

A) 発音・アクセント・語彙

1 下線部の発音がほかの3つと異なるものを各組1つずつ選びなさい。

- 1 ア extremely イ completely ウ immediately エ inevitably ()
 2 ア fascinated イ naturalized ウ naval エ translate ()

2 次の意味をもち、指定された文字で始まる単語を書きなさい。

- 1 a uniting force between two or more people or groups, such as love, or a shared interest or idea (b)
 2 a short sound, word, or phrase spoken suddenly to express an emotion (e)
 3 being eager to start a war (m)
 4 a set of stories, poems, songs, etc. by different people collected together in one book (a)
 5 the legal right to belong to a particular country (c)
 6 the man or boy who is the main character in a book, film, play, etc. (h)

3 類似した意味をもつ語をア～オから選びなさい。

- 1 anger () ア alley
 2 sorrow () イ autobiography
 3 put together () ウ compile
 4 memoirs () エ rage
 5 lane () オ sadness

B) 文型・文法・熟語・表現

4 [] に入る語句をA群から選び、適切な形にして入れなさい。また、() にはB群より適語を選んで入れなさい。ただし、どの語句も1回しか使わないものとする。

- 1 I [] () the man many times, but I have never met him.
 2 George [] () and found Tom walking down the street towards the station.
 3 When I first heard Irish music, I [] () its beauty.
 4 At the conference in 2014, Mr. Brown [] () chairman.
 5 We should [] () his ability to succeed.

A [believe, fascinate, hear, look, serve]

B (as, in, of, over, with)

5 指定された数の語句を空所に補い、日本語に合う英文を完成させなさい。

- 1 猫たちは魚に飛びついた。そして数分後に残ったのは何本かの骨だけだった。(4語)

The cats jumped at the fish, and a few minutes later, _____
some bones.

- 2 この部屋で飲食をしてはいけないことになっています。(8語)

You are not _____.

- 3 長年にわたり私を助けてくださったことを、みなさん全員に深く感謝しています。

(7または8語)

_____ for helping me for so many years.

- 4 彼らが山の頂上に着くまでには、バックパックの中の食べ物をすべて食べてしまっているだろう。(7または8語)

_____ of the mountain, they will have eaten
up all of the food in their backpacks.

6 次の()内の語句を日本語の意味になるように並べかえなさい。ただし、各問1つずつ余計な語句が含まれている。

- 1 彼らは英和辞書を編纂さんするのに大変苦労した。

They (a lot of trouble / had / putting / together / up) the English-Japanese dictionary.

They _____ the English-Japanese dictionary.

- 2 もし祖父が私に残してくれたお金がなかったら、私は英国に留学できなかつただろう。

(been / for / had / had / if / it / me / my grandfather / not / the money / were / left),
I could not have studied in the U.K.

_____,
I could not have studied in the U.K.

- 3 彼が金メダルをとったことは、彼の故郷の人々を勇気づけた。

His (encouraged / having / his hometown / winning / the gold medal / in / the people).

His _____.

- 4 彼女はだれも可能だとは思えなかつたほどの早さでけがから回復した。

She recovered from (anybody / had / more / not / possible / quickly / than / the injury / thought).

She recovered from _____.

C Comprehension Check

7 本文の内容と一致しているものにはTを、一致していないものにはFを書きなさい。

- 1 His encounter with *the Tale of Genji* made a strong impression on Donald Keene, who became one of the most famous Japanologists. ()
- 2 As an intelligence officer, Keene translated a lot of documents written in various languages after World War II. ()
- 3 Keene was moved by the diaries written by Japanese soldiers because he could see how they had suffered in their last days. ()
- 4 Keene's hope to return the diaries to the soldiers' families came true when he visited Japan after the war. ()
- 5 When he visited Ponto-cho after the war, Keene felt it was totally different from the militaristic side of Japan. ()
- 6 People whom Keene happened to see in Kyoto showed him such kindness that they remained in his memories. ()
- 7 It was during the war that Keene compiled his *Anthology of Japanese Literature*. ()
- 8 The speed with which Japan had rebuilt itself after World War II was not as great as people had expected. ()
- 9 At Chusonji, an old lady shook hands with Keene, and the handshake seemed to him to symbolize his bond with Japan. ()
- 10 Keene's decision to obtain Japanese citizenship attracted little attention in Japan because he announced the decision just before the great earthquake. ()

8 次の問いに英語で答えなさい。

1 When did Keene's interest in Japan begin?

2 What did Keene do during World War II?

3 Among the documents he translated during the war, Keene found some notebooks quite moving. What were they?

4 Why did Keene come to Japan in 1953?

5 What did Keene think when he went to Ponto-cho?

6 According to Keene, what did Sekigahara *symbolize? *symbolize ～を象徴する

7 What are the most powerful memories Keene had of Kyoto?

8 What did Keene find when he made a trip through Tohoku in 1955?

9 Where and to whom did Keene give a speech six months after the great earthquake?

10 What did Keene think about his handshake with an old lady at Chusonji Temple?

9 『源氏物語』の主人公とヨーロッパの叙事詩の主人公を比較し、30語程度の英語でまとめなさい。

10 () に入る語を [] から選びなさい。

Donald Keene has spent most of his life studying Japanese culture and literature and (1) it to the West.

