

1. 次の英文の下線部(1)、(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。なお、どちらを訳出する際にも「カタカナ言葉」は一切使用しないこと。(下線部(1)=8点、下線部(2)=7点、合計15点)

<sup>(1)</sup>Because the Japanese were traditionally conditioned to get their pleasure from conforming to *kata*, from doing things in the prescribed manner, they became process-oriented instead of result-oriented. Westerners are fond of saying, "I don't care how you do it, just get it done." Japanese tend to say, "Don't do it unless you can do it the right way."

Present-day Japanese are still happiest when they improve on a process, says management guru Masaru Chio. "They are perfectionists. The slightest flaw in anything attracts their attention and they cannot rest until it is eliminated," he adds. <sup>(2)</sup>As a result of this attitude there is a strong tendency for the Japanese to try to improve on any job they undertake, particularly when using technology or copying products imported from abroad. They often seem to spend as much or more time on refining processes as they do on producing results. But once refinements have been made, their performance often shoots upward.

(出典：JAPAN UNMASKED より)

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

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(2) \_\_\_\_\_

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2. あなたの知人である外国人が、「さっき、知り合いの日本人に血液型を聞かれたんだけど、なんでそんなことを知りたんだろうか」と怪訝そうな顔をしていました。この質問に英語で答えなさい。語数指定はないが、解答欄の範囲内に収めること。(15点)

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採	点

3. 次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。(25点)

Japanese sociologists often explain Japanese attitudes and behavior in terms of the country's rice culture and clan or tribal history. Among other things, they say the Japanese owe their proclivity for group behavior and cooperation ( A ) their traditional practice of growing rice in flooded paddies, which required a sophisticated irrigation system encompassing whole villages. <sup>(1)</sup> They point to the clan system, which survived in Japan as a key social and political unit until the fall of the shogunate in 1868, as the source of Japanese loyalty to their families and employers and of the extraordinary spirit of competition the Japanese exhibit toward groups outside their circles.

Another historical factor that played a key role in shaping Japanese character was the existence of large numbers of tiny wholesale and retail businesses, <sup>(3)</sup> (7 were, 1 as, 7 which, 2 founded, 4 family enterprises, 8 most of, 9 and operated). The influence of <sup>(4)</sup> these minuscule family-run businesses was so powerful that it permeated the culture, and today it still plays a significant role in all levels of business in Japan, from the surviving shops themselves to the largest corporate conglomerates.

I first <sup>(5)</sup> ran into the "shopkeeper" mentality of the Japanese in the 1960s when I was serving as a consultant to a Japanese publishing company. I kept hearing the words (あ) (い) in relation to some of the problems the publishing company was having. I knew the meaning of the <sup>(6)</sup> individual words, but I did not know what they meant when they were used together. A(n) (あ) is a deep bowl of the kind often used for storing food, and (い) means "bill," as in "restaurant bill," or "calculation."

It finally became clear to me that several of the section and department heads in the company were being accused ( B ) running their areas as if they were small, independent shops that had nothing to do with each other or with the overall goals of the company. In this case, the specific reference was ( C ) the accounting procedures. Instead of keeping detailed records, the accounting department had lumped everything together in one "bowl," with the result ( D ) no one could figure out why the company was not making a profit.

(出典: *Japan's Cultural Code Words* より一部改)

問1 空欄(A)(B)(C)(D)に入る語を英語でそれぞれ一語を書きなさい。(各1点×4=4点)

(A) ( ) (B) ( ) (C) ( ) (D) ( )

問2 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。(2点) ( )

問3 下線部(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。(8点)

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問4 下線部(3)の語句を正しく並べ換えて記号で書きなさい。(3点)

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問5 下線部(4)が指すものを、本文中から探して、日本語に訳しなさい。(3点) ( )

問6 下線部(5)(6)と最も意味が近いものをそれぞれ(7)~(エ)から1つ選び、その記号を○で囲みなさい。(各1点×2=2点)

