lies in varying the tea utensils, flowers, cakes, the ingredients of the tea meal (*kaiseki*), and so on, in accordance with the season or the occasion.

(Sennō Tanaka, Sendō Tanaka: *The Tea Ceremony* より)

- 3-1 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 それは茶の湯の始祖たちにより、美意識の目覚めの意味を最も良く伝えると考えられている。
- ② それは茶の湯の始祖たちにより、美意識を呼び起こす究極の方法と考えられている。
- ③ それは茶の湯の始祖たちにより、美しい物を評価する際の最も適切な方法と考えられている。
- ④ それは茶の湯の始祖たちにより、美しさの意味を再認識する最高の機会だと考えられている。

- 3-2 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 ほとんどが自然と距離を置いて作られている西洋の家や庭と異なり、日本の茶室や庭は周囲の自然に溶け込むように作られている。
- ② ほとんどが自然と対立するように作られている西洋の家や庭と異なり、日本の茶室や庭は周囲の自然と一体化するように作られている。
- ③ 西洋の家や庭が部分的に自然から離れるように作られているのと異なり、日本の茶室や庭は周囲の人々と交流するために作られている。
- ④ 西洋の家や庭のほとんどが自然から独立して作られているのと異なり、日本の茶室や家は周囲の自然と程よい距離を置くように作られている。

..... (平成 29 年度)

3-3 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 茶室は、樹皮がそのまま残った丸太、あるいは時の経過とともに自然に曲がり艶を失った木の柱で作られることがある。
- ② 茶室は、樹皮に思わず触れたいくなる丸太、あるいは年月をかけて自然に曲がったような木の柱で作られることがある。
- ③ 茶室は、樹皮がはがされたままの丸太、あるいは時とともにやむを得ず曲がり光沢を失った木の柱で作られることがある。
- ④ 茶室は、樹皮が元のまま残っている丸太、あるいは時の経過とともに自然に曲がった素朴な木の柱で作られることがある。

3-4 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 天気、太陽の動き、季節の変化すべてが、茶道と自然のちょうど中間に位置し、バランスを保つ大事な役割を果たしている。
- ② 天気、太陽の動き、季節の変化すべてが、茶道と自然の演劇的演出において重要な役割を果たしている。
- ③ 天気、太陽の動き、季節の変化すべてが、茶道と自然の相互関係において重要な役割を果たしている。
- ④ 天気、太陽の動き、季節の変化すべてが、茶道と自然の間の溝を埋める重要な役割を果たしている。

3-5 下線部(5)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 茶道における美意識を確立した人々は、自然にも敏感に反応した。おそらくそれが、茶道において季節の変化の規則性に従うことが重要になったひとつの理由であろう。
- ② 茶道における美意識を確立した人々は、自然に関する素晴らしい想像力を持っていた。おそらくそれが、芸術全体において季節の経過の観察がこれほど重要な要素になった理由につながったのであろう。
- ③ 茶道に美的な楽しみを見出した人々は、自然に対しても素晴らしい感受性を持っていた。おそらくそれが、季節の移ろいを見つめることが茶道においてこのように大切な部分となった理由であろう。
- ④ 茶道に身体的な楽しみを見出した人々は、自然に対しても身体が敏感に反応するようになった。おそらくそのために、季節の変化の観察が芸術全体にとってこれほど重要な一部となったのであろう。

英語 — 問題用紙 7 各問題に対する解答は別紙解答用紙の所定の解答欄に記入すること。

..... (平成 29 年度)

- 問題 4. 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。
それぞれ解答を一つ選び、マークシートの ～ にマークすること。

(各 6 点×5=30 点)

- 4-1 A: おいしいお酒を作るには、豊富で良質な水が必要です。
B: 日本には、おいしいお酒を作っている酒蔵がいくつもありますよね。
① A key factor in determining how delicious sake will taste is a bountiful supply of high-quality water.
② A key factor in the taste of sake needs to be a bountiful and good quality water.
③ One of the key factors in making sake good is a lot of and high-quality water.
④ One of the key factor in sake brewing is an ample and good quality water.
- 4-2 A: 相撲で塩をまくのはなぜですか?
B: 力士たちは塩をまくことで土俵を清め、怪我なく相撲を取ることができるようにしているのだ
とします。
① Sumo wrestlers throw a handful of salts for purification
② Sumo wrestlers are to purify the sumo ring by throwing any salt before the match
③ Sumo wrestlers throw a handful of salt to purify the sumo ring
④ Sumo wrestlers are always purifying the sumo ring by throwing a handful of salt
- 4-3 A: 二条城に着きましたよ。うぐいす張り廊下で有名ですね。
廊下を歩くとうぐいすが鳴くような音がします。
B: そうなんですか。でも、なぜそんな廊下を造ったのでしょうか?
A: 敵の侵入を知らせるための警報だと言われています。
① The purpose of the nightingale floor is said that the sound warn an intruder to be approaching.
② The purpose of the nightingale floor is said to warn an intruder not to approach.
③ It is said that the original purpose of the nightingale floor was that the sound surprised an intruder not to approach.
④ It is said that the original purpose of the nightingale floor was to warn that an intruder was approaching.
- 4-4 A: AED は至る所で目にするようになりましたが、使い方が分かりません。
B: 大丈夫です。AED は手順を追って使えるようになっていますから、操作しやすいです。
① AEDs are easily designed to manipulate because you can use it with kind instructions.
② AEDs are user-friendly devices because they will give you step-by-step instructions.
③ You can use an AED anytime according to the voice instruction.
④ You are easy to handle an AED due to its step-by-step directions for use.

