

..... (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。

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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。

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■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

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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

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■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。

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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。

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- 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.

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4-5 A: 羽村市動物公園で一押しの動物は何ですか？

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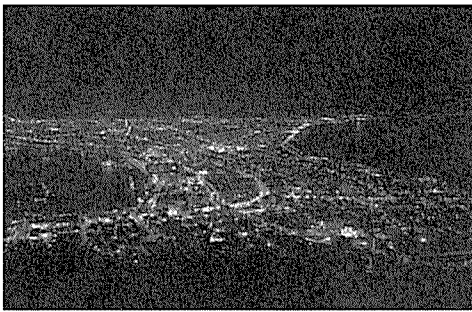
B: そうですね、キリンです。背中にハートマークの模様があるキリンがいます。

- 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

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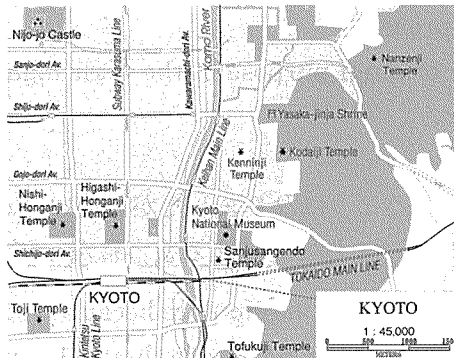


Matsukura River flows through the city into the Straits of Tsugaru.

- 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

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- 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”.

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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.