

I 次の会話を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 30)

Koyuki and Christy are talking in a café in Osaka. Christy is visiting Japan from Pasadena, California.

Christy: It's been a long time since we last saw each other.

Koyuki: Yes. I think it was two years ago when I visited you in Pasadena.

Christy: Wow, already two years! And let's see, four years since we graduated from Pasadena City College.

Koyuki: That was a great school. I learned so much and made some good friends, like you.

Christy: The first class we took together was Psychology, right?

Koyuki: I think so. You helped me take class notes, because our teacher spoke fast and her handwriting was terrible.

Christy: That's right. Even I had trouble reading what was written on the whiteboard.

Koyuki: We had a great time. I really miss PCC.

Christy: So do I. So, how do you like working for Japan Travel?

Koyuki: You know, it's really busy, but I think it's the perfect job for me. I really enjoy designing travel plans.

Christy: That's great to hear. You've always loved to travel.

Koyuki: And the people I work with are so nice. I really like them.

Christy: That definitely helps. Unhelpful colleagues can make your work life stressful.

Koyuki: Exactly! And they gave me 20 paid holidays after six months. That's twice as many as required by law. I couldn't have dreamed of a better job!

Christy: So, how long have you been working there?

Koyuki: Let's see. I started in April, 2018, so a year and five months.

Christy: You know what? You can visit me in Pasadena using the holidays.

Koyuki: I've never thought about that. I'll keep that in mind. I also get some great deals on travel.

Christy: Really? You are so lucky. Maybe next time, I can book my flight from LA to Osaka through you.

Koyuki: You can, but the discounts only apply to employees and their families.

Christy: I see. Well, that's too bad.

Koyuki:

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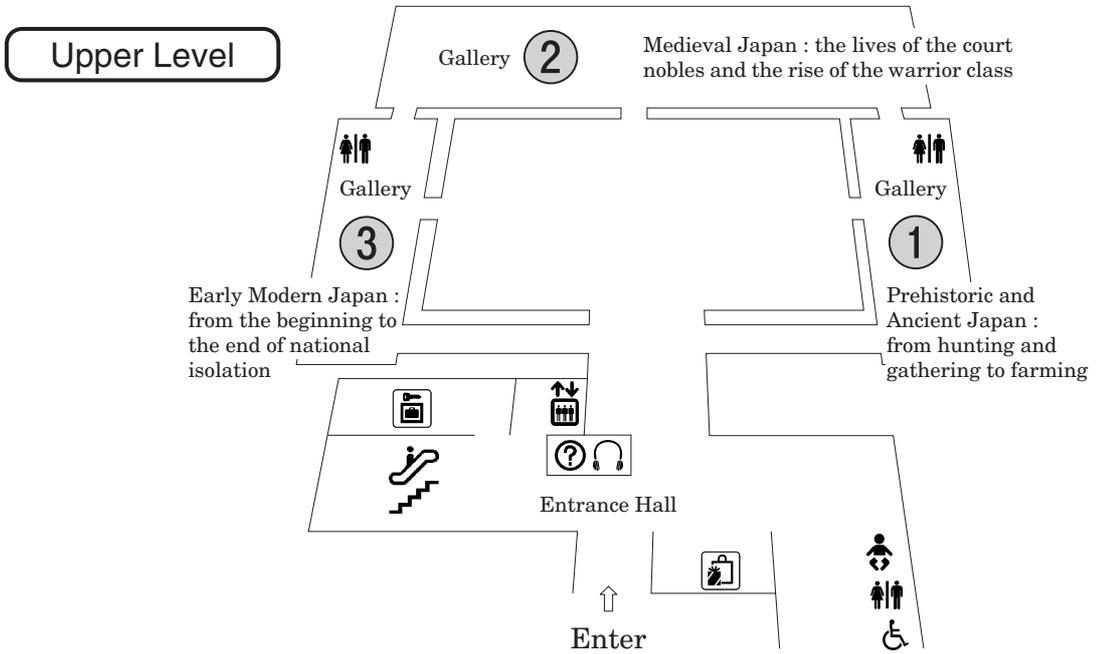
Christy: That's so kind of you, Koyuki.