..... (平成 29 年度)

4-5 A: 羽村市動物公園で一押しの動物は何ですか？

25

B: そうですね、キリンです。背中にハートマークの模様があるキリンがいます。

- ① There is a giraffe whose back have a heart mark.
- ② The giraffe with a heart mark on its back is over there.
- ③ You can see a giraffe with a heart mark on its back.
- ④ You can see a heart mark on giraffe's back.

■問題 5. 次の用語や写真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 26 ~ 31 にマークすること。 (各 5 点×6=30 点)

5-1

26

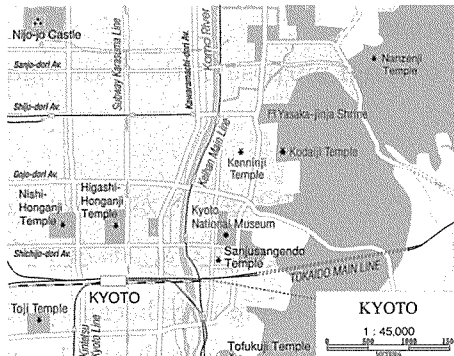


Matsukura River flows through the city into the Straits of Tsugaru.

- ① The spectacular night view from neighboring Mt. Sarakura has been chosen as one of the new three most beautiful night views in Japan.
- ② The night view from Mt. Wakakusa is beautiful and has been rated as one of the best three beautiful night views in Japan.
- ③ The view from Mt. Rokko is breathtaking and has gained the title, “the Million Dollar Night View.”
- ④ The view from the top of Mt. Yashima is magnificent and attracts many visitors who come to enjoy the sunset or the night view of Takamatsu.
- ⑤ This spectacular night view looks different in different seasons. You can enjoy fantastic winter scenery in January and February.

5-2

27



- ① The slopes here is lined with about 5,000 sacred gates. You pass through the gates and your requests will “pass”.
- ② The dancing stage of this temple stands 13 meters high, which gave rise to a famous phrase “Jump from the dancing stage”.

..... (平成 29 年度)

- ③ This Shrine is at the core of sightseeing in Ise. The main shrine has an elevated floor in the 'yuiitsu-shinmei-zukuri' style, which is the oldest style of shrine architecture.
- ④ This shrine is located in eastern Shimane. The existing shrine sanctuary was built in the 18th century, which is said to be the 25th reconstruction.
- ⑤ Young people from all parts of Japan come to this shrine to pray for success in the examination or academic achievement.

5-3 祇園祭

28

- ① It is one of the three great festivals of Kyoto. It takes place at Shimogamo-jinja and Kamigamo-jinja on May 15. The name of the festival comes from the leaves of hollyhock that are used to decorate the heads of the participants in the procession.
- ② It is a dance performance with a history of more than 130 years in Kyoto. *Geiko* and *maiko* perform traditional dances at the theater in Gion throughout the month of April.
- ③ It is held in honor of Yasaka-jinja and is one of the three great festivals of Kyoto. It is held throughout the month of July and its highlight is the Yama Hoko Junko grand procession.
- ④ It takes place at Yuki-jinja on October 22. Fires are lit at once from 6 p.m. at the signal of the ritual manager. Participants walk along in procession carrying flaming torches.
- ⑤ It is one of the three great festivals of Kyoto. It is held in honor of Heian-jingu in October. Its highlight is a procession of people dressed in costumes representing various periods of Kyoto's 1,100-year history.

5-4 おでん

29

- ① It is a dish of thinly sliced beef cooked in a special pan with vegetables such as onions, tofu, shiitake mushrooms and other ingredients. This dish is cooked at the table in a broth of soy sauce, sugar, and sake. The cooked materials are dipped in raw egg before eating.
- ② It is a dish of thinly sliced beef or pork and vegetables cooked in a pan. The ingredients are quickly boiled in broth, and then eaten after being dipped in a special sauce.
- ③ It is a dish of a variety of ingredients, such as meat, fish, and vegetables cooked at the table in a large pot. It is famous as the *sumo* wrestlers' dish.
- ④ It is a cuisine in which tofu is placed in hot water flavored lightly with kelp and eaten while it is kept hot in the pot. The tofu is eaten after dipping in a soy sauce based marinade along with finely-chopped chives and a spice.
- ⑤ It is a dish in which a variety of ingredients such as eggs, white radish, fried fish paste are boiled together in a soy sauce based broth. Hot mustard is served as a condiment.

5-5 塔頭 たっちゅう

30

- ① It is a sub-temple on the site of the main temple founded to commemorate the death of a temple founder or a high priest. It later came to serve as the residence of a high priest in his retirement.
- ② It is a five-story tower which is usually found on the grounds of a Buddhist temple. It is said to be built to enshrine the ashes of Buddha.
- ③ It is an accommodation facility built alongside a temple. It was originally used by monks coming to pray. It differs depending on the temple, but at some, you can participate in religious devotions called *o-tsutome*.
- ④ It is a stone lantern. It is usually found on the grounds of shrines and temples, or as part of a landscape garden.
- ⑤ It is a stone figure with a scary face and sits on top of a building's roof. It is supposed to be effective as a charm that protects the house against evil.

