

I 次の英文を読んで問いに答えなさい。

It's hard to imagine working for a living without at least some degree of confrontation. After all, we live in a world of conflicting interests, desires, and preferences. We have different standards and expectations. A job that is considered well done and complete to one person may be awfully inadequate to another. Something that you consider to be an emergency or absolutely critical may seem almost irrelevant to someone else, or at least unworthy of their time. There⁽¹⁾ are so many issues and people to deal with that an occasional confrontation seems inevitable. At times, you may have to confront someone in order to achieve a desired result, make an intention clear, shake someone up, make things happen, resolve a conflict, or improve communication.

While confrontations may be inevitable, they don't necessarily have to seem like a war or lead to hurt or angry feelings, stress, or disappointment. Instead, it's possible to confront someone in a gentle, effective way that not only leads to your desired result, but also brings the two of you closer together personally or professionally.

It seems to me that most people are too aggressive and defensive during confrontations. They lose their humanity and their humility. They approach the issue in a hostile way, as if they are right and the other person is wrong. It's "me against you," or "I'm going to teach you." The assumption seems to be that confrontations are by definition confrontational, and that being aggressive is the best approach.

If you're too aggressive, however, you're going to seem opposing to others, thus encouraging them to become defensive. The people you confront will see you as difficult, as if you are the enemy. When people are defensive, they become poor listeners, incredibly stubborn, and seldom change their point of view. They don't feel respected and they lose their respect for you. So, if you are confronting someone in an aggressive way, chances are you're going to run into a brick wall.⁽³⁾

The key to effective confrontation is to be firm yet gentle and respectful. Approach the confrontation with the assumption that there is a solution and that you will be able to work things out. Rather than assessing blame and assuming fault, try to see the innocence in yourself as well as in the other person. Rather than using phrases that are almost guaranteed to bring out a defensive response such as, "You've made a big mistake and we need to talk," try instead to say things with a little more humility, something like, "I'm a little confused about something — can you help me out?"

More important than the words you use, however, are your feelings. It's not always possible,⁽⁴⁾ but when it is, try to avoid confrontations when you're angry or stressed out. It's always best to wait a little while until you get your perspective, or until your mood rises. Keep in mind that

most people are reasonable, respectful, and willing to listen when dealing with a calm, collected person who is speaking honestly from his heart.

When you approach your confrontations in a gentle manner, it not only produces more effective results, but it keeps your own stress level down as well. In other words, a gentle spirit is a relaxed spirit, even when it has to do something that is normally considered difficult. There is something very comforting about knowing that you're going to remain cool regardless of what you must do. In addition, you'll have fewer battles to fight, and those that you do have will be shorter and less severe. You'll receive more cooperation and respect from others and, perhaps most importantly, your own thoughts and feelings will be much nicer.

The next time you confront someone, for whatever reason, I hope you'll consider doing it a little more gently. If you'd like your life to seem less like a battle, this is an excellent place to start.

問 1 下線部(1)を日本語に直しなさい。

問 2 下線部(2)はどうか、本文に則して具体的に 50 字程度の日本語で説明しなさい。

問 3 下線部(3)を日本語に直しなさい。

問 4 下線部(4)の "It" が指す内容を日本語で答えなさい。

問 5 下線部(5)を日本語に直しなさい。

II 次の英文を読んで問いに答えなさい。

All speakers of English can talk to each other and pretty much understand each other; yet no two speak exactly alike. Some differences are due to age, sex, state of health, size, personality, emotional state, and personal ways of expression. That each person speaks somewhat differently from all others is shown by our ability to recognize acquaintances by hearing them talk. The unique characteristics of the language of an individual speaker are referred to as the speaker's "idiolect." English may then be said to consist of 400,000,000 idiolects, or the number equal to the number of speakers of English.

Beyond these individual differences, the language of a group of people may show regular variations from that used by other groups of speakers of that language. When the English of speakers in different regions and from different social groups shows *systematic* differences, the groups are said to speak different "dialects" of the same language. The dialects of a single language may thus be defined as mutually understandable forms of a language that differ in systematic ways from each other.