下線部(5) (7) clarified (イ) encountered (ウ) worked on (エ) elaborated on

下線部(6) (7) respectful (イ) respecting (ウ) respected (エ) respective

問7 空欄(あ)(い)に入る言葉を日本語で書きなさい。(両方正解で3点・完全解答)

(あ) ( ) (い) ( )

採	点

4. 次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。(15点)

Worn daily, wooden *geta* become dirty and lose their charm within a year. Though it's a less common <sup>(1)</sup> practice today, entire Tokyo families — from great-grandparents to young children — used to purchase a brand-new pair just before each New Year. “On New Year’s Eve, we used to stay open all through the night,” remembers Takemasa Tsuji, third-generation owner of a respected *geta* shop in Tokyo’s Asakusa district. “Every *geta* store did a <sup>(2)</sup> thriving business, and there were long queues out in front.”

Top-of-the-line *geta* are made of *kiri*, or paulownia wood. Strong yet lightweight, and absorbent enough to withstand a humid Japanese summer without getting sweaty underfoot, these paulownia-wood *geta* stay comfortable and dry in all weather. The best are carved from the same block to ensure that the woodgrain — and, even better, a fine, straight grain — is symmetrical. “Judging whether a pair of *geta* is good or not is all in the woodgrain,” says Tsuji.

Tokyoites often care more about how *geta* look ( A ) the foot than ( B ) it, a curious by-product of the Japanese custom of leaving one’s shoes at the door. The necessity of removing one’s footwear before stepping into a *tatami*-matted room made Edo citizens very fussy and judgmental about *geta* that were left behind for all to see. Were they <sup>(3)</sup> pristine and unsoiled? Was the woodgrain fine and straight? “Innkeepers would look at customers’ *geta* to judge <sup>(4)</sup> (I require, I of, I cuisine, I level, I they, I what, I and service, I would).” Tsuji says. “Even if they were poor, Edo folk made a show of having good *geta*.”

(出典：Kateigaho International Edition, 2008 Summer Issue, Vol. 20 より一部改)

問1 下線部(1)(2)(3)の言い換えとして適切な語を、それぞれ(a)~(d)の中から1つ選び、その記号を○で囲みなさい。

(各1点×3=3点)

- (1): (a) operation (b) custom (c) training (d) experience  
 (2): (a) flourishing (b) languishing (c) long-established (d) competitive  
 (3): (a) expensive (b) clean (c) original (d) first-class

問2 空欄 ( A ) ( B ) に入る語を英語で書きなさい。(両方正解で2点・完全解答)

(A) ( ) (B) ( )

問3 下線部(4)の語句を、正しく並べ替えて記号で書きなさい。(3点)

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問4 桐の下駄が高級とされる理由を述べた1文を、本文中から探して日本語に訳しなさい。(7点)

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5. 次の語句を英語に訳しなさい。(各 1 点×15=15 点)

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| (1) 捕鯨   | (2) 参道   | (3) 知事    |
| (4) 値札   | (5) 相撲部屋 | (6) 官僚    |
| (7) 丁稚   | (8) レジ係  | (9) 優先席   |
| (10) 車掌  | (11) 味噌  | (12) わた菓子 |
| (13) 消費税 | (14) 硫黄  | (15) かき氷  |

6. 次の文章を英語に訳しなさい。(15 点)

「お花見 (ohanami) は日本で最も人気のあるイベントの一つである。お花見は花を見るという意味だが、ここで言う花はだいたい桜の花のことである。桜の花は地域によるが3月から4月のごく短い期間に満開になる。その時期に、人々は家族や友人や職場の同僚と桜の木の下に集まって、桜の花を愛でながら、食べたり、飲んだり、おしゃべりするのを楽しむ。時折起こる桜吹雪は、外国からの観光客でさえ歓迎しているかのようである。

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