5-6 能

31

- ① It is a genre of ancient ceremonial music and dances of the Imperial Court. Its performance styles include instrumental music, accompanied dance, and accompanied songs. Its venue includes religious rites of both Buddhist temples and Shinto shrines.
- ② It is a traditional stage art which first developed as an interlude for more serious plays. It features comical stories reflecting everyday conditions of life.
- ③ It is a traditional stage drama performed by male actors to the accompaniment of songs and music. It is characterized by exaggerated make-up, elaborate costumes, sophisticated stage sets, and a runway that extends into the audience.
- ④ It is a traditional dramatic art performed mostly by men to the accompaniment of distinctive narrative chants. It is characterized by highly stylized acting, the masks that the actors wear, elaborate costumes, and simple stage sets.
- ⑤ It is a traditional puppet play performed to the accompaniment of narrative ballads. It is characterized by the closely collaborative form by skillful manipulation of puppets, narrative recitation, and *shamisen* music.

..... (平成 28 年度)

■問題 1. 次の英文を読み、次の問いに答えなさい。 (15 点)

(A), Hirosaki in Aomori Prefecture experiences an unusual event — the Hirosaki Moving Castle Project — when (1) the city relocates an entire castle using manpower only. This year (2015) is that 100th year, and from Sept. 20 to 27, more than 3,200 travelers gathered in the city's central park to join in the event, (B) 100 participants at a time did something quite surreal: They pulled on ropes attached to the castle and bit (C) bit, shifted its location.

“I've worked in this field for 40 years — since I was 26 — so I have plenty of experience renovating traditional houses and shrines,” says the Executive Director for the contracted company, which specializes (D) temple and shrine renovation. “But this is a very special time for me. I feel greatly honored, since this is the first time I'll work on an Important Cultural Property.”

After the Sea of Japan Earthquake in 1983, a (2) bulge was found in one of the stone foundation walls beneath the castle. The deformation weakened and threatened to topple the entire structure, which is 14.4 meters tall and 400 tons in weight. To fix the foundation, the castle was being temporarily moved 70 meters, and according to the Executive Director, this is twice the distance it was shifted 100 years ago. New technology, such as a jack, he says, helps them to move the structure further with minimal damage. The process, though, remains the same (E) it was a century ago.

“The tools are (1) better now,” he explains. “We use machines to pull large structures like castles. Back then, (2), the workers had to pull the castle by hand — just like the visitors are doing today.”

Originally planned in 1603 by the first Hirosaki clan daimyo Tamenobu Tsugaru (1550-1608), Hirosaki Castle was completed in 1611, during Nobuhira Tsugaru's (1586-1631) clan leadership, and the grounds became Hirosaki Park, a public domain, in 1895. (3) author and historian Ryotaro Shiba (1923-96) highlighted the castle in “Kaido wo Yuku (On the highways)” as one of (4) of Japan. Usually, the spring cherry blossom festival at Hirosaki Park is the main attraction for tourists, with its more than 2,600 cherry blossom trees, including Yoshino cherry, weeping cherry and double-flowered cherry. This autumn, however, it's (5) been about Hirosaki Castle.

“I've known and visited Hirosaki Castle since I was little, but it's a once in a lifetime experience to see it (6), and it's the same for everyone who's here today,” says the Executive Director. “I'm glad this construction project is spotlighting a (historical) symbol of the city.”

(Daisuke Kikuchi. “Aomori's moving castle and other architectural tales”.

The Japan Times より一部改編)

英語 — 問題用紙 2

各問題に対する解答は別紙解答用紙の所定の解答欄に記入すること。

..... (平成 28 年度)

1-1 空欄 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) に入れる語の組み合わせとして、最も適切な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。 (3点)

- ① Once upon a time – that – on – in – with
- ② Once in a while – which – to – at – as
- ③ Once and future – that – to – on – such
- ④ Once every century – which – by – at – that
- ⑤ Once upon a time – when – on – for – such
- ⑥ Once in a while – where – to – on – for
- ⑦ Once and future – when – to – at – with
- ⑧ Once every century – where – by – in – as

1-2 下線部(1)について、該当する建築物の移設工法を一つ選びなさい。解答は、マークシートの にマークすること。 (2点)

- ① 復元工法 ② 除却工法 ③ 改造工法 ④ 曳家工法 ⑤ 再築工法

1-3 下線部(2)の語と最も近い意味を表す語 (句) 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。 (2点)

- ① lesion ② design error ③ crack ④ eruption
- ⑤ advantage ⑥ swelling ⑦ broken part ⑧ subsidence

1-4 空欄 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) に入れる語の組み合わせとして、最も適切な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。 (3点)

- ① much – though – noted – the top seven castles – all – moved
- ② even – although – famous – that top seven castle – just – moved
- ③ much – however – distinguished – the best seven castles – just – moving
- ④ even – but – well-known – that best seven castle – all – moving