- (1) How did Koyuki and Christy get to know each other? Choose the best answer and mark it on your answer sheet.
- ① They studied together to get into college.
 - ② They work for the same travel company in Japan.
 - ③ They became friends two years ago when Koyuki visited Pasadena.
 - ④ They were classmates in a school in California.
- (2) Which of the following is true? Choose the best answer and mark it on your answer sheet.
- ① The only class Koyuki and Christy took together was Psychology.
 - ② Koyuki and Christy's Psychology teacher was a woman.
 - ③ Christy had a difficult time reading the whiteboard, so Koyuki helped her.
 - ④ Christy didn't know where Koyuki worked.
- (3) Which of the following is NOT true about Koyuki's job? Choose the best answer and mark it on your answer sheet.
- ① It is stressful.
 - ② It offers good benefits.
 - ③ There are cooperative workers.
 - ④ It is suitable for her.
- (4) Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined part "You know what?" Choose the best answer and mark it on your answer sheet.
- ① What do you know?
 - ② I have an idea.
 - ③ Tell me what you know.
 - ④ Did I tell you before?
- (5) Why can't Christy get great deals on travel? Choose the best answer and mark it on your answer sheet.
- ① Because Koyuki just started her job.
 - ② Because she does not live in Japan.
 - ③ Because she is not part of Koyuki's family.
 - ④ Because the flight is from LA.
- (6) Choose the most appropriate sentence for . Choose the best answer and mark it on your answer sheet.
- ① Yeah, my brother doesn't travel much.
 - ② Really? What's so bad about it?
 - ③ Sorry that you can't book flights through us.
 - ④ But I can keep an eye on special offers.

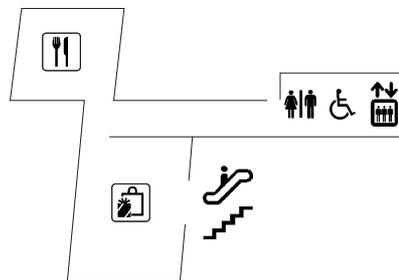
II

次の博物館の案内を参照しながら、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 25)

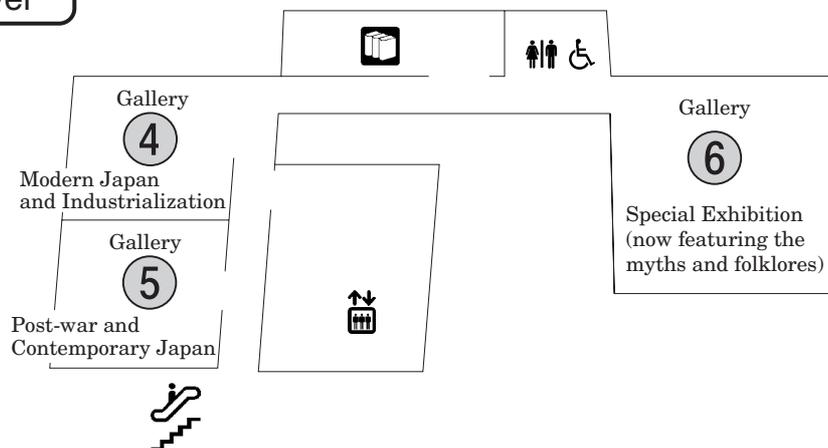
Floor Plan



Mezzanine Level



Lower Level



General Information

Museum	9:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. (Doors close at 4:30 p.m.)	
Hours	Closed on Mondays, and between December 27 – January 4.	
Admission	(General exhibition)	(Special exhibition*)
Fees	Adults : 600 yen University students : 250 yen High school students or younger : Free	Adults : 830 yen University students : 450 yen High school students or younger : Free

*including general exhibition

Important Notice

- Do not touch the exhibits.
- Eating and drinking are prohibited in the galleries.
- Flash photography is not permitted in any of the galleries.
- Same day re-entry is permitted. Please show your ticket to the floor staff.