As a teenager, he was surprised at the calmness and control of the hero in the novel *The Tale of Genji*. Later, while working as a naval translator, he was moved by the private (2) of Japanese soldiers. Although he went back home after the war, his interest in Japan continued. In 1953, he spent some time studying in Kyoto and learned more about the (3) side of Japan.

Keene had seen Japan (4) itself after World War II. Following the Great East Japan Earthquake of 2011, he believed the country could recover once more.

Keene became a (5) Japanese citizen at the age of 89 in 2012. This decision shows his lifelong love of the people and culture of Japan.

[diaries / humanistic / naturalized / introducing / rebuild]

Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

Keene returned to America after the war, but he remained (1) with Japan. In 1953 he came to Japan again, this time to study at Kyoto University.

“One night I walked along Ponto-cho with a Japanese friend. ⁽²⁾It was [beautiful / believe / could / hardly / I / my eyes / so]. All the buildings on both sides of this narrow lane were (A) Japanese style. There were lanterns at each door, and along the lane walked young geisha girls wearing kimonos (3) gold thread glittered in the dark. Ponto-cho seemed like the other face of Japanese culture—the feminine side: the opposite of ⁽⁴⁾Sekigahara. That night it was magical, and it is sad to see how it has changed in recent years.”

“Ryoanji Temple was also nearby. While at the naval language school, I had heard (B) this temple’s famous sand and stone garden and wanted to see it. Occasionally tourists came, but ⁽⁵⁾somehow [expects / from / one / silenced / the beauty of the stones and the sand / the exclamations / tourists]. I remember best one night when I went to see the garden under the moon. As I gazed at the stones and sand, probably not thinking serious thoughts, I heard a noise beside me. I looked (C) and saw that the wife of the priest of the temple had placed a cup of tea beside me. We talked (D) a while.

“The most powerful memories I have of Kyoto—indeed, all of Japan—are of the people I met, not only those who became friends but even persons I hardly knew who showed me kindness, like the priest’s wife at Ryoanji Temple.”

During his stay in Kyoto, Keene put together his *Anthology of Japanese Literature*—⁽⁶⁾an important work that () great influence on the worldwide development of Japanology.

1 Choose the word whose underlined letter is pronounced differently from the other three.

- ① change ② gaze ③ Japanology ④ magical ()

2 Choose the word whose first accent is on a different syllable from the other three.

- (1) ① influence ② feminine ③ opposite ④ together ()
 (2) ① anthology ② development ③ intelligence ④ literature ()

3 Choose the most suitable answer below to fill in the blank space (1).

- ① fascinated ② fascinating ③ fascination ④ to fascinate ()

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

I've been asked questions along this theme ⁽¹⁾multiple times, from my friends and family in the United States to colleagues who work around the globe: How, amid Japan's worst natural disaster in 100 years, can the Japanese seem so (2)? Food and water are both scarce. Electricity in the tsunami zone is nearly nonexistent. Survivors have lacked information about their missing loved ones. But unlike other disasters where the world has observed looting, rioting and public outbursts of sorrow and rage, it has seen a country quietly mourning, its people standing patiently for hours in (3) lines for a few bottles of water. This is surprising only if you've never lived here or experienced how Japan's society operates. As a resident of Japan for three years, I would have been surprised if this country's people behaved in any other ⁽⁴⁾manner.

Across Sendai's tsunami zone, both in the areas devastated and in the neighboring (5), you can see that ⁽⁶⁾Japan's social norms have failed to break down, even if the tsunami destroyed the physical structure of this coastal community. At stores across the city, long, straight lines of Japanese tsunami victims have been waiting for rations in the city. No one is directing these lines; they're organized by the people themselves. At the front, which takes hours to get to in some cases, shoppers are limited to 10 food or beverage items. No complaints, no cheating. No one should complain, says Jiro Hashimoto, standing in line at a store with his infant, 6-year-old, and wife.