1-5 本文の内容に一致しない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 2015年9月20日から27日の間、弘前公園には3,200名以上の観光客が訪れた。
- ② 本プロジェクトを施工しているのは、寺社仏閣の修繕を専門とする業者である。
- ③ 技術革新のおかげで作業工程が刷新され、前回よりも2倍の距離を移動させることに成功した。
- ④ 弘前公園にはソメイヨシノ、しだれ桜、八重桜を含む、2,600本以上のさくらが咲き誇る。

..... (平成 28 年度)

■問題 2. 次の英文は、旅行ガイドブックの日本人についての記述です。これを読み、次の問いに答えなさい。(10 点)

Why then the pervasive images of the Japanese is aloof or even bizarre? These stereotypes are largely rooted in language: few Japanese are able to speak English as well as your average Singaporean, Hong Kong Chinese or well-educated Indian, not to mention most Europeans. This difficulty with English is largely due to the country's English-education system, and is compounded by cultural factors, including a natural shyness and a perfectionist streak, and the nature of the Japanese language itself, which contains fewer sounds than many other major languages (making pronunciation of other languages difficult). Thus, (ア) ①more likely ②to communicate effectively ③to the casual observer ④appears ⑤what ⑥is ⑦an inability ⑧a maddening inscrutability ⑨to be ⑩just. Outsiders who become fluent in Japanese discover a people whose thoughts and feelings are surprisingly—almost boringly—similar to those of folks in other developed nations.

All this said, the Japanese do collectively have certain cultural characteristics that reflect their unique history and interaction with their environment. First, Japan is an island nation. Second, until WWII, Japan was never conquered by an outside power, (A) was it heavily influenced by Christian missionaries. Third, until the beginning of last century, the majority of Japanese lived in close-knit rural farming communities. Fourth, most of Japan is covered in steep mountains, so the few flat areas of the country are quite crowded—people literally live on top of each other. Finally, for almost all of its history, Japan has been a strictly hierarchical place, with something approximating a caste system during the Edo period.

All of this has produced a people who highly value group identity and social harmony—in a tightly packed city or small farming village, there simply isn't room for colorful individualism. One of the ways harmony is preserved is by forming consensus and concealing personal opinions and true feelings. Thus, the free-flowing exchange of ideas, debates and even heated arguments that one expects in the West are far less common in Japan. (イ) ①as ②to ③to share ④contribute ⑤image of ⑥the reticence ⑦may ⑧the Japanese ⑨innermost thoughts ⑩the Western ⑪mysterious.

Of course, there is a lot more to the typical Japanese character than just a tendency to prize a social harmony. Any visitor to the country will soon discover a people who are remarkably conscientious, meticulous, industrious, honest, and technically skilled. A touching shyness and sometimes almost painful self-consciousness are also undoubted features of many Japanese. These characteristics result in a society that is a joy for the traveler to experience.

And let us say that any visit to Japan is a good opportunity to explode the myths about Japan and the Japanese. While you may imagine a nation of suit-clad conformists or enigmatic automatons, (ウ) ①to rest ②all of ③quickly ④in a local ⑤put ⑥a few ⑦izakaya (pub-eatery) ⑧will ⑨these notions ⑩rounds.

(Chris Rowthorn. *Japan: Understand Japan*. Lonely Planet より一部改編)

..... (平成 28 年 度)

2-1 下線部(ア)を「何気なく観察した人が頭にくるほど不可解だと思うのは、単に効果的なコミュニケーションが苦手なせいである」という意味になるように並べ替え、3 番目、6 番目、8 番目に来る語を番号で答えなさい。解答は、それぞれマークシートの 3 番目は に、6 番目は に、8 番目は にマークすること。 (3 つとも正解で 3 点)

2-2 下線部(イ)を「胸に秘めた考えを共にするがゆえに寡黙でいられるから、日本人のイメージは西洋人にとってわかりにくいものになっているのかもしれない」という意味になるように並べ替え、2 番目、6 番目、10 番目に来る語を番号で答えなさい。解答は、それぞれマークシートの 2 番目は に、6 番目は に、10 番目は にマークすること。なお、文頭に来る語を含む選択肢も、小文字で書き始めている。 (3 つとも正解で 3 点)

2-3 下線部(ウ)を「地元の居酒屋に何度か行けば、この考えはすぐに、すっかり消えてしまうだろう」という意味になるように並べ替え、2 番目、7 番目、10 番目に来る語を番号で答えなさい。解答は、それぞれマークシートの 2 番目は に、7 番目は に、10 番目は にマークすること。 (3 つとも正解で 3 点)

2-4 (A)に入れる語を次の①～⑤から選び、番号をマークしなさい。解答はマークシートの にマークすること。 (1 点)

- ① and ② so ③ but ④ neither ⑤ nor

■問題 3. 次の英文は、日本の名所に関する歴史を織り交ぜた解説書の一部です。これを読み、次の問いに答えなさい。 (各 3 点×5=15 点)

Tokyo is a city of slopes: masculine slopes, feminine slopes, philosophers' slopes, fishermen's slopes, ghostly slopes, dumpling slopes, sick persons' slopes, beggars' slopes, and tiptoe slopes. Most cities name all their roads, but Tokyo, at least in traditional terms, has names only for its sloping roads, its *sakamichi*. There are over five hundred named slopes in the city. (1) Book upon book has been written on the subject of Tokyo's slopes, with long, learned discussions on whether such-and-such a slope should really be a hundred meters higher up the hill or whether a slope's name is derived from its shape or the occupation of the local inhabitants.

