

英語問題 (60 分)

(この問題冊子は表紙を含め 8 ページである。)

受験についての注意

1. 監督の指示があるまで、問題を開いてはならない。
2. 携帯電話・PHS の電源は切ること。
3. 時計に組み込まれたアラーム機能、計算機能、辞書機能などを使用してはならない。
4. 試験開始前に、監督から指示があったら、解答用紙の左上の番号が自身の受験番号かどうかを確認し、氏名を記入すること。
5. 解答用紙は 3 枚ある。解答は解答欄に記入し、その他の部分に何も書いてはならない。
6. 監督から試験開始の合図があったら、この問題の冊子が、上に記したページ数通りそろっているかどうか確かめること。
7. 筆記具は、H、F、HB の黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルに限る。万年筆やボールペンなどを使用してはならない。訂正する場合は、消しゴムで丁寧に消すこと。消しきずはきれいに取り除くこと。
8. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり、破ったりしてはならない。
9. 試験時間中に退場してはならない。
10. 問題冊子と解答用紙を持ち帰ってはならない。

以上

I 次の英文を読み、下線部 (1) ~ (5) に最も近い意味の語句をそれぞれ A~D の中から選びなさい。

(1) She was delighted to go on a trip to Italy with her friends.

- A. anxious B. undecided C. willing D. pleased

(2) We have seen the development of a global Internet society in the last twenty years.

- A. maintenance B. growth C. intensity D. technology

(3) It was reported that the train had departed punctually.

- A. late B. early C. on time D. at times

(4) In addition, this restaurant offers famous ethnic foods of the world.

- A. Moreover B. By contrast C. Surprisingly D. Therefore

(5) Susan has a good reputation in her office as a capable manager.

- A. friendly B. active C. strict D. skillful

II 次の英文を読み、以下の (6) ~ (10) の空所に入れるのに最もふさわしいものをそれぞれ A~Dの中から選びなさい。

(6) My friend () at the table when I arrived at the restaurant.

- A. was waiting B. had been waited C. was waited D. has waited

(7) Boys and girls use language ().

- A. difference B. different C. differ D. differently

(8) Did you lose your keys? That was careless () you.

- A. at B. with C. of D. from

(9) It is () early to jump to conclusions. We need to do more tests.

- A. more B. too C. also D. much

(10) I called my mother right () the baseball game had ended.

- A. soon B. after C. during D. in

Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、以下の (11) ~ (15) の空所に入れるのに最もふさわしいものをそれぞれ A~D の中から選びなさい。

Writing about (11) _____ you read can help you develop your reading skills. Before you begin to write about a book you have read, you have to review it (12) _____. Such close reading requires you to pay attention (13) _____ details and analyze them. Also, when you start writing, you have to clarify your opinions about the book. (14) _____ you try to make them clear, you will deepen your understanding of the book. The act of writing (15) _____ develops your thoughts and feelings about the books you have read and makes you a better reader.

(11) A. who B. what C. when D. whom

(12) A. careful B. care C. carefully D. caring

(13) A. to B. in C. of D. at

(14) A. However B. Unless C. Therefore D. As

(15) A. further B. either C. never D. whether

IV 次の英文を読み、設問 (16) ~ (27) に答えなさい。

- ① “Hospitality” is an English word that is derived from the Latin word *hospitalis*, which means “friendliness to guests.” With the summer Olympics and Paralympics coming to Tokyo in 2020, many Japanese people are thinking about how to take good care of the foreign athletes and visitors who are expected to arrive for the Olympics. They will come in vast numbers to participate in and attend the various sporting events. In Japan, the hospitality that guests will receive when they visit this country is an expression of a cultural tradition called *omotenashi*. Of course, many Japanese people understand *omotenashi* and will try to help visitors understand it as well, but there are also many other cultures around the world that have developed their own unique ways of taking care of guests and making them feel welcome.
- ② In ancient Greece, for example, travelers had a right to expect a host to offer them food and a place to stay. In other words, a host could not refuse hospitality to a stranger for any reason. This custom began not because the Greeks were exceptionally kind towards strangers, but because they believed that they would be punished by the god Zeus if they failed to provide appropriate hospitality. Today’s Greek people are no longer afraid of being punished by the gods. However, they continue the cultural tradition of showing great generosity towards their guests. Additionally, guests now often bring gifts and food to their hosts when visiting, so there is always plenty to go around.
- ③ In India as well, there is a strong tradition of hospitality based on the idea of “Atithi Devo Bhava,” or “the guest is God.” This custom of taking excellent care of visitors to one’s home is based on many Indian folk tales in which a visitor who may look like a poor beggar turns out to actually be a god. Since the host does not know beforehand when a god might be disguised as a human, great efforts are made to show the best hospitality possible to all guests, regardless of their economic or political status.
- ④ The Scandinavian country of Norway provides an example of hospitality that is a little different from what we might expect. Before modern transportation was widely available, there was a tradition of hospitality that developed where the host and the guest did not even meet. In this case, a person who lived in a house along a road that was far away from other houses and villages would leave a basket of food outside their house. (あ) The food was intended for travelers who might be hungry as they passed by during the night. This “hospitality basket” would include bread, butter, and different kinds of meat. If travelers came to the house while the host was sleeping, they could help themselves to a meal and then be on