Facility Information

	Information Desk	Buy tickets here. Audio guides, wheelchairs, and baby strollers are available.
	Library	About 8,000 exhibition references are available for browsing.
	Audio Guides	Audio guides in English, Chinese, Korean, and Japanese are provided.
	Museum Shops	The Museum Shop in the Entrance Hall offers museum publications as well as exhibition catalogues and postcards. The shop on the Mezzanine Level has a variety of souvenirs and history-related books.
	Restaurants	Open 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
	Restrooms	Wheelchair accessible restrooms can be found on each level.
	Elevators	Located behind the Information Desk on the Upper Level to connect to the other levels
	Escalators and Stairs	Located to the left after entering the museum to connect to the other levels
	Coin Lockers	Lockers can be accessed with a hundred-yen coin that is returned after use.
	Diaper-changing Stands	Located next to the restrooms inside the Entrance Hall

(1) A family of four including parents, a university student and a primary school student visited the museum to see both the general exhibition and the special exhibition. How much will the total entrance fees be? Choose the best answer and mark it on your answer sheet.

- ① 1,450 yen ② 2,110 yen ③ 2,560 yen ④ 3,560 yen

(2) Where do you find the coin lockers after entering the museum? Choose the best answer to complete the following sentence and mark it on your answer sheet.

They are located .

- ① right behind the Information Desk
② on the way to the galleries ① - ③ from the entrance
③ on the right side of the entrance
④ by the escalator in the entrance hall

(3) Which gallery is referred to in the following explanation? Choose the best answer and mark it on your answer sheet.

This gallery presents the lifestyles and culture of the 17th to 19th century under four themes: the relationship between Japan and foreign countries during the 18th century; various lifestyles in the huge metropolitan city of Edo; the expansion of the flow of goods and people; and rural life before Japan opened up its country to the world.

- ① Gallery One ② Gallery Two ③ Gallery Three
④ Gallery Four ⑤ Gallery Five ⑥ Gallery Six

(4) Choose the two correct statements about the museum and mark them on your answer sheet (the answers can be in any order).

- ① You are not allowed to take any pictures of the displays.
② You can re-enter as many times as you like on the same day.
③ Audio guides in four different languages are available.
④ The museum shop on the Upper Level sells history-related books.
⑤ The restaurant is open until the museum closes.
⑥ You can rent a wheelchair at any floor.

- (3) 次の英文中の空所 (イ) に入る最も適切な単語を下記から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。 14

Suppose Greg is 20 years old and Alex is 23, and their birthdays are the same. You know that Alex is 3 years older than Greg. When Greg was 12, Alex was 15. When Greg is 35, Alex will be 38. No matter what Greg's age is, Alex's age will always 3 years more, right? In the language of algebra, we say that Greg's age and Alex's age are variables and their age difference is a constant. The ages change but the 3 years between them always stays the same. Since Greg's age and Alex's age will always differ by 3 years, 3 is the (イ).

- ① most ② matter ③ constant ④ variable

- (4) 次の英文中の空所 (ウ) と (エ) に入る組み合わせとして、最も適切なものを下記から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。 15

Suppose we need to multiply 2 nine times. We could write this as $2 \times 2 \times 2$. This is so long that it can be hard to keep track of all those 2s, so we use exponents. We write $2 \times 2 \times 2$ as 2^3 and $2 \times 2 \times 2$ as 2^9 . In expression such as 2^3 , the 2 is called the base and the 3 is called the exponent. The (ウ) tells us how many times we need to multiply the (エ).

(ウ) (エ)

- ① base exponent
② exponent base
③ three nine
④ two three

(5) 次の英文中の空所 (オ) と (カ) に入る組み合わせとして、最も適切なものを下記から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。 16

See Figure 2 below.

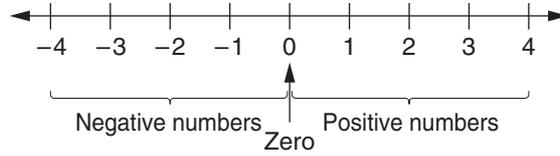


Figure 2 The number line shows the location of positive and negative numbers.

The arrows on the ends of the number line indicate that the numbers keep going forever. There is no biggest positive number, and there is no smallest negative number. Is zero a positive or a negative number? Numbers larger than zero are positive, and numbers smaller than zero are negative. Zero is (オ) positive (カ) negative.