Why, one wonders, this fascination with slopes? After all, it's not as if Tokyo's slopes were particularly beautiful. (2) Hardly ever does one have that view across rooftops, as one does, say, from Montmartre or the Janiculum, a view that uplifts the spirit and fills one with the joy of city life. Tokyo's slopes are short, gentle, lazy affairs, although one or two are quite steep especially on a hot summer's day. The slopes of the city were first celebrated in the Edo period, when virtually no building stood over two stories high. In those days, any sloping road or path, however insignificant

..... (平成 28 年度)

it might seem nowadays, afforded a new view and a change of scenery and a breath of fresh air at the top. “Our road takes us through park and garden-bordered streets and lanes,” wrote Sir Rutherford Alcock about the city of Edo in the middle of the nineteenth century, “alternating over undulating hills, high enough occasionally to give a glimpse of the open country beyond.” This in itself must have been sufficient reason to treat the slopes with special regard. But in addition, (3)there is that special Japanese love of place, be it a tree or a stone or a slope, manifested in haiku poems and landscape paintings, an attraction felt for places because they are exactly what they are and nothing more.

Many of Tokyo’s slopes run down the side of the ridges that extend like fingers from the hills of the west of the modern city toward the waters of the bay. Bunkyo, Chiyoda, Shinjuku, and Minato wards contain most of the city’s older and better-known slopes. (4)Bunkyo Ward on its own has over a hundred slopes with different names and many of these slopes have more than one name—enough material for a whole book let alone one chapter, and since the ward includes many of the city’s most intriguingly, most arcanelly named slopes, we could do much worse than limit ourselves here to a perambulatory examination up and down the *sakamichi* of Bunkyo Ward. (中略)

The names of *sakamichi* are full of surprises. There is never anything official about them. (5)Far from it, most of the names are informed by a humorous irreverence, a rough-and-ready quality that matches the houses lining the slopes and occasionally borders on the downright course. Take, for example, Kasadanizaka, Umbrella Valley Slope. The derivation of this name is unclear: it has to do either with there having been several umbrella-makers in the locality (between Yushima and Hongo) or with the shape of the slope, for it is in fact two slopes, not one, and together they are shaped like a “U”—like an upturned umbrella. Be that as it may, the slope soon became known by a different name pronounced in the same way but meaning syphilis.

(Paul Waley. *Tokyo Now & Then: an Explorer’s Guide* より一部改編)

3-1 下線部分(1)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 16 にマークすること。

- ① 東京の坂というテーマで本が次々と書かれていて、丘の上に 100 メートルの坂のようなものが実際あるのか、坂の名は形からきているか、住民が占拠したことでつけられたのかなど、長い間に学習された議論がされている。
- ② 東京の坂というテーマで本が次々と書かれていて、しかじかの坂が実際、丘の上方 100 メートルにあるのか、坂の名は形からきているか、住民の職業に由来するかなど、長い博学の議論がなされている。
- ③ 東京の坂というテーマで本が次々と書かれていて、そのような坂が実際、丘の上方 100 メートルにあるのか、坂の名は形からきているか、住民を支配した者に由来するかなど、東京の坂を取り巻く主体について書いた本が積み重なっていた。

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- ④ 丘よりも 100 メートル上にほんとうの坂道があるのか、その形状から地元の住居を専有する結果になったために坂道の名がついたのかなど、名づけの主体について書かれた本について学習した議論また議論が長いことなされてきた。

3-2 下線部分(2)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 17 にマークすること。

- ① モンマルトルやジャンニコロの景色も、東京の屋根越しの景色も、人々が気持ちを高め、都会生活の喜びに身をゆだねてくれるなどということは、そうだ、ほとんどないことだ。
- ② 人の気持ちが高まり、都会生活の喜びが満ちてくる光景を屋根越しに見ることは、どうだろう、モンマルトルやジャンニコロではほとんどないのではないか。
- ③ モンマルトルやジャンニコロからということ想定すると、人が屋根越しに景色を見て、気分が良くなったり、都会生活の喜びに満ち満ちた暮らしをすることは、東京ではめったにない。
- ④ 例をあげると、モンマルトルやジャンニコロで人々が気持ちを高め、都会生活の喜びで満たしてくれるような光景を、東京の屋根越しに見ることはあまりない。

3-3 下線部分(3)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 18 にマークすること。

- ① 日本人には、俳句や風景画に見られる場所への特別な愛情がある。木や石や坂道、そのようなものであれ。それらはまさに自然そのものであり、それ以上の何物でもないのだから、その場所を感じる魅力そのものなのだ。
- ② 日本人の場所、すなわち、木、石や坂道に対して感じる特別な愛着があり、俳句や風景画にもみられる。俳句や風景画はまさにあるがままで何物にも代えがたいためにある土地を思ったときに感じる魅力を表すものだ。
- ③ 木や石だろうが、坂だろうが、俳句や風景画にみられる日本人の場所への特別な愛着、すなわち、まさにあるがままで何物にも代えがたいために土地に対して感じる魅力というものがある。
- ④ 日本人の場所に対する特別な愛着は、木や石だろうが、坂だろうが、俳句や風景画に見られるものの通りになっているからであり、すなわち、何にもまして俳句や風景画の通りだからこそ感じる魅力だ。