It is not always easy to decide whether the systematic differences between two speech communities reflect two dialects or two different languages. A rough definition can be used: "When dialects become mutually not understandable — when the speakers of one dialect group can no longer understand the speakers of another dialect group — these 'dialects' become different languages." However, to define "mutually understandable" is itself a difficult task. Danes speaking Danish and Norwegians speaking Norwegian and Swedes speaking Swedish can converse with each other; yet Danish and Norwegian and Swedish are considered separate languages because they are spoken in separate countries and because there are regular differences in their grammars. Similarly, Hindi and Urdu are mutually understandable "languages" spoken in Pakistan and India, although the differences between them are not much greater than between the English spoken in America and Australia. On the other hand, the various languages spoken in China, such as Mandarin and Cantonese, although mutually not understandable, have been referred to as dialects of Chinese because they are spoken within a single country and have a common writing system. Thus, because neither mutual understandability nor the existence of political boundaries is decisive, it is not surprising that a clear-cut distinction between language and dialects has not been found yet.

注) speech community: 言語社会, 言語集団

問 1 idiolect が存在することの一つの証拠として、筆者はどのような例を挙げて示しているか、日本語で述べなさい。

問 2 idiolect と dialect の特徴を表す対照的なキーワードを各 1 単語ずつ文中から抜き出しなさい。

問 3 一般的に、dialect と language の違いはどのように定義されているか、日本語で述べなさい。

問 4 実際に dialect と language を区別することの難しさを 80 字以内の日本語でまとめなさい。

Ⅲ 次の英文中の日本語で書かれた部分(1)~(3)を英語に直しなさい。

子供は、生まれたとき、ある程度見ることはできるが、目はまだ十分に発達していない。The
(1) eye completes its development by about six months of age, and coordination between the two
eyes is complete at about one year of age. 子供が3歳か4歳になるまでは、どれだけはっきり
(2) 見えるかを決めるのは難しい。Problems with vision may be suggested by the child not reaching
for objects or failing to follow a moving object with his or her eyes. Remember that the child's
vision is still developing in the first months of life; do not be too quick in your judgment. より年
(3) 長の子供でも、視力の重大な問題は、目の検査をしなければ見つからない可能性がある。
Therefore, eye tests are important for the school-age child.

IV リスニング問題

放送を聞いて次の三つのセクション(A)(B)(C)の問題に答えなさい。

【解答上の注意】

- (1) 印刷された各問題の指示は放送されるものと同じである。
- (2) 問題を聞きながらメモをとってもよい。
- (3) 放送が終わった後もこの問題の解答を続けてよい。
- (4) (A), (B)では、最も適する解答を選択肢の中から選び、解答紙の記号をまる印(○)で囲むこと。(C)はチャートへの書き込み方式である。
- (5) (A), (B)では、問題文とそれについての質問または記述を二度ずつ、10秒間隔で放送する。(C)では、問題文が放送される前に、チャートに目を通すための時間が30秒与えられる。その後、問題文を10秒間隔で二度放送する。

[Section A]

[News Report]

Listen to the news report and the questions which follow. Then circle the best answer (a, b, c, d) to each question.

1. a) They were successful in stopping the fire.
b) They were still working to stop the fire.
c) They were leaving the forest.
d) They were enjoying a short rest.

2. a) Dry weather
b) Lighting a cigarette
c) Lightning
d) Campers

3. a) Sunny weather will return.
b) Rainy weather will return.
c) Campers will return.
d) Fire fighters will return.

[Conversation]

Listen to the conversation and the questions which follow. Then circle the best answer (a, b, c, d) to each question.

1. a) At home
b) At a restaurant
c) At work
d) At a school cafeteria

2. a) Because he can go home to eat
b) Because he can relax and enjoy a nice lunch at his workplace
c) Because he can eat nearby at a school cafeteria
d) Because he can relax and eat at a nearby restaurant

3. a) Fatter
b) Richer
c) Luckier
d) Lazier

[Section B]

[Conversation]

Listen to the conversation. Then listen to some questions and possible answers. On the answer sheet, circle the best answer (a, b, c, d) to each question.

(注意：質問と選択肢は、すべて音声のみで提示される。)

[Discussion]

You will hear a short discussion about names. Then you will hear five statements about the discussion. Circle True, False, or Not stated for each statement.

(注意：statementは、すべて音声のみで提示される。)

[Section C]

**Listen to the following interview and complete the chart on the answer sheet.
First, you will have thirty seconds to look over the chart.**

(以下余白)

[Section A]

[News Report]

Listen to the news report and the questions which follow. Then circle the best answer (a, b, c, d) to each question.