(オ) (カ)

- ① either or
- ② not but
- ③ neither nor
- ④ both and

IV 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 50)

The most important psychological event of this century is the discovery of the “self-image.” Whether we realize it or not, each of us carries about with us a mental blueprint or picture of ourselves. It may be vague and ill-defined to our attention. In fact, it may not be consciously recognizable at all. But it is there for sure. This self-image is our own conception of the “sort of person I am.” It has been built up from our own beliefs about ourselves and most of these beliefs about ourselves have unconsciously been formed from our past experiences, our successes and failures, our victories and defeats, and the way other people have reacted to us, especially in early childhood. From all these we mentally construct a picture of a self. Once an idea or belief about ourselves goes into this picture, it becomes our reality. We do not question its validity, but proceed to act upon it just as if it were true. This self-image is a golden key to living a better life because of the following two important findings:

One is that all your actions, feelings, ²⁾behavior — even your abilities — are always consistent with this self-image. In short, you will “act like” the sort of person you conceive yourself to be. Not only this, but you also literally cannot act (ア), in spite of all your conscious efforts or will power. The man who conceives himself to be a “failure-type” person will find some way to fail, even if golden opportunity is there for him. The person who conceives himself to be a victim of inequality, one “who was meant to suffer,” will always find circumstances to justify his opinions. The self-image is a base, or a foundation upon which your entire personality, your behavior, and even your circumstances are built. Because of this our experiences seem to verify and strengthen our self-images and a good or bad cycle, as the case may be, is set up. For example, a schoolboy who sees himself as weak in mathematics will invariably find that his report card verifies it. He then has proof. A young girl who has an image of herself as the sort of person nobody likes will find indeed that she is avoided at the school dance. She literally invites rejection. Her gloomy expression, her shy manner, her over-anxiousness to please, or perhaps her unconscious hostility towards those she anticipates will insult her — all act to drive away those whom she would attract.

The other is that the self-image can be changed. Numerous case histories have shown that one is never too young nor too old to change one’s self-image and then start to live a new life. One of the reasons it has seemed so difficult for a person to change his habits, his personality, or his way of life, has been that nearly all efforts have been directed to the outer side of the self, rather than to the center. A number of people have said something like “If you are talking about ‘positive thinking,’ I’ve tried that before, and it just doesn’t work for me.” However, these individuals have ⁵⁾

employed “positive thinking,” or attempted to employ it, either upon particular external circumstances, or upon some particular habit or character defect (“I will get that job.” “I will be more relaxed in the future.” “This business venture will turn out right for me.” etc.) But they had never thought to change their thinking of the “self” which was the basis to accomplish these things. “Positive thinking” cannot be used effectively to the same self-image. In fact, it is not possible to think about a particular situation to accomplish, as (イ) as you hold a negative concept of self. And, numerous experiments have shown that once the concept of self is changed, other things consistent with the new concept of self are accomplished easily and without strain. One of the earliest and most convincing experiments along this line was conducted by the late Prescott Lecky, one of the pioneers in self-image psychology. He theorized that if a student had trouble learning a certain subject, it could be because (from the student’s point of view) it would be inconsistent for him to learn it. Lecky believed, however, that if you could change the student’s self-conception, which underlies this viewpoint, his attitude toward the subject would change accordingly. If the student could be led to change his self-definition, his learning ability should also change. This proved to be the case. One student who misspelled 55 words out of a hundred and failed so many subjects that he lost credit for a year, made a general average of 91 the next year and became one of the best spellers in school.

(Source: adapted from “The Self Image: Your Key to a Better Life” from *PSYCHO-CYBERNETICS DELUXE EDITION: THE ORIGINAL TEXT OF THE CLASSIC GUIDE TO A NEW LIFE* by Maxwell Maltz, MD, FICS, copyright © 1960 by Psycho-Cybernetics Foundation. Used by permission of TarcherPerigee, an imprint of the Penguin Publishing Group, a division of Penguin Random House LLC . All rights reserved.)

(1) 下線部 1) vague の最も強く発音する部分と同じ音を含む語を次の中から 1 つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- ① art ② lack ③ many ④ take

(2) 下線部 2) the following two important findings が示すものとして最も適切なものを次の中から 2 つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。ただし、解答の順序は問わない。

- ① 誰も自分が持つ「自己イメージ」にはっきりと気づいていないこと。
 ② 行動や感情、ふるまいのみならず能力さえも自己イメージと合っていること。
 ③ 失敗する人はいつも自分を正当化する言い訳を探していること。
 ④ 自己イメージは変えることができるということ。
 ⑤ 個性は一種の思考体系であるということ。
 ⑥ 自己イメージを変えれば必ず学力が向上すること。