3-4 下線部分(4)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 19 にマークすること。

- ① 文京区それ自体にさまざまな名前を持つ 100 以上の坂があり、これらの坂の多くに複数の名前があるので、一章だけでなく本を丸一冊書ける。また、東京の最も興味をひくように、最も深遠に名付けられた坂道が多くあると知って以来、文京区の坂道を上り下りして歩き回って確かめるのに限定したのが悪かったかもしれない。

..... (平成 28 年度)

- ② 文京区それ自体にさまざまな名前を持つ 100 以上の坂があり、多くに複数の名前があるから本を丸一冊書けるし、一章はそれだけでよい。また、東京は最も興味をひくように、深遠に名付けられた坂道が多いのだから、ここの坂道を上り下りして、歩き回って確かめるに限るとい
うのはかなり良くなかったのかもしれない。
- ③ 文京区それ自体にさまざまな名前を持つ 100 以上の坂があり、これらの坂の多くが複数の名
前を持っていて、一章などというものではなく本を丸一冊書くに足りる。また、東京で最も興
味をひくように、深遠に名付けられた坂道が多く、ここの坂道を上り下りして、歩き回って確
かめるよう限定するのも悪くはない。
- ④ 文京区それ自体にさまざまな名前を持つ 100 以上の坂があり、これらの坂の多くが複数の名
前を持っていて、本を丸一冊書くに足りるし、一章はそれだけでよい。また、東京で最も興
味をひくように、深遠に名付けられた坂道が多く、ここの坂道を上り下りして、歩き回って確
かめるよう限定するのも捨てたものではない。

3-5 下線部分(5)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 20 にマ
ークすること。

- ① 坂道の名前はまったく正式なものなどではなく、その名称のほとんどがユーモラスな不真面目
さ、つまり、坂道に沿って並ぶ家々に合わせて、ときにはまったく粗野に近い武骨なものに満
ちている。
- ② そこから遠くに、ほとんどの名前がそのユーモラスな不つりあいや、武骨な付け方が坂に沿っ
て並ぶ粗末な家々によく合っていること、そして、ときには下に落ちそうな場所との境界があ
ることを知らせてくれる場所がある。
- ③ 坂ではないが、最も多い名前はユーモラスな不つりあいや、武骨な付け方が坂に沿って並ぶ粗
末な家々によく合っていること、そして、ときには下方の右側に境界があることを知らせてく
れる場所がある。
- ④ 坂道の名前が正式なものとは遠く離れたところでつけられたが、ユーモラスなところがあり、
坂に沿って並んだ家々の様子や、真逆さまに落ちる恐れのある場所に近いことをはっきりと
知らせてくれるようなものもある。

■問題 4. 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。
それぞれ解答を一つ選び、マークシートの 21 ~ 26 にマークすること。

(各 5 点×6=30 点)

4-1 A: 日本では特に春先になぜマスクを着けている人が多いのですか?

21

B: 風邪や花粉対策のためにつけているのです。

- ① Masks are used to give protection from a cold or pollution.
- ② Masks are used to offer protection of a cold or hay fever.
- ③ Masks are used to provide protection against catching a cold or pollen.
- ④ Masks are used to advance protection to catching a cold or an allergy.

..... (平成 28 年度)

4-2 A: 京都まで安く行きたいのですが、おすすめの行き方がありますか？

22

B: 「青春 18 きっぷ」がいいと思います。たいていの JR の駅や旅行代理店で購入できます。

- ① There is the ticket available from most JR stations and travel agencies.
- ② There is the tickets available in most JR station and travel agency.
- ③ The ticket can be bought at most JR stations and travel agencies.
- ④ The tickets can be brought in most JR station and travel agency.

4-3 A: 日本のお土産は何がいいでしょうか？

23

B: そうですね、私が特におすすめするのは羊羹です。日持ちもしますし、コーヒーにも合うんですよ。

- ① I strongly recommend *sweet beans jelly*, which keeps well for a long time and goes well with coffee.
- ② I strongly recommend *sweet bean jelly*, which lasts for a while and fits well coffee.
- ③ I strongly recommend *sweet beans jelly*, that will not spoil soon and taste good with coffee.
- ④ I strongly recommend *sweet bean jelly*, that will have a long shelf life and match coffee well.

4-4 A: さあ、奈良公園に着きましたよ。

24

B: 鹿がたくさんいますね。

A: はい、春日大社の神聖な神の使いだと言われています。2015 年の調査では 1191 頭が確認されています。

- ① The deer is said that the holy messengers of the gods of Kasuga Taisha Shrine.
- ② The deers are said that are the sacred messengers of the deities of Kasuga Taisha Shrine.
- ③ The deers are said the holy messengers of the gods of Kasuga Taisha Shrine.
- ④ The deer is said to be the sacred messengers of the deities of Kasuga Taisha Shrine.

