

英 語

コミュニケーション英語Ⅰ・Ⅱ・Ⅲ 英語表現Ⅰ・Ⅱ

(注意事項)

1. 解答開始の指示があるまで問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 問題冊子と解答用紙は別になっています。解答はすべて解答用紙に記入下さい。
3. 問題冊子には別紙があります。
4. 解答用紙の各ページの所定欄に受験番号、氏名を記入下さい。
5. 試験終了後は問題冊子を持ち帰り下さい。

I 次の英文を読み、各問に答えなさい。

The Chinese system of writing is primarily morphemic, the characters being associated directly with the object or concept (A) that they denote rather than with the sounds of a spoken word. Images become more stylized and more (B) angular, but in some cases (C) can still see a resemblance between the character and the object denoted. We have already referred to the character that denotes a mountain, <山>, and the character that denotes a child, <子>; (D) examples are the characters <日> and <木>, which denote the sun and a tree respectively. So, too, we can see a logic in various characters that denote abstract concepts; <上>, <下> and <中> denote the concepts of above, below, and middle (the last of these is found in <中国>, the digraph that denotes China, the Chinese referring to their country as the Central Country). (E) Superimposing the character for a tree on (ア) that for the sun, thereby alluding to the sun rising behind the trees, gives a character that denotes the concept of east; <東>. As with the digraph for China, concepts may be represented by combining or reduplicating characters. The characters for the sun and the moon together, <明>, denote the concept of brightness. The character for a woman together with that for a child, <好>, denotes goodness and love. (F) On an opposite note, the reduplication of the character for a woman, <姝>, denotes quarrelling. These may be referred to as symbolic compounds.

The Japanese adopted Chinese characters. We have seen, for example, (イ) that the character for a mountain is used by (G) both. But the Japanese needed to supplement the system with graphs (ウ) that would deal with such features of their language as (H) inflections and grammatical particles. Thus the morphemic Chinese symbols (kanji) are supplemented by two syllabic scripts (hiragana and katakana).

In Japanese the Chinese characters generally represent content words, words such as nouns and verbs, while inflections and particles are represented by hiragana. (I) Katakana is used mainly to write foreign words; America, for example, is represented by the katakana graphs for the syllables /a/, /me/, /ri/ and /ka/: <ア, メ, リ, カ>.

(Stuart C. Poole, *An Introduction to Linguistics* 一部改変)

1. 下線部 (A) と同じ働きをしている **that** を、文中の (ア) ~ (ウ) から 1 つ選んで答えなさい。

2. 下線部 (G) **both** の示すものを、①~④から 1 つ選んで答えなさい。

- ① Japanese and Chinese ② kanji and hiragana
 ③ mountain and child ④ objects and abstract concepts

3. 空欄 (C) および (D) に入れるべき語 (または語句) をそれぞれ ①~④ から 1 つ選んで答えなさい。

- (C) ① he/she ② who ③ one ④ another
 (D) ① other ② the other ③ what ④ another

4. 下線部 (B), (E), (H) の語の意味として最も適切なものを、①~⑫ から 1 つずつ選んで答えなさい。

- ① 活用形 ② 頼りない ③ 上に向ける ④ 抽象的な ⑤ 並べる
 ⑥ 簡単な ⑦ 固有名詞 ⑧ 角張った ⑨ 重ねる ⑩ 和語
 ⑪ 傾ける ⑫ ふりがな

5. 下線部 (F), (I) を日本語に訳しなさい。

II Read the article below and answer the questions that follow.

If there's one saying that tidily sums up the Finnish national culture, it's perhaps this: "He who has happiness should hide it." The ⁽¹⁾ adage points to the Finns' steadfast avoidance of boasting or even admitting to being more comfortable than a neighbor. In other words, even when they're happy, Finns won't show it.