Military and emergency efforts have been focused on the tsunami-ravaged regions or at the nuclear plant in Fukushima. ⁽⁷⁾When it comes to relief, volunteer agencies and impromptu community groups have organized shelters and food distribution. At a hotel in Sendai, two chefs dressed in their signature hats from the hotel restaurant spooned out hot soup for breakfast. All passers-by were invited to eat. For many, it was their first hot soup since the tsunami. But what's notable is that the people who lined up for the soup took only one cup. They didn't get back in line for a second cup; that wouldn't be fair.

Even among the newly homeless from the tsunami, there is a sense of civility and community that ⁽⁸⁾creates pause among international onlookers. An elementary school in Sendai is now home to hundreds of tsunami victims. In a third-floor classroom, families have self-organized themselves on cardboard boxes and blankets. No one family has a larger space than the other, just as you see at any average family festival. Shoes are not allowed on the blankets in order to maintain sanitary conditions. Food is shared as equally as possible, even if one person eats or drinks a little (9) in order for everyone to have some sustenance.

Returning to the “how” question I’ve been asked by my international friends and colleagues, the answer comes down to national character, says Jeffrey Thompson. Thompson is a scholar of Japan and has lived in the country since 1987. Thompson calls the behavior of the Japanese “remarkable but not surprising.” “The Japanese, from a young age, are socialized to put group interest (10) individual interest. Many criticize them for deference to authority, abundant rules and conformity, but this is the fabric of social cohesion that keeps Japan together,” Thompson said. ⁽¹¹⁾It would be a mistake, however, to say the self-control of the Japanese means they are stoic in the face of this historic disaster. Mariko Suzuki is hurting, but as a Japanese woman, she is doing her best to be reserved and dignified, prized by society as admirable qualities. She lived about two miles from the Sendai shore in a house neighbors easily recognized because of its signature pink roof. Three days after the tsunami, the newspaper ran before-and-after satellite images of her Sendai neighborhood. In the after picture, she says, there’s only crushed brown rubble. “The pink roof,” Suzuki said, and began to quietly cry. She shook her head as she pointed to the bare section in the picture. “I never imagined a tsunami could do this.” Suzuki’s tears fell down her face, dropping onto the newspaper revealing the devastation to her home. Suzuki apologized for her emotional display. The Japanese victim hurts like any disaster victim in the world, but prefers to mourn as quietly and privately as possible.

1. 下線部(1)の意味に近いものを、a～dのうちから1つ選びなさい。
a. mean time b. two times c. many times d. much time
2. 空所(2)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、a～dのうちから1つ選びなさい。
a. excited b. calm c. agitated d. noisy
3. 空所(3)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、a～dのうちから1つ選びなさい。
a. curved b. crossed c. winding d. orderly
4. 下線部(4)の意味に近いものを、a～dのうちから1つ選びなさい。
a. way b. margin c. world d. area
5. 空所(5)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、a～dのうちから1つ選びなさい。
a. regions b. reigns c. regimes d. religions

6. 下線部(6)を言い換えたものとして最も適当なものを、a～dのうちから1つ選びなさい。
- Japan's social norms have broken down
 - Japan's social norms have not broken down
 - Japan's social norms have never been better praised
 - Japan's social norms have never been organized again
7. 下線部(7)を言い換えたものとして最も適当なものを、a～dのうちから1つ選びなさい。
- When relief comes
 - When tsunami victims are finally saved
 - Talking about relief
 - Being impressed by the relief operations
8. 下線部(8)を言い換えたものとして最も適当なものを、a～dのうちから1つ選びなさい。
- impresses international onlookers
 - makes international onlookers stop chatting
 - makes international onlookers avoid Japanese foods
 - causes international onlookers to visit Japan
9. 空所(9)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、a～dのうちから1つ選びなさい。
- many
 - less
 - more quietly
 - less quietly
10. 空所(10)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、a～dのうちから1つ選びなさい。
- next to
 - beside
 - ahead of
 - behind
11. 下線部(11)を言い換えたものとして最も適当なものを、a～dのうちから1つ選びなさい。
- It is far from the fact to say that the Japanese are more self-controlled in the face of this disaster.
 - We can say that the Japanese are less self-controlled in the face of this disaster.
 - It is far from the fact to say that the Japanese are feeling more than any other people in the face of this disaster.
 - We cannot say that the Japanese are feeling nothing in the face of this disaster.

12. 本文の内容および趣旨に合うものを、a～dのうちから1つ選びなさい。
- a. Japanese victims never feel sad or angry in the face of disaster.
 - b. Japanese victims prefer to suppress their sad feelings in public.
 - c. Japanese victims are no different from other victims in the world and they show their feelings openly.
 - d. Japanese victims are different from other victims in the world and they show their feelings openly.

(12 関西外国語大)