

(2017年度)

## 6 英語問題 (90分)

(この問題冊子は25ページ, 8問である。)

### 受験についての注意

1. 試験監督者の指示があるまで, 問題冊子を開いてはならない。
2. 試験開始前に, 試験監督者から指示があったら, 解答用紙の右上の番号が自分の受験番号と一致することを確認し, 所定の欄に氏名を記入すること。次に, 解答用紙の右側のミシン目にそって, きれいに折り曲げてから, 受験番号と氏名が書かれた切片を切り離し, 机上に置くこと。
3. 試験監督者から試験開始の指示があったら, この問題冊子が, 上に記したページ数どおりそろっていることを確かめること。
4. 筆記具は, HかFかHBの黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルに限る。万年筆・ボールペンなどを使用してはならない。時計に組み込まれたアラーム機能, 計算機能, 辞書機能やスマートウォッチなどのウェアラブル端末を使用してはならない。
5. 解答は, 解答用紙の各問の選択肢の中から正解と思うものを選んで, そのマーク欄をぬりつぶすこと。
6. マークをするとき, マーク欄からはみ出したり, 白い部分を残したり, 文字や番号, ○や×をつけたりしてはならない。また, マーク箇所以外の部分には何も書いてはならない。
7. 訂正する場合は, 消しゴムでていねいに消すこと。消しきずはきれいに取り除くこと。
8. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり, 破ったりしてはならない。
9. 試験監督者の許可なく試験時間中に退場してはならない。
10. 解答用紙を持ち帰ってはならない。
11. 問題冊子は必ず持ち帰ること。

1 (1)~(10)の空欄に最適な表現を(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

Jane and her mother are discussing Jane's decision to spend a year working as a volunteer in a rural community in Venezuela.

MOTHER: Are you sure you really want to \_\_\_\_\_?  
(1)

JANE: Of course I am, mother. Do you think I'd \_\_\_\_\_ of a lifetime?  
(2)

MOTHER: Well, what about Steve? What does he think?

JANE: He's \_\_\_\_\_ my decision.  
(3)

MOTHER: But you won't see him for over a year.

JANE: It's \_\_\_\_\_ mother. There are regular flights to Caracas.  
(4)

MOTHER: \_\_\_\_\_ about long distance relationships?  
(5)

JANE: \_\_\_\_\_?  
(6)

MOTHER: No. They never last.

JANE: We really believe in what we're doing, mother. Both of us. We  
want \_\_\_\_\_.  
(7)

MOTHER: You never \_\_\_\_\_.  
(8)

JANE: Didn't dad always say that \_\_\_\_\_ sometimes?  
(9)

MOTHER: I know, I know.

JANE: I'll miss you, mother.

MOTHER: I know. And I know your dad would have \_\_\_\_\_.  
(10)

JANE: Don't worry so much, mother. I'm a grown up now.

- (1) (a) go together on this                      (b) go about this  
(c) go through with this                      (d) go round about this

- (2) (a) grab hold of the chance                      (b) pass up the chance  
(c) exchange the chance                      (d) forget about the chance

- (3) (a) extremely interested in (b) rather opposed to  
(c) getting along with (d) one hundred percent behind
- (4) (a) not the Stone Age (b) not the final stop  
(c) not up river all the way (d) down to the end of the line
- (5) (a) You know you're the one (b) You know who to blame  
(c) You know what they say (d) You know who can tell
- (6) (a) "Absence makes the heart grow fonder"  
(b) "The larger the heart the longer the journey"  
(c) "A heart in the jungle is lost forever"  
(d) "Keep your heart in your chest and your mind on the job"
- (7) (a) to make a name for ourselves (b) to make a difference  
(c) to make a big splash (d) to make time to spend together
- (8) (a) look before you leap (b) leap before you look  
(c) learn before you leap (d) learn before you look
- (9) (a) it was him taking risks (b) it was wrong taking risks  
(c) it was worth taking risks (d) it was you taking risks
- (10) (a) been reminded of you (b) been proud of you  
(c) been rewarded of you (d) been certain of you