So it was with much astonishment, both in the country and abroad, that Finland came in at number one in the UN's 2018 World Happiness Report, a global ranking based on research by Gallup World Poll. While many column inches in the Finnish press were devoted to complaining about the methodology of the report, the coverage in the international press could be summarized into one word: "Huh?"

Yet Finland has long been ⁽²⁾ dedicated to improving the wellbeing of its citizens. Like other Nordic countries, it has a robust welfare system that supports both financial and social equality. But ^(a) Finland is unique in that it has, for many years, operated almost as if the entire country was a wellbeing laboratory and its citizens were lab rats. In this lab, the state has played the role of scientist, intent on improving the comfort and security of the nation's five million residents through thorough research and a near constant series of experiments covering health, education, employment and more.

By many definitions, Finland has achieved success as a nation: it is among the wealthiest countries in the world by GDP per capita; the maternal ⁽³⁾ mortality rate is one of the lowest on the planet; and the poverty rate is low, as is the crime rate. So what is there left to do but pursue — and perhaps even perfect — happiness?

Happiness in Finland begins in the womb. In central Helsinki, a young couple, Richard and Karla are sitting in a room at a child-health clinic, as a nurse observes their child, Arthur. Karla has been coming to this clinic since she became pregnant with Arthur. Even before he was born, Arthur's health has been tracked and documented in a database under his personal identity code, an ID number given to each Finn by the government and which is associated with everything from their medical records to their tax history.

At the municipal level, this type of close monitoring can be especially useful. Taru Koivisto, director for the department for wellbeing and services in the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, says that by tracking each of its citizens the municipality can best learn where to apply its resources in order to improve wellbeing. "Municipalities take this responsibility seriously," she

says. “It creates a sense of security for people — if they need something, they’ll get it.”

And it’s not just in healthcare that the state has a heavy influence. In many ways, (b) education has been the most successful Finnish experiment. Saunalahti, a school in Espoo has the award-winning building, which was designed to (4) foster the flexible approach to learning. The school and its curriculum are built around the goal of having kids learn outside of the classroom. They are given plenty of freedom to roam the school, working anywhere they like, and each child is given a customized lesson plan that is tailored to his or her needs. “Children are individuals,” says Hanna Sarakorpi, the school principal. This approach to freedom and learning is something that has been developed over the past decades based on the government’s new national curriculum.

Perhaps part of the reason why Finns have such a hard time believing in their own happiness is that there are two words for “happy” in the Finnish language. *Iloinen* is one, which roughly translates into the idea of happiness as being cheerful or joyous — a tricky feeling for anyone to (5) sustain day in, day out. But then there is also *onnellinen*, which (6) connotes not a spring in your step but a feeling of being fortunate and content with one’s life. In that sense, Finns have every reason to be the happiest people in the world — whether or not they are willing to show it.

(Adapted from Megan Gibson & Petri Burtsov, “Happiness Lab”, *The Monocle Forecast*, 2019)

1. Choose the meaning for (1) - (6) from the options below.

① death

② imply

③ develop

④ maintain

⑤ commit

⑥ saying

2. Explain the underlined part **(a)** in Japanese using 80-100 characters.

3. Regarding the underlined part **(b)**, explain the reason why education has been successful in Finland, using the information provided in this paragraph (25 English words or less).

- Ⅲ 以下の記事を読み、下の1または2の質問に対して60～80語の英文で答えなさい。解答用紙に選択した番号を記入すること。

商業捕鯨 船出波高し

日本が国際捕鯨委員会を脱退し、31年ぶりの商業捕鯨に踏み出した。「日本の鯨食の文化を守る」と関係者は意気込むが、国際社会は反発し、外交上のリスクも抱える。

商業捕鯨の再開は、業界にとって「30年来の悲願」だ。しかし、国際反捕鯨団体などからは批判の声が相次いだ。英紙タイムズは「恥ずべき瞬間」と題した社説を掲載した。

(『朝日新聞』2019年7月2日を基に作成)

1. Do you agree with the opinion that whale hunting is a way to preserve the culture of Japanese food? Why or why not?
2. What do you think of some activist groups' attitude against whale hunting?

