

2024 年 度

英 語

注 意

1. 監督者の合図があるまでは問題冊子と解答用紙を開かないでください。
2. 別紙の解答用紙は、マーク用解答用紙(1)と記述用解答用紙(2)とに分かれています。指定された解答欄をまちがえないように注意してください。
3. 解答用紙(1)は直接コンピューターにかけますので、折りまげたり、よごしたりしないでください。また、枠で囲まれた部分以外には記入しないでください。
4. 解答用紙(1)にマークするときは該当する○にはっきりとマークしてください。

マークのしかた (良い例) ●
(悪い例) ⊗ ⊗ ⊗ ⊗

(万年筆、ボールペンなどは使用してはいけません)

5. 解答用紙(1)に誤ってマークした場合には、消しゴムで跡が残らないようにていねいに消し、消しかすをきれいに払ってください。
6. 試験開始後、解答用紙(1)には、氏名、受験番号を記入し、さらにその受験番号をマークしてください。なお、受験番号を記入するときには解答用紙(1)の〔**受験番号記入上の注意**〕をよく読んで、まちがいのないようにしてください。
解答用紙(2)には、氏名、受験番号を記入してください。
7. 試験問題はこの冊子の1～9ページに記載されています。
問題冊子の余白部分は、メモとして利用して構いません。
各問題はほぼ同じ配点になっています。それを念頭に時間配分してください。
8. 試験終了後、この問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

- 1 次の文章を読み、設問(a)～(e)にもっとも適切なものを1～4の中から1つ選びなさい。

Nobody knows when Valentine's Day started, and there are several different people called Valentine who may have given their name to the festival. In England, it has existed since the 15th century, as a day to celebrate love and romance. It may have been influenced by the songbirds whose mating* marks the beginning of spring. From the 18th century, Valentine's Day became fixed on February 14th, and the formal practice of exchanging gifts as symbols of love was established. Valentine's Day became a "mating system" — a way for men and women to get together and start a romantic relationship.

Valentine's Day was introduced to Japan in the 1930s by immigrants, but it did not become popular until the 1970s. Today, it is a feature of the Japanese calendar, just like Halloween and Christmas, two other popular imports from the West.

There are some interesting differences between the English and Japanese versions of Valentine's Day. In England, the gift could be a bunch of roses, a box of chocolates, a bottle of wine, or just a romantic card. But in Japan, where the chocolate industry has cleverly promoted the tradition, it has to be chocolate.

Secondly, in England, anyone can give a Valentine gift to someone they have feelings for. But in Japan, the gift is almost always given by a girl to a boy (or a woman to a man). If the boy is interested in the girl, he may give her a return gift one month later, on White Day, which does not exist in England.

Thirdly, in England, the gift is given anonymously*. Typically, a Valentine card will be sent through the post, or left somewhere to be found, and it will contain a romantic message that ends: "With love from..." Trying to find out

who sent the card or gift is part of the fun (and sometimes the frustration) of Valentine's Day. But in Japan the girl is expected to give her gift of chocolate directly to the boy, and he may refuse it, adding tension to the situation.

Finally, this is strictly a day for love in England, but women may give gifts of chocolate to their male bosses or co-workers in Japan. This is called "giri-choco," or "obligatory chocolate." Sometimes a man may wonder whether a gift is "giri-choco" or "honmei-choco" — a chocolate gift a woman gives to someone special. Usually it is easy to tell: handmade chocolate-coated strawberries show serious interest. A small candy bar bought from a convenience store is just obligatory.

Whether you prefer the English style or the Japanese style, whether you have a same-sex or different-sex romance, one thing is for sure: the Japanese system is far more efficient. While English men and women may spend a lifetime wondering who sent them those flowers half a century ago, Japanese boys and men always know who gave them their chocolate. And if they want to, they may return the gift with some white chocolate on White Day. If the gift is accepted, they may start dating.

〔注〕 mating 交尾 anonymously 匿名で

(a) Which of the following ideas does the passage suggest?

1. A custom can get transformed when exported abroad.
2. Japanese customs are better than English ones.
3. Love is not important to most people.
4. Traditional customs are the same all over the world.

(b) According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- 1 . Chocolate is the main Valentine gift in England.
- 2 . The Japanese Valentine's Day is not always about romance.
- 3 . Valentine's Day is an ancient tradition in both England and Japan.
- 4 . White Day was introduced to Japan from England.

(c) What does Valentine's Day mean?

- 1 . Birds get ready for winter.
- 2 . Everybody helps each other.
- 3 . It is a time to encourage romance.
- 4 . The summer festival has begun.

(d) Which of the following is the same in England and Japan?

- 1 . What is considered a suitable Valentine gift.
- 2 . Whether people know who gave them a Valentine gift.
- 3 . Which date is celebrated as Valentine's Day.
- 4 . Who gives and receives Valentine gifts.