- 2** (11)~(20)に入れる最適な文または語句を(a)~(j)より選びなさい。なお、一度選んだ選択肢は二度使用することは出来ません。

### **Seven Big Fears You Need to Overcome If You Want to Be Successful**

If you want to succeed in life, you must overcome your biggest fears. Some fears hold us back more than others. The nasty ones are like straight-jackets that restrain our abilities, making our dreams an impossibility. To be successful, you need to confront them ( 11 ). Here are seven common fears that you must overcome to be truly successful.

#### **1. Fear of criticism**

Many people are afraid to live their dreams for fear of ( 12 ). Making decisions based on what people think—even your closest friends and family—will debilitate you for the rest of your life. Instead, think about what these same people would say if you did achieve success.

#### **2. Fear of poverty**

Many people are stuck in “survival mode.”

“I’m 26 years old and I’m trapped in a cubicle for 40 hours a week,” a man recently wrote me. “I ( 13 ) and live an average life, but I know I can have a better job and reach my fullest potential. I’m tired of being bored and I want to use my gifts. However, I’m afraid that I’ll run out of money. What do you suggest?”

The fear of poverty is crippling. However, this young man did express in his email that he had \$10,000 in savings, which would be enough to help him quit his job for a few months and look for his dream occupation or business. Too many people settle for mediocrity because they think they must “survive” instead of “thrive.”

### **3. Fear of old age (and death)**

There's a certain age where many people quit at life. Benjamin Franklin once said, "Most people die at 25 and are buried at 75." For some people, this metaphorical death—when they decide to settle for a mediocre lifestyle—comes earlier than 25. These people figure ( 14 ), so they end up quitting in advance.

### **4. Fear of failure**

This is when most people ask the "what if" question. Except typically, they phrase it in a negative way such as: "What if it doesn't work? What if no one likes it? What if it fails?"

These are the wrong questions. Instead of thinking about all the ways you may fail, ( 15 )! Even if you fail or make a mistake, it gives you a chance to reflect and correct. You must fail before you succeed. Every master was ( 16 ). So go ahead and try!

### **5. Fear of offending others**

Here's what someone told me the other day:

I firmly believe people must be audacious in their actions if they are going to achieve their dreams. Many people are afraid of offending others with ( 17 ). However, no one will recognize your talents unless you show them.

## **6. Fear of looking foolish**

Many times, we look at our wardrobes and say, "I won't wear that today. It will look foolish. Maybe another time." But why not now? We often act ( 18 ), but we need to have more faith in our decision-making ability.

Some of the greatest decisions in the world were fortuitous. Time after time, people have spontaneously deviated from their original plans and meandered their way into success. Find out who you are and what fits your style. Often, you'll have to start by finding out who you aren't. Trust your gut and know that you're making the right decision—every time. You'll only look foolish if you don't do anything at all.

## **7. Fear of success**

Too often, people are afraid of ( 19 ). They are afraid of their true "self-expression," which is what real success is all about.

Many of us were taught that we could never be truly successful in life. Many families operate on the belief system that becoming successful is unrealistic, so they never push their kids. They assume success is impossible because they haven't seen it for themselves. Instead of adopting this mindset, believe that you will achieve massive success down the road.

At the end of the day, all of the above fears can be overcome by ( 20 ). If you know what you want and take the necessary actions to overcome your fears, you will achieve far more in your life than if you are held back by doubt and uncertainty.