their way. Of course Norwegian hosts also treat travelers generously when the host and guest do meet. Today, visitors to homes throughout Scandinavia find a warm and welcoming atmosphere with plenty to eat and drink.

- ⑤ A common theme we have seen among many cultures is the sharing of food as part of the hospitality that is offered to guests. Usually, as would be expected, the food is eaten by the guests. In some old Arab countries, however, a custom of hospitality developed where a host would pour melted butter or scented oils over the heads of visitors. This may sound shocking and strange to us, but the custom was meant to remove any bad or evil spirits that a traveler may have come in contact with. Some religions still use a form of this custom in the practice of “anointing” the sick.
- ⑥ (v \) Wherever you go in the world, you are likely to find new and unexpected traditions of hospitality, but if you keep an open mind and an open heart, you will surely be welcomed in most places and find that even in a world full of troubles, people are very often kind to strangers.

Selected References

<http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?term=hospitality>

<http://www.unexplainedstuff.com/Superstitions-Strange-Customs-Taboos-and-Urban-Legends/>

- (16) According to paragraph 1, what is true about foreign people?
- A. They are thinking about how to take care of each other.
 - B. They are expected to show hospitality after they arrive in Tokyo.
 - C. There will be many of them coming to Tokyo in 2020.
 - D. They have a right to expect food and a place to stay.
- (17) In paragraph 1, what does the underlined word them refer to?
- A. Japanese people
 - B. unique ways
 - C. other cultures
 - D. guests
- (18) According to paragraph 2, what is true about people in ancient Greece?
- A. Travelers had to ask hosts for a place to stay.
 - B. Hosts refused hospitality to strangers who were unkind.
 - C. People started the custom of hospitality because they were very kind.
 - D. People were afraid that a god would make something bad happen.
- (19) What is the main purpose of paragraph 2?
- A. To contrast the culture of ancient Greece with that of modern Greece.
 - B. To explain how people in Greece developed the custom of hospitality.
 - C. To tell us that people in ancient Greece were very religious.
 - D. To praise the new custom of gift-giving in today's Greek culture.
- (20) According to paragraph 3, which is most likely when you stay with people in India?
- A. They will not care if you look poor.
 - B. They will entertain you with their folk tales.
 - C. They will be more welcoming if you are rich.
 - D. They will want to know beforehand if you are coming.
- (21) According to paragraph 4, when was the "hospitality basket" commonly practiced?
- A. As soon as baskets became available.
 - B. Before people started driving cars.
 - C. Before people started living in cities.
 - D. It is still practiced across the country today.

- (22) According to paragraph 4, which best describes people in Norway today?
- A. They have developed a perfect example of baskets.
 - B. They do not want to welcome people during the night.
 - C. They have a warm and welcoming tradition of hospitality.
 - D. They are different from other Scandinavians.
- (23) According to paragraph 5, what may be shocking and strange to us?
- A. Melted butter or scented oils are poured onto the heads of travelers.
 - B. Visitors come in contact with bad or evil spirits while traveling.
 - C. Some religions believe that oils cause illness and injury.
 - D. It is expected that food is offered to and shared by all the guests.
- (24) What is the main purpose of the reading passage?
- A. To emphasize the uniqueness of hospitality in Arab culture.
 - B. To introduce unique forms of hospitality found in different cultures.
 - C. To show the similarities between European hospitality and Asian hospitality.
 - D. To tell us that Japan has a long tradition of hospitality and caring.
- (25) What would be the best title for this passage?
- A. Gift-giving Culture in Greece
 - B. Hospitality at the Olympics
 - C. *Omotenashi* for Visitors to Japan
 - D. Hospitality around the World
- (26) 下線部 (あ) を、意味が通るように日本語に訳しなさい。
- (27) 下線部 (い) を、意味が通るように日本語に訳しなさい。

V

(28) 次の英文を読み、それに続く (う) か (え) のどちらかひとつを選び英語で文章を書きなさい。

In today's Japan, the number of students who want to study abroad for a long period of time is getting smaller.

(う) Do you think today's young Japanese people are interested in other countries? Why? Why not?

(え) Would you like to study abroad while you are in college? Why? Why not?