Ⅳ Look at the enclosed pamphlet. Complete the dialog in English. Write your answers on the answer sheet. Write neatly. You must write at least 150 words.

Chihiro: Hello, Hikaru. We made it, we graduated! What shall we do now?

Hikaru: Well, we always said we would take a trip together when we graduated.
Let's do it now. We have four weeks of holiday.

Chihiro: Okay, but where shall we go?

Hikaru: I think we should go to Iceland. It is interesting, and we can use our English.

Chihiro: Iceland? Hmmm. Okay, but what can we do there?

Hikaru: I brought a pamphlet. Let's make a plan for our magical four weeks in Iceland.

.
. .
. .
. .

Hikaru: Great, it's decided. I am really looking forward to it.

(_____ words)

Pure. Natural. Unspoiled.

Iceland

Reykjavik

Hard to say; easy to love

Population: 200,000

Many hotels, spas, restaurants, and activities

Clean and safe!



Food tours in Reykjavik:

Tour A: One day fishing trip

Spend a day fishing on the crystal clear waters around Reykjavik, catching your own fish for your dinner. Your fish will be prepared for you back at the restaurant.

Tour B: Baking bread underground using geothermal heat

Make and bake your own bread using an underground oven heated by geothermal heating. Then enjoy your own delicious bread!

Hot Springs Eternal!

Outdoor hot springs are a natural effect of geothermal activity. Soaking in a hot spring promotes harmony between body, mind and spirit, and alleviates the stress of modern life. Outdoor hot springs are hidden throughout the countryside, and a highlight of any trip. The most famous outdoor spring is the Blue Lagoon, located near Keflavik airport.

Information adapted from https://www.icetourist.is/media/PDF/VisitIcelandorg_2011.pdf

Outdoor Adventure in Iceland

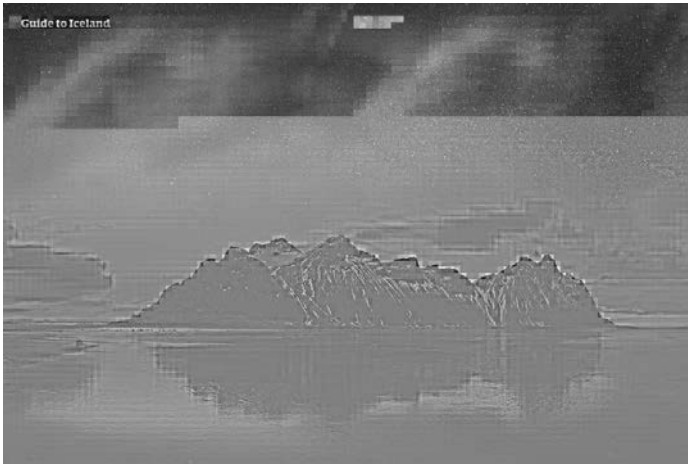
Hiking: There are hiking trails throughout the island across lava fields, glaciers, lakes and sand, whether you're chasing the Midnight Sun in summer, or hunting for the Northern Lights in winter.

Ice Climbing: This thrilling activity is a great way to get to know the glacier and its magnificent surroundings.

Kayaking: Whether on unique lagoons or out on the sea, kayaking is an ideal way to take in Iceland's extraordinary nature, and a relaxing way to spend the day.

Chasing the Northern Lights

Iceland is one of the best places in the world to see the **aurora borealis**, or **Northern Lights**. Here, at 65° N on the southern edge of the Arctic Circle, you can see auroras almost every night (and in warmer temperatures than other viewing locations in Scandinavia).



Horseback Riding: The purebred Viking horse controls five gaits while most other breeds only have three or four. The Tolt gait is a very smooth run that ensures an extremely comfortable ride.