Adapted from Daniel Ally, *Seven Big Fears You Need to Overcome If You Want to Be Successful*. *Time Online*. (Feb 19, 2016). Retrieved from: <http://motto.time.com/4230371/fear-overcome-success/>

- (a) as if what we want to do is wrong
- (b) becoming themselves
- (c) concentrate on all the ways you may succeed
- (d) faith and purpose
- (e) head on
- (f) once a disaster
- (g) pay the bills
- (h) their self-promotion for fear that it comes across as “arrogance”
- (i) they can’t make it happen
- (j) what others may think and say about them

**3**

(21)~(30)の問いに対する最適な答えを(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

The Abe administration has begun discussions for tightening regulations on overtime work in an attempt to rectify the notoriously long working hours at Japanese firms—which not only threaten the health of company employees but are also blamed for leaving them with little time to spend with their families. This causes difficulties for couples raising children. The government’s resolve for pushing through this agenda will be tested by whether and how it will overcome anticipated opposition from business circles. The administration so far has a track record of pushing for deregulation of labor rules, such as exempting certain workers from work-hour regulations. It needs to demonstrate its seriousness by coming up with effective measures to reduce overtime work.

This seems to be another example of Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s newfound interest in labor-friendly issues. Along with his bid to introduce an equal pay for equal work principle—supposedly to improve conditions for the nation’s growing ranks of irregular workers—the administration plans to

consider a cap on overtime hours by revising the Labor Standards Law. It plans to feature the outline of the policies in a plan to be compiled next month for Abe's pet project to "promote the dynamic engagement of all citizens."

According to OECD statistics, workers in 2013 put in an average of 2,071 hours in South Korea, 1,795 in the United States, 1,746 in Japan and 1,713 in Canada. These figures are far higher than in many European economies—1,313 hours in Germany, 1,401 in France, 1,478 in Italy, 1,328 in the Netherlands and 1,659 in Britain.

Average working hours per year in Japan have been on a gradual decline. But this is mainly because part-time workers are making up a larger percentage of the nation's labor force. Working hours for full-time employees have reportedly not declined so much.

The chronically long hours are linked to the problem of overwork, which can cause labor accidents, overwork-induced deaths and suicides. The practice also hampers the full participation of women in the labor force in various ways. In fiscal 2014, there were 277 cases of labor accidents in which company employees suffered brain or heart diseases that were blamed on their heavy workload, and in most cases the workers had logged more than 80 hours of overtime each month.

One reason Japan has been slow to reduce working hours lies in the Labor Standards Law. It limits work to eight hours a day and 40 hours a week. But a company's management can make employees work longer if it concludes an agreement with the firm's labor union in accordance with Article 36 of the law. Overtime of up to 45 hours per month and up to 360 hours per year is allowed under such an accord. And the law also says labor and management can sign an agreement with a special provision that allows more than 45 hours of monthly overtime for up to six months of the year for such reasons as busy seasons. Such accords effectively circumvent the limits on overtime hours. According to a 2013 survey by the Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry, 62



percent of big companies and 26 percent of small and medium-size businesses have labor-management accords with such a provision.

Reportedly under consideration by the government is setting a uniform cap on overtime hours and having penalties for firms that violate the limit. To reduce overtime and protect the health of workers, such steps are long overdue. The government should follow the lead of the European Union, which has a limit on overtime.

Business circles may oppose such moves, testing the Abe administration's resolve. Another question will be whether the regulations will be effective enough to curb overtime hours. The measure will be meaningless if the limit is set too high. The government is reportedly weighing exceptions to the planned rule for certain sectors and job categories. But the regulations will lose their meaning if the exceptions are broadly allowed.

Adapted from Editorial. *The Japan Times*. (April 16, 2016). Retrieved from: <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/opinion/2016/04/16/editorials/laboring-reduce-overtime/>

- (21) Which of these statements best describes the meaning of the underlined sentence in Paragraph 1?
- (a) The administration wants to reduce overtime hours as they affect the health and family life of employees.
  - (b) The administration wants to reduce overtime hours as many Japanese companies are in debt.
  - (c) The administration wants to reduce overtime hours to boost the economy.
  - (d) The administration wants to reduce overtime hours to increase the birth-rate in Japan.