4-5 A: 鳥取県でおすすめのスポットはありますか？

25

B: 何と言っても鳥取砂丘でしょう。日本最大の砂丘で、日本海から吹く海風により 10 万年ほどかけて形成されました。

- ① The Tottori Sand Dunes are the largest sand mountain in Japan. The monsoons from the Sea of Japan created the formation for 100,000 years.
- ② The Tottori Sand Dunes are the largest sand hills in Japan. The ocean winds that blew from the Sea of Japan formed the dunes over a period of almost 100,000 years.
- ③ Tottori-Sakyu is the biggest sand mountains in Japan. The dunes are made from the monsoons that blew from the Sea of Japan over a period of almost 100,000 years.
- ④ Tottori-Sakyu is the biggest sand hills in Japan. The dunes were piled up by the ocean wind that blew from the Sea of Japan for a millennium.

(平成 28 年度)

4-6 A: 築地は世界を代表する市場ですが、日本文化が凝縮された場所とも言えますね。 26

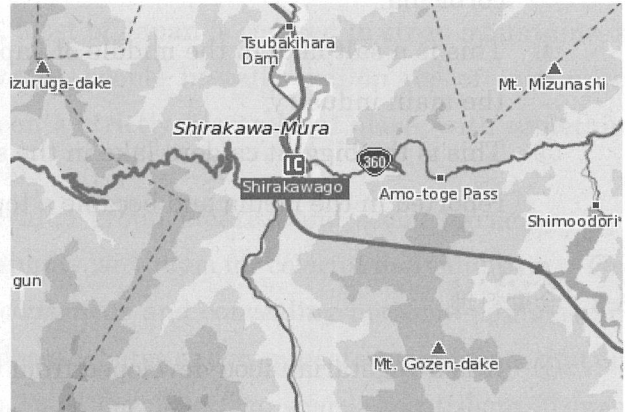
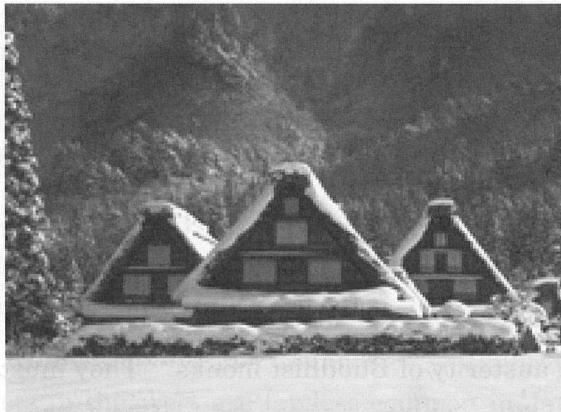
B: 築地市場は 1935 年に開設されましたが、81 年の歴史に幕を閉じ、この 11 月に豊洲へ移転することになっています。

- ① The market will close its doors after 81-year history and move to its new site in Toyosu this November.
- ② The 81-years history of the market will end and the replacement will be prepared in Toyosu this November.
- ③ The market will come to an end of its 81-years history and replace the new site in Toyosu this November.
- ④ The history of the 81-year-old market will be closed and moved to the new Toyosu this November.

■問題 5. 次の用語や写真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 27 ~ 32 にマークすること。 (各 5 点×6=30 点)

5-1

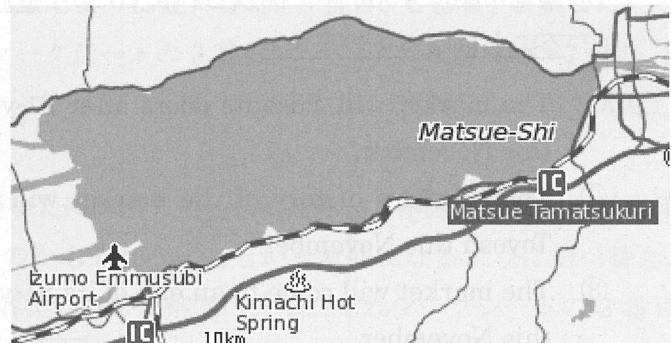
27



- ① The quiet villages of gassho-style houses in Shirakawa-go were registered as a natural heritage site in 1995.
- ② Shirakawa-Mura is located in Gifu Prefecture. The characteristic roofs of the snow-covered old house were designed in order to melt heavy snow effectively.
- ③ Shirakawa-Mura is located in Gifu Prefecture. Shirakawa Checkpoint is a popular scenic spot in this area, which is one of the three most famous points in Japan.
- ④ Shirakawa-Mura is situated at the foot of Mt. Haku-san in Gifu Prefecture. The houses in the quiet mountain village are characterized by steeply-pitched thatched roofs, which was registered as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1995.
- ⑤ Shirakawa-Mura is situated at the foot of Mt. Haku-san in Gifu Prefecture. The village is famous for cormorant fishing, which is the traditional way of catching sweet fish with well-trained cormorants.

5-2

28



- ① This lake is located in the northern part of Japan. The 34th G8 Summit was held at this beautiful lakeside in 2008.
- ② This is a crater lake, which is well known as one of the most transparent lakes in the world.
- ③ This is the 7th largest lake in Japan. The most famous local product is a shellfish, called *corbicula*.
- ④ This is a salt lake in the middle of Japan's main island. Eel farming is today the core of the main industry.
- ⑤ This is the biggest caldera lake in the southern part of Japan. A monster named *Issie* was reported in the media and became a topic of conversation.