Fire fighters are finally having success as cooler weather and light rains over the weekend are helping them make progress fighting the forest fire. The weather, however, is supposed to change as warmer weather with sunny skies is reported to return in a few days. Until then, fire fighters will move deeper into the forest and spread water on the trees with hopes of stopping the fire which was started by lightning. Campers were told to stay away from the area for several weeks

1. What did the report say about the firefighters?
2. What caused the fire?
3. What will happen in a few days?

[Conversation]

Listen to the conversation and the questions which follow. Then circle the best answer (a, b, c, d) to each question.

W: Where do you usually have lunch?

M: Well, my house is nearby my workplace, so I go home every day.

W: Wow, you're lucky. You can relax and eat at home, and you can save money too because you don't eat at a restaurant or, in my case, at a school cafeteria.

M: Well, it has its good points as you say, but in my case it has some not-so-good points too.

W: What do you mean?

M: Well, in my last job my home was farther away, so every day I brought a lunch box to work and ate at my workplace. Although it wasn't as relaxing as my home, the good point was that there was no more to eat after I finished eating what was in the lunch box. But at home I could keep going to the kitchen to get more food.

W: So what's wrong with that? That sounds great.

M: Yeah, but now because I eat at home, I'm gaining too much weight.

W: Oh, I see what you mean.

1. Where does the woman usually eat lunch?
2. Why does the woman think the man is lucky?
3. What does the man think he has become?

[Section B]

[Conversation]

Listen to the conversation. Then listen to some questions and possible answers. On the answer sheet, circle the best answer (a, b, c, d) to each question.

W: When did you stop smoking?

M: Well, I haven't had a cigarette for four years.

W: That's great! You have a strong will.

M: But it was really hard to stop. Two or three times I was close to starting again, but each time I thought about my health and decided not to do it.

W: Yeah, smoking is really harmful. Besides that, it's difficult for smokers because there are so many no-smoking rules these days. I think I should stop too.

1. Which of the following is true?
 - a) The man has stopped smoking for four years.
 - b) The man has stopped smoking for two years.
 - c) The man has stopped smoking for a year.
 - d) The man has stopped smoking three or four times.
2. Which of the following is true?
 - a) The woman wants the man to stop smoking.
 - b) The woman wants to stop smoking.
 - c) The woman stopped smoking.
 - d) The woman stopped to smoke.
3. Which of the following is true?
 - a) The man and the woman agree that smoking is bad for your health.
 - b) The man and the woman decide to stop smoking again.
 - c) The man and the woman are both smoking during the conversation.
 - d) The man and the woman are against the no-smoking rules in public places.

[Discussion]

Your will hear a short discussion about names. Then you will hear five statements about the discussion. Circle **True**, **False**, or **Not stated** for each statement.

M: When I go to Canada next month, I'm going to introduce myself the Japanese way with my family name first.

W: I don't think that's a good idea because it could cause a problem. When you meet Canadians and say, "Hi, I'm Tanaka Kentaro," they will say, "Nice to meet you, Tanaka." They won't think your family name is Tanaka because in most Western cultures the family name is usually said last.

M: Well, in Japanese culture the family name comes first, so I think that in this age of internationalization it is good to teach Japanese ways too, so I'll just explain it to people when I meet them.

W: I see your point, but I think it will also cause problems when you use the Japanese name order to make reservations for hotels or plane seats.

M: Well, even if it causes a few difficulties, it's OK because I think a name represents one's identity and there is no reason why we have to use the Western style.

1. The man plans to take his family when he goes to Canada.
2. In many Western cultures the family name usually comes last.
3. The man thinks that even if there are some problems, he will still introduce his name the Japanese way.
4. The woman thinks that using the Japanese name order will cause problems during the man's trip.
5. Finally, the man and woman agree with each other.

[Section C]

Listen to the following interview and complete the chart on the answer sheet.

First, you will have thirty seconds to look over the chart.

Now, listen.

Good morning everyone, my name is Harry Powers, and today we are talking to people about shopping. Let's ask this young lady some questions.

H: Good morning, Miss. First of all, can you tell me your name?

M: My name is Marie Voit.

H: Sorry, could you spell your last name?

M: Yes, it's V-o-i-t.

H: OK, thank you. Where are you from, Mary?

M: Sorry, but my name is Marie, M-a-r-i-e.