- (22) In Paragraph 2, the writer is suggesting that Prime Minister Abe has
- (a) always been interested in labor issues.
  - (b) recently become interested in labor issues.
  - (c) no interest in labor issues.
  - (d) a strong interest in labor issues.
- (23) According to the article, which country has (on average) longer working hours than Japan?
- (a) South Korea
  - (b) Canada
  - (c) Italy
  - (d) Germany
- (24) According to Paragraph 4, the average working hours per year in Japan have
- (a) slowly reduced.
  - (b) remained stable.
  - (c) steadily increased.
  - (d) dramatically fallen.
- (25) According to the article, which of these is **not** a problem caused by overwork?
- (a) labor accidents
  - (b) death (caused by overwork)
  - (c) divorce
  - (d) suicide

- (26) According to the article, how can companies make their employees work longer?
- (a) By asking the government
  - (b) By agreeing with the executives
  - (c) By pressuring them to work more
  - (d) By negotiating with the labor unions
- (27) According to Paragraph 7, which statement is **false**?
- (a) The government plans on capping overtime hours.
  - (b) The government plans to impose penalties on companies that break the law on overtime.
  - (c) The government plans are overdue.
  - (d) The government plans to follow the lead of the European Union.
- (28) What is the Abe administration doing in regard to new laws on overtime work?
- (a) It is planning them.
  - (b) It is against them.
  - (c) It is blocking them.
  - (d) It is abandoning them.
- (29) According to the article, who may be opposed to the plans to reduce overtime?
- (a) The Democratic Party of Japan
  - (b) workers
  - (c) businesses
  - (d) the government

- (30) Which of these titles best describes the overall content of the article?
- (a) Employees Dying from Overwork
  - (b) Government Attempts to Reduce Overwork
  - (c) Business Fights Government Plans to Reduce Overwork
  - (d) Japan: A Nation Against Overwork

4

(31)~(40)の空欄に最適な表現を(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

***Testing for Joy and Grit? Schools Nationwide Push to Measure Students' Emotional Skills***

SAN FRANCISCO—The fifth graders in Jade Cooney's classroom ( 31 ) against a kitchen timer during lessons to see how long they can ( 32 ) good behavior—raising hands, disagreeing respectfully and looking one another in the eye—without losing time to insults or side conversations.

As reward for minutes without ( 33 ), they win prizes like 20 seconds to kick their feet up on their desks or to play rock-paper-scissors. And starting this year, their school and schools in eight other California districts will test students on how well they have learned the kind of skills like self-( 34 ) and conscientiousness that the games aim to cultivate—ones that might be described as everything you should have learned in kindergarten but are still reading ( 35 )-help books to master in middle age.

A recent update to federal education law ( 36 ) states to include at least one nonacademic measure in judging school performance. So other states are watching these districts as a potential model. But the race to test for so-called social-emotional skills has ( 37 ) alarms even among the biggest proponents of teaching them, who warn that the definitions are unclear and the tests ( 38 ).

"I do not think we should be doing this; it is a bad idea," said Angela

Duckworth, the MacArthur fellow who has done more than anyone to popularize social-emotional learning, making “grit”—the title of her book to be released in May—a buzzword in schools.

She ( 39 ) from the board of the group overseeing the California project, saying she could not support using the tests to evaluate school performance. Last spring, after attending a White House meeting on measuring social-emotional skills, she and a colleague wrote a paper warning that there were no ( 40 ) ways to do so. “Our working title was all measures suck, and they all suck in their own way,” she said.

Adapted from Kate Zernike, Testing for Joy and Grit. *New York Times Online*. (Feb 29, 2016). Retrieved from:

<http://www.nytimes.com/2016/03/01/us/testing-for-joy-and-grit-schools-nationwide-push-to-measure-students-emotional-skills.html>