5-3 かいせきりょうり
会席料理

29

- ① It is a vegetarian food developed from the austerity of Buddhist monks. They must cook without using meat or fish, because they were prohibited from taking the life of another living creatures. A common ingredient is tofu, which makes vegetarian food nutritious and filling.
- ② It is a vegetarian food introduced from China by the Obaku sect of Zen Buddhism and served after tea ceremony. The food is served by putting it on large plates for diners to help themselves. An interesting feature is the *modoki-ryori* ("mock-foods") like mock-eel and so on.
- ③ It is originally a meal served at a gathering for *haiku* and *renga* composition, which afterwards turned into a term for a grand saké-accompanied banquet. A set of dishes is served on an individual tray for every guest, and the menu might have one soup and three side dishes, one soup and five side dishes, and so on.

..... (平成 28 年 度)

- ④ It is a simple meal served before a ceremonial tea, but later evolved into an elaborate dining style popular among aristocratic circles. In the modern standard form, the first course is one soup and three dishes, followed by the serving of saké accompanied by a dish placed on a square wooden bordered tray.
- ⑤ It is a Japanized Chinese cuisine which became popular in the Edo era from Nagasaki. The main ingredients are meat and fish which are cooked into various kinds of menus. Every cuisine is served on a large plate and diners help themselves. Today, it is one of the specialties of Nagasaki.

5-4 つくばい
蹲踞

30

- ① It is a stone washbasin located in a low position of a Japanese garden which has a tea house. This name comes from the posture of the guests who must bend their bodies to wash their hands. The stone washbasin itself also has a name “*chozu-bachi*.”
- ② It is the end tile of the roof ridge in the shape of a devil’s face or the lord’s family crest. If the tile is plain and doesn’t have any carvings, the name “devil tile” is applied to it if it is situated at the place written above.
- ③ It is an ornamental roof tile in the shape of a mythical sea creature with the head of a dragon and the body of a fish. It is made of tile, copper, stone, or wood. Japanese castles usually have them on their roofs.
- ④ It is a wall to be strengthened and decorated with plastered mud or a galvanized iron sheet tiling. This type of tiling is called “Sea cucumber tiling” because the rounded and raised plaster between the tiles resembles a sea cucumber.
- ⑤ It is a plaster-covered earthen wall about two meters high with a small tiled roof. It runs along the top of stone walls and have shooting holes and stone-dropping windows. A Japanese castle usually has a white version of this wall.

5-5 かぶきもの
歌舞伎者

31

- ① The etymology of the word is *tawamu* to express flexibility of something to be bent but never broken. When this word is metaphorically applied to a woman, it means a graceful young woman who looks elegant but doesn’t obey easily. In *Kokin-wakashu*, the ideal concept of the *tankas* is said to be what this kind of lady is.
- ② It is an eccentric who attracted people’s attention with their loud and eye-catching clothes like a peacock, peculiar hairstyle, and strange behavior. They appeared in Edo era. In the early-seventeenth century, many of them are equivalents of present-day Japanese mob. In *Koshoku-ichidai-otoko*, *Hakata Kogoro* is said to be one of them.

..... (平成 28 年 度)

- ③ It is the first young servant around the age of sixteen regarded as an adult after *genpuku*, a ceremony to celebrate a young man's coming of age. A *Kyogen* play usually has him as a character who works for a warrior or a daimyo, a feudal lord. For example, one of the *Kyogen* plays *Busu* has this servant.
- ④ It is a Japanese girl whose profession is to entertain men by Japanese dancing and singing with a *shamisen*. They are highly skilled entertainers who are paid to facilitate and liven up social occasions in Japan. *Komako* in *Yasunari Kawabata's Yukiguni* (Snow Country) is one of them.
- ⑤ It comes from a word to express an ideal of Japanese brave man. Their manliness includes honesty and openheartedness. The first anthology of Japanese poetry *Man'yoshu* is a collection of ten thousand songs, and it is said that the ideal world of the poems has this kind of manliness.

5-6 袱紗

32

- ① It is a piece of silk that is square shaped double-folded used in the formal presentation or display of gifts. We can also see this type without the backing. There are two usages of this silk cloth: to cover the gifts and to wrap them. In tea ceremony, one uses a small type of this silk cloth to put a tea bowl on their hands and to purify the equipment used in the tea ceremony.
- ② It is a piece of printed cotton which is often used as a hand towel and so on. The difference from a Western towel is that it is a plain textile contrary to the latter which has many loops on its surface. The length is about ninety centimeters and the edges are cut off. Recently, we can often find an artistic design on this cotton cloth.
- ③ It is a traditional leather craft in which patterns are embossed in lacquer on deer hide. The touch is very soft and it feels smooth to pass our hands over the surface of this leather. The usage has a variety such as a handbag, a purse, a small case to put a chop, and even a men's *zori*. It is a well-known product of Yamanashi Prefecture.
- ④ It is a small purse for carrying things necessary for tea ceremony. The purse is made of a double-folded silk cloth and useful enough to put things in it. The literal English translation of this purse is 'tea ceremony house bag' and it is named after another name for a tea ceremony house.
- ⑤ It is a sheet of cloth for wrapping and carrying things. This can be made of simple cotton reinforced with thick stitches at the corners for daily usage or high grade silk with artistic handwritten patterns for formal usage, and its size varies. Originally, this cloth was made of cotton and used to wrap clothes while taking a bath.