(e) With which of the following would the author most likely agree?

- 1 . The English style is less romantic than the Japanese style.
- 2 . The Japanese style is better for finding a romantic partner.
- 3 . They are both very frustrating.
- 4 . They both work very well as a mating system.

- 2 次の対話文を読み、設問(a)～(e)にもっとも適切なものを1～4の中から1つ選びなさい。

Two students are talking in the campus bookstore.

Eri: Which textbook do we need to get for Professor Smith's English class?

Yuta: I'm pretty sure it's that one there. Let me check the ISBN. I think it's on the back.

Eri: ISBN? What's that?

Yuta: It's an identification number. Every book has one. If you check the ISBN, then you can be sure you're getting the right book.

Eri: Oh, I see. Wow. It's really expensive here. I don't want to pay that much. Hmmm... I think I'll just buy a used version online. They're much cheaper and only take a few days to arrive. When's our first class?

Yuta: It's next Friday, so I guess there's plenty of time, but I think a used copy is a bad idea, even though it might be cheaper.

Eri: Why? You don't want to save money?

Yuta: Of course I'd like to save some money. But the problem is that the previous owner probably answered some of the questions in the book. And if they were checked in class, then we'll have all the correct answers, too. How are we supposed to learn if all the answers are already in the book?

Eri: I don't mind. That'll make things easier for me!

Yuta: Oh! Hold on. Look, there's a special code on the inside cover. It looks like we need that code to access the online homework for this textbook. I'm pretty sure the code in a second-hand copy will have already been used, and it's usually a one-time-only code. We'd better not risk it. I'm just going to get one of these new books.

Eri: Yeah, I guess we have no choice.

- (a) What is this conversation about?
- 1 . How textbooks are classified in the bookstore.
 - 2 . How to buy textbooks online.
 - 3 . What to be careful about when buying a textbook.
 - 4 . When textbooks should be bought for a class.
- (b) What is true about the textbook they are talking about?
- 1 . It has an ISBN for accessing online homework.
 - 2 . It is more expensive than Eri expected.
 - 3 . It is risky to buy it because it might not be used.
 - 4 . There are used copies of it in the bookstore.
- (c) What can be inferred from the discussion?
- 1 . Eri will buy her textbook from a second-hand bookstore.
 - 2 . Online access codes can be used by more than one person.
 - 3 . Textbooks sold in the store and online have different ISBNs.
 - 4 . Yuta does not want to buy a used textbook.
- (d) What is the disadvantage of buying a used textbook for Professor Smith's class?
- 1 . It might have the ISBN number on the inside cover.
 - 2 . It might not be possible to do the online homework.
 - 3 . It will be more expensive than one from the bookstore.
 - 4 . It will not arrive before the first class.

(e) Which is true of both Eri and Yuta?

- 1 . They are going to buy the textbook in the campus shop.
- 2 . They cannot find the correct ISBN information for this book.
- 3 . They do not like textbooks that contain online homework.
- 4 . They have used copies of the textbook at home already.

- 3 泣くこととストレスについて以下の文章はどのように説明しているか、150字～180字の日本語でまとめなさい。解答には(1)泣くことに対する専門家の見解、(2)吉田先生の取り組み内容とそのきっかけ、(3)泣くための具体的な方法、の3点を必ず含めること。

An increasing number of schools and companies in Japan are encouraging their students and employees to try a new way of relieving anxiety and improving mental health: crying. Tears of sadness and happiness are believed to reduce stress, as the physical act of crying can calm and relax us, according to experts.

Former high school teacher Hidefumi Yoshida, 43, who calls himself a *namida sensei* (“teacher of tears”), promotes activities designed to raise people’s awareness of the health benefits of crying. For five and a half years, he has organized activities and given lectures at schools and companies across the country to help people discover the benefits of releasing emotions through tears. How is he sure of those benefits? He came to recognize them after one of his own former students stopped needing medical treatment shortly after crying emotionally.

According to Yoshida, it is important to create opportunities to cry by watching emotional movies, listening to sad music, or reading moving stories. “The act of crying is more effective than laughing or sleeping in reducing stress. If you cry once a week, you can live a stress-free life,” he says. Yoshida gave a lecture at an Osaka high school, with 79 students taking part. After watching a sad movie, they wrote and read out essays in order to make themselves cry. “I think I should hold nothing back when I cry. Just let everything out!” one student said after the event.

Adapted from: Stressed? Many Japanese schools and companies are encouraging people to cry to boost mental health. (October 13, 2018). Retrieved from <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2018/10/13/national/social-issues/crying-drawing-attention-japanese-schools-companies-mental-detox/>

- 4 次のテーマで100～150語程度のエッセーを，具体例を挙げながら英語で書きなさい。

Are new things always better than old things? Giving examples, explain your opinion.