- (31) (a) compare      (b) compel      (c) compete      (d) comprehend  
(32) (a) summon      (b) surge      (c) suspend      (d) sustain  
(33) (a) misconduct      (b) misleading      (c) misuse      (d) mistreat  
(34) (a) conflict      (b) confrontation  
(c) congress      (d) control  
(35) (a) professional      (b) public      (c) self      (d) specialist  
(36) (a) prepares      (b) requires      (c) reveals      (d) seizes  
(37) (a) appeared      (b) heard      (c) praised      (d) raised  
(38) (a) likely      (b) empty      (c) faulty      (d) tidy  
(39) (a) realigned      (b) reassigned      (c) resigned      (d) retired  
(40) (a) alarming      (b) deniable      (c) grantable      (d) possible

**5**

以下の文章を読んで、(41)～(50)の空欄に最も適切な語句を(a)～(d)の中から選びなさい。

Ann Rodgers set out from her Tucson home to spend her 72<sup>nd</sup> birthday in Phoenix with her grandson, but she ( 41 ) it. She got lost and ran out of gas, and was stranded in the desert with her dog and cat. She says she survived partly because of her dog, who sniffed out trails. The trip to see her daughter and grandson was meant to be a ( 42 ). It had been nearly a year since she had seen them, and she and her grandson share a birthday. So she decided to see them with Queenie, her Queensland terrier mix, and Nike, her cat, and began her journey on March 31<sup>st</sup>.

Rodgers mistakenly turned north on Highway 60. She tried to find gas but was unsuccessful, and eventually she ran out of both fuel and electric charge for her hybrid. Somehow, she managed to wind up over 150 miles away from either Phoenix or Tucson. She thought she had enough ( 43 ) to last until someone found them, so they spent three days in the car, subsisting on nuts, protein bars, and canned fruit and chicken. She had a Nutella jar full of water, but when that ran out, she knew she'd have to find more. "I knew very well that you're never supposed to ( 44 ) your vehicle," Rodgers said, "but the choice was either leave it or go without water. And how long can you do that in the desert?"

Nike was left behind in the car so she would not become a ( 45 ) for coyotes, and Rodgers and Queenie went in search of water. She brought a bag containing paper, a pen, matches, and a pocket knife. At some point, Rodgers became disoriented and didn't know which ( 46 ) to get back to her car. Temperatures at night hovered around freezing, and daytime temperatures were in the 50s—a blessing, considering how dangerously high they are known to get in that area. Rodgers and Queenie rode out the thunderstorms in a cave.

"( 47 ) became my pathfinder," Rodgers said. "She was the one who would range ahead of me to find the game trail, or cow path or place to cross a river safely." The little dog survived by eating clovers, and on Rodgers' birthday, she saw a turtle moving slowly in some very cold water. She used her knife to kill it so she and Queenie could have some protein. But she didn't know how much longer they could survive.

Thankfully, help was ( 48 ). Before she lost reception, Rodgers had texted her friend Bruce Trees to tell him that her car had broken down. When her messages stopped on April 1<sup>st</sup>, he called local police. "Hear me, and hear me well," he told the dispatcher. "Either you put out a missing person report immediately, or I'm going to come over and rip your hair out. Immediately."

Then, a beacon of hope. They spotted footprints, and using a helicopter, scanned the area. They found the word "HELP" spelled out with sticks, rocks, the sun-bleached bones of an elk. Accompanying them was a note from Ann, stating that she hadn't had food for three days. But how long ago was that? Then they found Queenie on her own. "That made me think a little worse," the detective said. "I thought, 'If ( 49 ) is loose and out, she's probably down.'"

But only 15 minutes later, they found Rodgers. She was dehydrated, suffering from exposure, and had lost five pounds, but was in remarkably good shape. She was airlifted to a hospital for treatment. When she arrived, she was in for a surprise. Her daughter Erin and her son Jeff were waiting for her. "I grabbed them and we cried and hugged," Rodgers said. "Then they moved away a bit because I ( 50 ) so bad like campfire smoke." Nike and Queenie are doing just fine, and Rodgers has a wonderful outlook on her ordeal.

