

第1問 以下の文章を読み、設問に答えよ。

We tend to feel that the way we do things, say things, think about things is only logical—common sense, human nature. The level of aggression that seems appropriate and ways of expressing agreement or disagreement come to seem natural. But people growing up in different cultures have very different ideas about what is natural and very different assumptions about human nature. Observing how people in other cultures deal with conflict can give new perspectives in our attempts to handle conflict in constructive rather than destructive ways. ① The crosscultural view provides a glimpse of possibilities—how similar ends can be achieved with different means.

An American woman of European descent (her mother was Italian, her father Jewish Hungarian) who grew up in New York City went to live for a time in the Netherlands. She was dismayed to discover that the (i) often saw her as far too *confrontational. At times she felt they regarded her as something of a monster. But the same style earned her opposite reactions in Israel, where people felt she was too much of a lady. They complained, “We don’t know where you stand.” Her style hadn’t changed; it just looked very different in comparison with the contrasting norms of (ii) and Israeli culture. The level of confrontation considered normal by the Dutch was lower than what she had grown up with; the level considered appropriate by the Israelis was higher.

Jewish tradition requires people to speak up and protest when they disagree, and many individuals of Eastern European background (like those of Mediterranean, Armenian, African, and many other backgrounds as well) enjoy friendly dispute, lively argument, and half-joking opposition. In India and Sri Lanka, people are often expected to be confrontational; in Bali, they are generally not allowed to be. A psychologist who has spent many years in Bali says that emotional arguments are almost unheard of there, so Balinese who come to the United States are frightened when they experience one. ②

[*confrontational: 形 対決的な]

問1 下線部①、②を日本語に訳せ。

問2 空所(i)、(ii)には同じ英語（1語）が入る。その語を書け。

第2問 以下の文章を読み、設問に答えよ。

When it comes to planning for a major trip, it seems there are two kinds of travelers: those whose idea of research is reading a guidebook on the flight over, and those for whom spending months planning is almost as much fun as the trip (①).

One look at my home office will (②) you which one I am.

My bookshelves are filled with outdated travel guides about places I've never been. I bought them at half-price sales so I would have information ready whenever I felt a need to study about a particular destination.

I don't take package tours, but I have stacks of catalogs from tour operators with ideas for travel plans I might someday want to steal. I keep dozens of travel sections with topics circled (③) red.

All of this started long before I became a (④) writer. Now that I can claim my obsession with travel research as "job-related," I have an excuse to be in different stages of planning for several trips at once.

My methods are not perfect. I have walked away from hotels that looked great on the Internet but turned out to have lobbies that looked like bus-station waiting rooms. I have changed my travel plan in the middle of my trip when the weather was not cooperating, or when I realized that an enthusiastic guidebook recommendation was really just one writer's personal opinion. But the rewards always seem to outweigh the mistakes.

If you've got a major trip in mind, do some homework and try planning at least parts of it yourself. The experience might (⑤) be as easy and carefree as it would if someone else handled all the details, but you will end up with a sense of personal investment and discoveries you can call (⑥) own.

問1 空所①～⑥に、それぞれ適当な英語(1語)を補え。

問2 この文章の筆者はなぜ下線部(ア)のように言うのか。例を1つ挙げて、日本語で説明せよ。

第3問 以下の文章を読み、空所①～⑧について、下の語句群から、適当な語句をそれぞれ1つ選んで埋めよ。

On a very hot day Mother got a block of ice and turned the electric fan on it and we sat in the cool breeze, drinking iced tea, like royalty.

“It’s so hot I can (①) breathe,” she said.

“I don’t think it’s healthy to get so hot,” I said. “I’ll bet we could find a used air conditioner in Portland. You see ads in the paper all the time.”

“You stopped breathing once when you were five weeks old. Did I ever (②) you that?”

No, she certainly (③).

“I was about to take a bath and then I thought I’d better check on you, so I went in and you (④) moving at all. I thought you were dead. I snatched you up and tore out of the house to the Jensens’ and pounded on the (⑤), and right then you let out a cry. Anyway, we took you to the doctor.”

“What did the doctor say?”

“He wasn’t (⑥). He didn’t think it was a heart seizure. I guess it was just one of those things that happens sometimes.” Then she got up to make a salad for supper.

That’s how Mother told stories. Never enough detail, and she always left you hanging at the end. If she had gone ahead and taken the bath, I’d be (⑦) right now. And it was “just one of those things that happens sometimes”? I felt a little weak. I had barely gotten over the fear that I’d stop breathing during the night, all those years I used to remind myself to breathe, and now this. So it (⑧) foolish to think that your breath could stop at any time. It could happen right now, sitting on a white kitchen chair in a cool breeze and drinking iced tea. Fall over dead on the kitchen floor. Thirteen years old, dead.

alive, dead, hardly, almost, tell, show, had, hadn’t,
were, weren’t, was, wasn’t, lucky, sure, here, key, door

第4問 以下の文章を読み、設問に答えよ。

You may think that by now biologists must know everything there is to know about living things. In fact, millions of species of organisms have not even been named yet, let alone studied. Those that are well known show us that life is far from predictable. Nothing that you can read in science fiction is as strange as some of the creatures that actually live on this planet. Consider the following examples:

- (a) A plant, a variety of bamboo, flowers only once every 120 years or so. All plants of this species flower at exactly the same time, whether they are growing in Japan, Great Britain, or the United States.
- (b) A certain type of albatross may fly over ocean waters for three years, apparently without alighting on land. These birds fly nearly a million miles before they settle down.
- (c) A frog that must remain moist at all times lives in the bone-dry deserts of Australia. On the rare occasions when it rains, this frog soaks up water through its skin like a sponge. It then buries its swollen body in the earth, and finally seals itself up in a waterproof, plastic-like material of its own making. It can live for two years or more until the rains come again.

問1 (a)および(b)で紹介されている竹とアホウドリ (albatross) の例とはどのようなものか、日本語で簡潔に述べよ。

問2 (c)で紹介されているカエルは、常に湿った状態でいなければならないのに、めったに雨が降らない乾ききった砂漠で生きているという。どのようにして身を守るのか、3段階に分けて、日本語で簡潔に述べよ。

第5問 以下の文章（ジョーク）を読み、設問に答えよ。

One Saturday night, I took my wife and children to a fast-food restaurant. テーブルの下に財布があったので、店長に渡した。ほどなく年配の男性があわてて入ってきて、財布を取り戻した。男性はどうしてもお礼をしたいと言って、私に10ドルくれた。

In the car on our way home, my four kids began singing, “For He’s a Jolly Good Fellow.” I explained that I had done nothing extraordinary, but I appreciated the song anyway.

“We’re not singing about you, Daddy,” they responded. “We’re singing about the man who gave us the money.”

問1 日本語で書かれた部分を、英訳せよ。

問2 父親はどんな勘違いをしたのか、英語で簡潔に説明せよ。