H: OK, sorry about that. Now Marie, can you tell me where you're from?

M: I'm from San Francisco.

H: Oh, that's a great place. What do you do?

M: I just graduated from high school and now I'm in my first year at University of San Francisco.

H: That's great.... Now let's talk about shopping. Which do you prefer to shop in, large department stores or small shops?

M: Well, I always shop in large department stores because there are many choices, even though the service is not always so good.

H: OK, and what did you buy the last time you went shopping?

M: I bought a CD and a book bag.

H: How much did you spend?

M: Well, the CD was 13.95, and the book bag was 53.95, but I got it on sale for 40.95.

H: Wow, good for you...and thanks for answering our questions. Goodbye.

M: Bye.

平成14年度(前期日程)

入学者選抜学力検査問題

英 語

(予 備 問 題)

注 意 事 項

1. 監督者の指示があるまで、これ以降を開いてはいけません。
2. 各解答紙に志望学部及び受験番号を必ず記入しなさい。
なお、解答紙には、必要事項以外は記入してはいけません。
3. 監督者の指示後、この問題又は解答紙に落丁・乱丁及び印刷の不鮮明な箇所などがあれば、手を挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
4. 解答は、必ず解答紙の指定された場所に記入しなさい。
5. 配布された解答紙は、持ち帰ってはいけません。
6. 解答紙の回収等については、監督者の指示に従いなさい。

IV

Read the following passage. Write answers in English or circle the correct answer (a, b, c, or d).

My last lesson of the morning was in tea ceremony — a very important part of a geisha's training. Basically, a tea ceremony is conducted by one or two people who sit before their guests and prepare tea in a very traditional manner, using beautiful cups, and whisks made from bamboo, and so forth. Even the guests are part of the ceremony because they must hold the cup in a certain manner and drink from it just so. If you think of it as sitting down to have a nice cup of tea... Well, it's more like a sort of dance, or even a meditation, conducted while kneeling. The tea itself is made from tea leaves ground into a powder and then mixed with boiled water into a foamy green liquid we call *matcha*, which is very unpopular with foreigners. I'll admit it does look like green soapy water and has a bitter taste that takes a certain getting used to.

My tea ceremony teacher was a young woman of perhaps twenty-five who wasn't a very good geisha, as I later learned; but she was so in love with tea ceremony that she taught it as if every movement was absolutely holy. Because of her enthusiasm, I quickly learned to respect her teaching, and I must say it was the perfect lesson to have at the end of a long morning. The atmosphere was so serene. Even now, I find tea ceremony as enjoyable as a good night's sleep.

What makes a geisha's training so difficult isn't simply the arts she must learn, but how busy her life becomes. After spending all morning in lessons, she is still expected to do housework during the afternoon and evening very much as she always has. And still, she sleeps no more than three to five hours every night. During these years of training, if I'd been two people my life would probably still have been too busy... Some of my duties were given to the maids, but most days I was responsible for more than I could manage, while still being expected to practice *shamisen* for an hour or more during the afternoon. In winter, I was made to toughen up my hands by holding them in ice water until I cried from pain, and then practice outside in the ice-cold air. I know it sounds terribly cruel, but it's the way things were done back then. And in fact, toughening the hands in this way really did help me play better. You see, stage fright drains the feeling from your hands; and when you've already grown accustomed to playing the *shamisen* with hands that can't feel and are miserable, stage fright presents much less of a problem.

NOTES whisk: a brush-like tool used to mix *matcha*

stage fright: fear of performing in front of people

1. What is the author training to become?
2. What does the expression “just so” mean? Explain in different words.
3. Which phrase best completes the sentence: “If you think of it as sitting down to have a nice cup of tea...”?
 - a) you would be wrong
 - b) you would be right
 - c) you would be glad
 - d) you would be tired
4. Why do foreign people often dislike *matcha*?
5. What words show how much her teacher loved the tea ceremony?
6. To what does the author compare the peaceful atmosphere of a tea ceremony?
7. What else, besides the arts to be learned, makes the training so difficult?
8. What two things did she have to do during the afternoon?
9. What sounds “cruel”?
10. How did toughening her hands help her to play better?
 - a) It made her get used to playing without feeling in her fingers.
 - b) It made her experience stage fright less frequently.
 - c) It made her less afraid of painful fingers.
 - d) It made her spirit stronger.