Adapted from Melanie, Dog Helps Save Elderly Woman Lost in Arizona for

Nine Days. *Life with Dogs: A World Leader in Dog News and Entertainment.*

(April 16, 2016). Retrieved from:

<http://www.lifewithdogs.tv/2016/04/dog-helps-save-elderly-woman-lost-in-arizona-for-nine-days/>

- (41) (a) did make (b) never made (c) did find (d) never find  
(42) (a) chaos (b) destiny (c) surprise (d) torture  
(43) (a) provisions (b) recreations  
(c) temperatures (d) utilities  
(44) (a) abandon (b) acquire (c) adjust (d) apply  
(45) (a) cry (b) prey (c) spy (d) tray  
(46) (a) direction to go (b) item to take  
(c) pet to leave (d) advice to follow  
(47) (a) A cow (b) A coyote (c) Nike (d) Queenie  
(48) (a) by the way (b) in the way  
(c) on the way (d) out of the way  
(49) (a) the dog (b) the cat (c) the car (d) the elk  
(50) (a) stared (b) strained (c) struggled (d) smelled

**6** 以下の(51)~(60)の文章の文脈を踏まえたうえで、下線部の意味にもっとも近い語句、もしくは内容を(a)~(d)の中から選びなさい。

In 1949, the British colonial authorities who ruled Kenya became clenched\* with fear of a popular uprising, and began a years-long wave of arrests that would eventually become one of the worst episodes of the colonial era. One of the men they swept up was a 50-something cook named Hussein Onyango Obama.

Obama was an unlikely candidate for the arrests. He had dedicated much



of his life to working with the British, joining the King's African Rifles to fight for the empire in both world wars. In peacetime, he worked as a cook for British families in Kenya. And he was a member of Kenya's Luo ethnic group, whereas the nascent uprising was led mostly by members of the Kikuyu.

But this was not a rational time in British-ruled Kenya. Colonial authorities would ultimately herd at least 80,000 into concentration camps that became, as Harvard historian Catherine Elkins described them, "Britain's gulags\*." The camps industrialized torture and killed as many as 25,000. It was all to put down an insurgency, known as the Mau Mau Uprising, that killed only 32 colonists.

Hussein Onyango Obama survived the British camps, but his family has said he described a daily routine of horrifying and at times sexualized torture and that he was never the same again. The reason we know Hussein Onyango Obama's story is that, decades later, his grandson, Barack Hussein Obama, would become president of the United States. Hussein Onyango Obama's wife was still alive, and gave interview after interview to often-British reporters who wondered, as a 2008 Guardian article put it, whether "Britain's colonial sins pose a risk to our relationship with the soon-to-be most powerful person on Earth."

Almost no one asks this anymore. Partly this is because, after seven years of Obama's presidency, the answer is demonstrably "no." The American-British special relationship has persisted status quo, and while Obama is known for at times criticizing allies, he seems more inclined to do so toward Middle Eastern allies, and his criticism of European allies tends more toward the French. But this is also because it has been deemed unacceptably offensive, even racist, to ask whether Obama's view of the United Kingdom could be affected by the fact that this nation wrongfully tortured his grandfather as part of a systematic campaign of violence. Nigel Farage, for example, the leader of the hard-right British political party UKIP, caused anger

in the US for telling the BBC that “Obama bears a bit of a grudge against this country.” So did right-wing London Mayor Boris Johnson, when he wrote a column on “the part-Kenyan President’s ancestral dislike of the British empire.”<sup>(59)</sup>

There is no evidence whatsoever that President Obama bears a grudge against the United Kingdom over that country torturing his grandfather as part of a systemic campaign of violence that the UK still refuses to fully confront. But so what if he did? Would that really be so shocking or unreasonable that we would treat it as taboo to even consider it a possibility?