(3) 空所 (ア) に入る語句として最も適切なものを次の中から 1 つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- ① at all ② either ③ otherwise ④ anyway

(4) 下線部3) **proof** と文脈を変えずに置き換えることのできる語として最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。 21

- ① **belief** ② **confidence** ③ **evidence** ④ **reason**

(5) 下線部4) の文の和訳として最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。 22

- ① 人にとって自分の習慣や個性や生き方を変えることがこれまで非常に難しく思えた理由の1つは、ほとんど全ての努力が自己の中心よりもむしろ外面に向けられてきたことである。
- ② それがつ理由の1つは、人にとって自分の習慣や個性や生き方を変えることが非常に難しく思えたことであり、ほとんど全ての努力が自己の中心よりもむしろ外面に向けられてきたことである。
- ③ それがとても難しく思われてきた理由の1つは、人にとって自分の習慣や個性や生き方を変えることがほとんど全て自己の外面に向けられてきた努力であり、中心に向けられたものでなかったことである。
- ④ その理由の1つは、それが人にとってあまりにも難しく自分の習慣や個性や生き方を変えることができないので、ほとんど全ての努力を自己の中心よりも外面に向けてきたことである。

(6) 下線部5) の意味と最も近いものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

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- ① **it is not effective for me**
② **it is not hard for me**
③ **it is not possible for me**
④ **it is not my business**

(7) 空所 (イ) に入る語として最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。 24

- ① **far** ② **long** ③ **much** ④ **soon**

(8) 下線部6) の意味と最も近いものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

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- ① その科目を学ぶことが自分の性に合わないと感じているかもしれない
② その科目を継続して学ぶことが難しいと感じているかもしれない
③ その科目を学ぶことが自分にとって不都合だと感じているかもしれない
④ その科目を学ぶのに必要な構成要素が不十分だと感じているかもしれない

(9) 本文の中で述べられていることとして最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

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- ① 自己イメージは、失敗や成功、屈辱や勝利感などの私たちの過去の経験から意識的に作られる。
- ② 私たちは自分が抱く自己イメージの妥当性に疑問を抱くことなく、まるでそれが真実であるがごとく、それに従って行動するようになる。
- ③ 自己イメージを変えることによって、過去のトラウマや心の傷を完全に消し去ることができる。
- ④ 自己イメージを変えるには適齢期があり、あまり若すぎたり歳をとりすぎたりしてからは変えることが出来ない。

V 本音と建前に関する次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 20)

Honne and *tatemae* are two important terms for understanding Japanese behavior. We could define *honne* as the wishes, opinions, and true feelings every individual has, whereas *tatemae* refers to social obligations and the opinions that have been adapted or adjusted to society's.

Tatemae is evident when words and true intentions do not fully coincide. What is expressed orally by the individual is *tatemae*, and (① he ② thinks ③ when ④ is ⑤ what ⑥ really) ¹⁾ *honne*. This may be a fact of life in every country around the world, and if we wanted to settle for a crude translation, we call it something like a lie. This has

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 meanings in Western countries, but in Japan expressing *tatemae* occurs on a daily basis, and it doesn't have a rude meaning; far from it, knowing how to express *tatemae* and *honne* at the right time is considered a virtue.

From the Western point of view, (① the ② may ③ lie ④ be ⑤ concealing ⑥ truth) ²⁾ looked on with disfavor. In Japan, however, preserving harmony is more important, and that's why true thoughts (*honne*) are not usually expressed in a straightforward way (① for ② curing ③ people's ④ hurting ⑤ of ⑥ fear) ³⁾ feelings. We could say *tatemae* serves as something like motor oil in human relationships. It is also used in business, where established conventions have to be followed.

(Source: *A Geek in Japan: Discovering the Land of Manga, Anime, Zen, and the Tea Ceremony* by Héctor García. Reproduced with permission of the author.)

(1) 下線部 1) ~ 3) を文脈に合うように並べ替える際、 unnecessary 語句が 1 つ含まれている。

その語句をそれぞれ 1 つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

下線部 1)

27

下線部 2)

28

下線部 3)

29

(2) 文中の空所

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 に入る語として最も適切なものを 1 つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

① active

② communicative

③ effective

④ negative