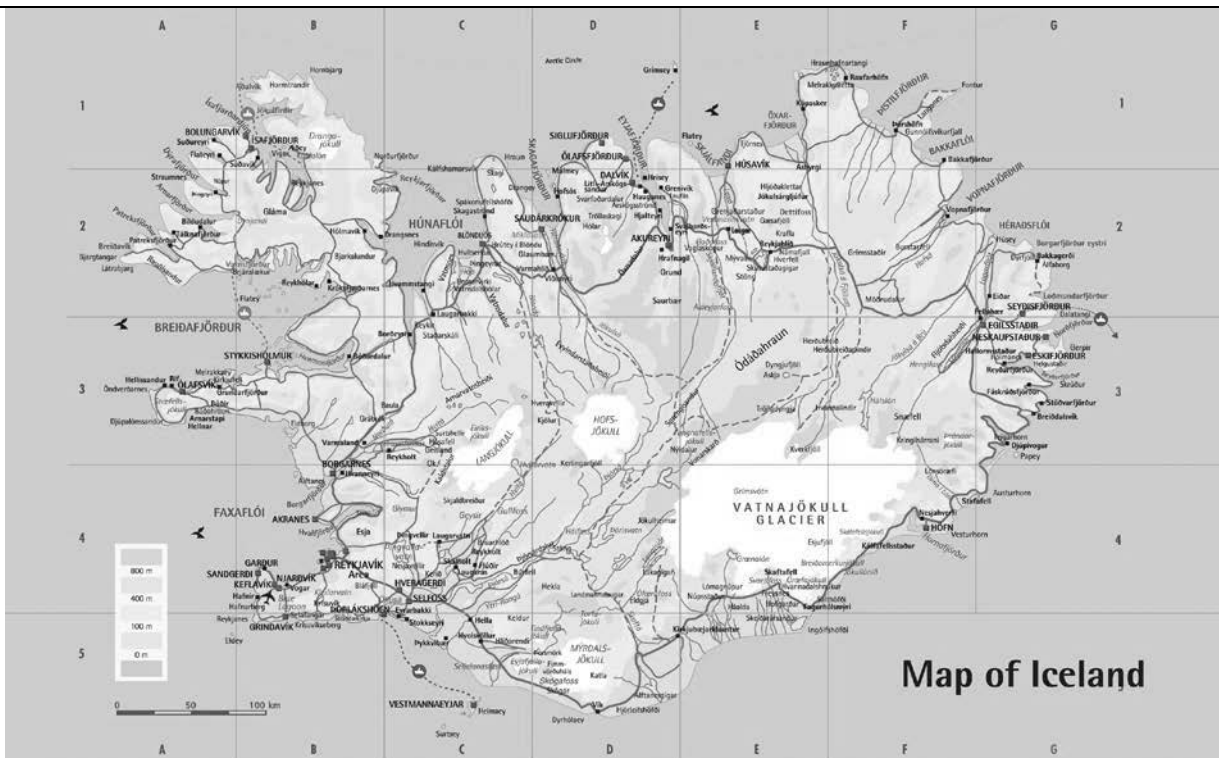
More Outdoor Adventure in Iceland

Hiking: There are hiking trails throughout the island across lava fields, glaciers, lakes and sand, whether you're chasing the Midnight Sun in summer, or hunting for the Northern Lights in winter.

Ice Climbing: This thrilling activity is a great way to get to know the glacier and its magnificent surroundings.

Kayaking: Whether on unique lagoons or out on the sea, kayaking is an ideal way to take in Iceland's extraordinary nature, and a relaxing way to spend the day.

River Rafting: The glacial rivers of Iceland cut through stunning scenery so surreal it has to be seen to be believed.



Map of Iceland

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A5 Bygging	E2 Gullfoss	C4 Jökulsá-canyon	E2 Mt. Dyrhóll	D2 Reykhólar	B2 Þingvellir	C4
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