There is no evidence whatsoever that President Obama bears a grudge over that country torturing his grandfather as part of a systemic campaign of violence that the UK still refuses to fully confront. But so what if he did? Would that really be so shocking or unreasonable that we would treat it as taboo to even consider it a possibility?<sup>(60)</sup>

Glossaries:

\*become clenched: become tense as a result of anxiety

\*gulag: a system of labor camps in which many people died

Adapted from Max Fisher, No, Obama doesn’t hold a “grudge” over Britain torturing his Kenyan grandfather. But so what if he did? *Vox World*. (22 April, 2016). Retrieved from:

<http://www.vox.com/2016/4/22/11487098/obama-british-grandfather-kenya>

- (51) (a) an alliance concluded between the British Empire and Kenya  
(b) a demonstration organized by British colonial officials  
(c) an imprisonment of a famous celebrity in Kenya  
(d) a rebellion organized by the people in Kenya

- (52) (a) cleaned the room  
(b) gave assistance  
(c) had trust  
(d) took into custody
- (53) (a) There was a high possibility of him being arrested.  
(b) There was a low possibility of him being a threat to British colonial authorities.  
(c) There was a great possibility of him being on a list of dangerous politicians.  
(d) There was a slight possibility of him being arrested by anti-government forces.
- (54) (a) carried out torture on a large scale  
(b) employed torture at the workplace  
(c) hired experts on torture  
(d) used an old method of torture
- (55) (a) Barack Hussein Obama  
(b) Hussein Onyango Obama  
(c) Hussein Onyango Obama's wife  
(d) Nigel Farage
- (56) (a) the relationship has intensified  
(b) the relationship has been in a critical condition  
(c) the relationship has kept developing  
(d) the relationship has stayed unchanged

- (57) (a) to impose sanctions  
(b) to take a critical stance  
(c) to place a low value  
(d) to wage a war
- (58) (a) France  
(b) Kenya  
(c) The United Kingdom  
(d) The United States
- (59) (a) Mr Johnson offended the Americans.  
(b) Mr Johnson denounced the views of Nigel Farage.  
(c) Mr Johnson shared the same opinions as the BBC.  
(d) Mr Johnson supported the political ideology of UKIP.
- (60) (a) The fact that his grandfather was killed during the colonial period.  
(b) The fact that he accused the Kenyan government of not having saved his grandfather.  
(c) The fact that he requested a public apology from the former colonies.  
(d) The fact that he might feel a hatred for the United Kingdom.

**7**

(61)~(63), (65), (67), (69)の括弧内には最適な答えを(a)~(d)の中から一つ、また、(64), (66), (68), (70)の下線部について、問いに対する最適な答えを(a)~(d)の中から一つそれぞれ選びなさい。

Colonialism expanded the contact between Europeans and non-Europeans, generating a flood of images and ideas on an unprecedented scale. Previously held notions about the inferiority of non-Europeans ( 61 ) for European

settlements, trading practices, religious missions and military activities; but they were also reshaped in ( 62 ) with specific colonial practices. Thus, for example, the old term 'anthropophagi' (used by the Roman writer Pliny the Elder in his *Natural History* to refer to human beings who ate their own kind) was applied by Columbus to those Indians who were called 'Caribs.' A subsequent linguistic transformation of 'Carib' resulted ( 63 ) the term 'cannibal' which absorbed the connotations of the earlier term 'anthropophagi'. It is interesting to note that Spanish colonists increasingly applied the term 'cannibal' and attributed the practice of cannibalism to those natives within the Caribbean and Mexico <sup>(64)</sup> who were resistant to colonial rule, and among whom no cannibalism had in fact been witnessed. The idea of cannibalism was directly applied to justify brutal colonialist practices.

