

An American in the Heart of Japan

A | 発音・アクセント・語彙

1 もっとも強く発音する箇所にアクセント記号（´）をつけ、その意味を日本語で書きなさい。

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 chronicle () | 2 storehouse () |
| 3 epic () | 4 anthology () |
| 5 document () | 6 contain () |

2 A B と C D の関係が同じになるように、D に適語を入れなさい。

- | A | B | C | D |
|---------------|--------------|------------|-----|
| 1 intelligent | intelligence | violent | () |
| 2 sad | sadness | angry | () |
| 3 connect | connection | disappoint | () |
| 4 silence | silent | magic | () |
| 5 high | low | wide | () |

3 () に入る適当な語を [] から選びなさい。

- That () government is going to have nuclear weapons next year.
 - There is a small convenience store ().
 - It is not easy to () poems into different languages.
 - The pink line around the neck gives a () touch to the shirt.
 - The research () the prices of water in different countries.
- [compares / feminine / militaristic / nearby / translate]

B | 文型・文法・熟語・表現

4 () に入る適当な語句を [] から選びなさい。必要があれば、適切な形に変えなさい。

- Hearing the door open, he () and saw a young girl with an umbrella.
 - I am sure your son will () the various kinds of toys in that store.
 - He will () a hero by historians in the future.
 - Have you ever () a man named Dr. King?
 - How can you () Tom? He borrows all kinds of things from you and never gives them back.
- [be described as / be fascinated with / believe in / hear of / look over]

5 日本語を参考にして、() に適語を補いなさい。

- 1 私はあなたがこれらすべてのことを教えてくださったことに深く感謝しています。
I () deeply () to you for teaching me all these things.
- 2 彼がスマートフォンを買ったのは、必要だからではなく、時代遅れになりたくなかったからだ。
He bought a smart phone, () because he needed it, () because he did not want to fall behind the times.
- 3 ここに雪を捨ててはいけないことになっています。
You are not () () dump snow here.
- 4 新しい図書館は子どもたちには宮殿のように思われた。
The new library () () a palace to the children.
- 5 百科事典を^{へんさん}編纂するのは何年もかかる。
It takes many years to () () an encyclopedia.

6 日本語を参考にして、() 内の語句を意味が通るように並べかえなさい。文頭の語も小文字にしてある。

- 1 彼は破産し、残ったものは巨額の借金 (debt) だけだった。
He went bankrupt, and (a huge debt / all / remained / that / was).
He went bankrupt, and _____.
- 2 あなたの助言がなかったら、私はそのマラソンに参加しなかったでしょう。
(been / for / had / if / it / not / your advice), I would not have taken part in the marathon.
_____, I would not have taken part in the marathon.
- 3 彼が手伝おうと申し出ることは、そのプロジェクトのメンバーにとって耳寄りのニュースになるだろう。
(be / good news / help / his / offering / to / will) for the project members.
_____ for the project members.
- 4 ケンはものを食べるのが速い。私がカレーライスを1皿食べるまでに2皿食べ終えているだろう。
Ken is a fast eater. (a dish / by / curry and rice / eat / I / the time / of), he will have finished two.
Ken is a fast eater. _____, he will have finished two.
- 5 その少年はだれもが可能と思っていた高さより高くジャンプした。
The boy (anybody / had / higher / jumped / possible / than / thought).
The boy _____.

C | Comprehension Check

Section 1

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 When he first read *The Tale of Genji*, Donald Keene was not interested in it. ()
- 2 Keene thought the hero of the story, Genji, was much the same as the heroes of European epics. ()
- 3 Before reading *The Tale of Genji*, Keene saw Japan as a militaristic country. ()
- 4 Keene read some diaries written by Japanese soldiers because it was his job to translate documents. ()
- 5 Keene kept the diaries in his desk to publish them later. ()

8 キーンについての次の文を、本文の流れに沿って並べかえなさい。

- ア He began to work as an intelligence officer.
- イ His desk was searched.
- ウ He thought of Japan mainly as a militaristic country.
- エ He compared a Japanese hero with European ones.
- オ He found a copy of *The Tale of Genji* in a bookstore.
- カ He read diaries written by Japanese soldiers.

() → () → () → () → () → ()

Section 2

9 本文の内容と一致するように、() に入る語句を [] から選びなさい。

Keene's interest in Japan continued after the war. He came to Japan again to study at Kyoto University in 1953. He has strong (1) of his time in Kyoto. One evening he saw some geisha girls walking along a (2) in Ponto-cho wearing beautiful kimonos. He saw the (3) side of Japan. On another occasion, he visited the sand and stone garden at Ryoanji Temple. While he was enjoying the silence, the wife of a (4) brought him tea and talked with him. He was moved by the people who showed him (5) in Japan. Keene compiled one of his most important books, *Anthology of Japanese Literature*, while he was living in Kyoto.

[lane / priest / kindness / feminine / memories]

10 本文の内容について、もっとも適切なものを選択肢より選びなさい。

- 1 Keene retired from _____.
ア Kyoto University
イ Columbia University
ウ Tokyo University ()
- 2 What did Keene do in 1945?
ア He visited Tokyo for the month of December.
イ He spent one day in Tokyo.
ウ He stayed over a week in Tokyo. ()
- 3 When Keene came back to Japan in 1953, _____.
ア there was no recovery at all
イ it had recovered quickly
ウ it was recovering very slowly ()
- 4 What did Keene do at Chusonji Temple in 2011?
ア He followed Basho's journey.
イ He approached an old lady.
ウ He spoke in front of a group of people which included victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake. ()
- 5 Which statement is not one of Keene's feelings about Japan?
ア He is grateful to Japan.
イ He does not want to live there.
ウ He has a lifelong bond with Japan. ()

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切なものを、a～dのうちから1つ選びなさい。
- a. Japan's social norms have broken down
 - b. Japan's social norms have not broken down
 - c. Japan's social norms have never been better praised
 - d. 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切なものを、a～dのうちから1つ選びなさい。
- a. When relief comes
 - b. When tsunami victims are finally saved
 - c. Talking about relief
 - d. 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切なものを、a～dのうちから1つ選びなさい。
- a. impresses international onlookers
 - b. makes international onlookers stop chatting
 - c. makes international onlookers avoid Japanese foods
 - d. causes international onlookers to visit Japan
9. 空所(9)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、a～dのうちから1つ選びなさい。
- a. many
 - b. less
 - c. more quietly
 - d. less quietly
10. 空所(10)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、a～dのうちから1つ選びなさい。
- a. next to
 - b. beside
 - c. ahead of
 - d. behind
11. 下線部(11)を言い換えたものとして最も適切なものを、a～dのうちから1つ選びなさい。
- a. It is far from the fact to say that the Japanese are more self-controlled in the face of this disaster.
 - b. We can say that the Japanese are less self-controlled in the face of this disaster.
 - c. It is far from the fact to say that the Japanese are feeling more than any other people in the face of this disaster.
 - d. 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)