These new images were also widely circulated for consumption at home. Martin Frobisher even carried an Eskimo and put him ( 65 ) display in England. In Shakespeare's *The Tempest*, Trinculo speculates on the money he could <sup>(66)</sup> make if he were to do the same with Caliban, since people, 'will lay out ten (coins) to see a dead Indian.' Another very different kind of 'Indian' ( 67 ) by contemporary English people—the American 'princess' Pocahontas, who was presented at court as the wife of the colonist John Rolfe. <sup>(68)</sup> These two natives of America could not easily be regarded as the same—one was offered as evidence (like Caliban himself) of a people outside of culture altogether, the other as worthy of being incorporated into European society. These differences are important for understanding the production of colonial ( 69 ). The most extensive pictures of all the different kinds of people of the New World were gathered together in the folios of Theodore de Bry's five-volume *America*, issued from the 1590s. But Theodore de Bry also issued another set of volumes that depicted people from the other Indies—*India Orientalis* (1599) and documented life in various parts of the East. The two volumes testify to an awareness of the differences between various non-

European peoples, a difference which was also recorded in the travel narratives collected in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by editors such as Richard Hakluyt and Samuel Purchas, or manifest in the growing European collections of objects from different parts of the world.

Adapted from Ania Loomba, *Colonialism/Postcolonialism*. New York: Routledge, 2005. pp. 54-55.

- (61) (a) made it impossible (b) provided a justification  
(c) became the obstacle (d) gave little encouragement
- (62) (a) alteration (b) accordance (c) anticipation (d) autonomy
- (63) (a) in (b) on (c) among (d) from
- (64) Which of the following statements is true about these people?  
(a) They were very brutal.  
(b) They were resistant to the rule of 'anthropophagi.'  
(c) They ate human flesh and resisted colonial rule.  
(d) Their reputation as cannibals is a myth.
- (65) (a) at (b) for (c) on (d) by



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次の(71)～(75)の下線部分で文法的または意味的に不適切な表現を含むものを(a)～(d)の中から選びなさい。

(71) Last week, thousands upon thousands of people gathered in the Makuhari (a) Messe convention center in Chiba for KCON Japan 2016. The two-day event celebrated "All Things Hallyu," referring to the growing popularity of South (b) Korean culture all over the world. Beside, to feature performances from big- (c) name K-pop artists, KCON also included dozens of booths devoted to (d) everything from Korean cosmetics to tourism.

(72) It was the incredibly popular event, (a) drawing fans of all ages, but you also (b) wouldn't be blamed for having no knowledge it was happening. Despite attracting global buzz, Korean pop culture remains a niche interest in Japan, (c) albeit as big as a niche can get. There's a big fan base for all things Hallyu in Japan, but Japanese TV shows and publications rarely feature them. (d)

(73) This wasn't always the case. The first summer I lived in Japan, I couldn't (a) go anywhere without hearing a K-pop song from girl groups such as Girls' Generation or KARA. Every time I turned on the television, a show is (b) talking about the boom in Korean pop culture, which also included Korean TV series. Korean artists such as BoA and Tohoshinki had crossed over to Japan before, but this felt very different. (c) Whereas those artists released (d) new songs in Japanese, this new wave of artists was capturing attention with singles sounding vastly different from J-pop and often in Korean.

(74) Not everyone welcomed Hallyu (a) with open arms. Actor Sousuke Takaoka tweeted in 2011, while Fuji TV shown so many Korean TV series that he felt (b) "brainwashed." TV staple Matsuko Deluxe similarly slammed K-pop on a variety show, while various groups held protests outside TV stations airing Korean shows. Despite that, K-pop groups such as Big Bang and 2NE1 sold out baseball stadiums and appeared frequently on Japanese music shows. (c) I remember many of my junior high school students at the time were (d)



obsessed with the groups, decorating their pencil cases with Hallyu-friendly stickers.

(75) I don't think Japanese fans of K-pop or K-dramas went away, but the coverage of them changed. The 2012 edition of NHK's annual Kohaku Uta Gassen featured zero K-pop performers—despite Korean acts recording massive sales and three groups having appeared on the show the year before. Some cited increased political tensions between the two nations, but soon after K-pop vanished from nearly every channel. Last year, NHK announce it no longer airs any Korean TV series on its free-to-air channel, another blow to Hallyu in Japan.

Adapted from P. St. Michel, Where is Hallyu? *Student Japan Times*. (April 15, 2016). Retrieved from:

<http://st.japantimes.co.jp/essay/>





