

平成26年度入学試験問題（前期日程）

英 語

注 意 事 項

1. 受験番号を解答用紙の所定の欄（2か所）に記入すること。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄に記入すること。
3. 解答時間は、100分である。

1 次の文章を読んで、以下の各問に答えなさい。(30点)

Show up an hour late in Brazil, and no one cares. But keep someone in New York City waiting for five or ten minutes, and they might get really angry at you. The way members of a culture understand and use time reflects what is important in their society and even how they understand the world. Social scientists have recorded wide differences in the pace of life in various countries and in how societies view time. It is difficult to tell the difference between time and space in some cultures: the Australian Aborigines' concept of "Dreamtime" includes not only a story about how the world started but also a method for finding their way around the countryside. However, certain views of time, such as the idea that it is acceptable^(A) for a more powerful person to keep someone of lower status waiting, cut across cultural differences and seem to be found everywhere.

The study of time and society can be divided into the practical and the cosmological. On the practical side, author Edward T. Hall, Jr. wrote that the rules of social time make up a "silent language" for a given culture. The rules might not always be obvious, he stated, but "they exist in the air. . . . They are either familiar and comfortable or unfamiliar and wrong."

He described how various understandings of time can lead to problems between people from different cultures. "A diplomat who has been kept waiting for more than half an hour by a foreign visitor needs to understand that if his visitor doesn't apologize this is not necessarily an insult," Hall wrote. "The time system in the foreign country may be composed of different basic units, so the visitor is not as late as he may appear to us. You must know the time system of the country to know at what point a person should say sorry. . . . Different cultures simply place different values on time units."

Most cultures around the world now have watches and calendars, uniting the majority of the planet in the same general rhythm of time. But that doesn't mean we all perceive time in the same way. "One of the good things about studying time is that it's a wonderful way to^(B) understand culture," says Hall. "You get answers on what cultures value and believe in. You get a really good idea of what's important to people."

Hall has conducted studies in 31 countries. In *A Geography of Time*, published in 1997, Hall describes how he ranked the countries by using three measures: walking speed on city sidewalks, how quickly clerks at a store could help customers, and how accurate public clocks were. Based on these measures, he concluded that the five fastest-paced countries were Switzerland, Ireland, Germany, Japan and Italy; the five slowest were Syria, El Salvador, Brazil, Indonesia and Mexico. The United States, at 16th, ranked near the middle.

Professor Kevin Smith has examined people's understanding of time on the island of Trinidad. Smith's 1999 book, *Any Time Is Trinidad Time*, refers to a commonly used phrase to excuse lateness. In that country, Smith observes, "if you have a meeting at 6:00 in the evening, people show up at 6:45 or 7:00 and say, 'Any time is Trinidad time.'" When it comes to business, however, that loose approach to time works only for people with power. A superior worker can show up late and say "Any time is Trinidad time," but junior workers are expected to be on time. For them, the saying goes, "Time is time." Smith adds that the tie ^(C) between power and waiting time is true for many other cultures as well.

Smith also investigated how Trinidadians value time by exploring how closely their society links time and money. He asked rural residents and found that farmers who tell time by natural events, such as sunrise, did not recognize the phrases "time is money," "budget your time" or "time management," even though they had TV and were familiar with Western popular culture. But tailors in the same areas were aware of such ideas. Smith concluded that wage work altered the tailors' views of time. "The ideas of associating time with money are not found globally," he says, "but are attached to your job and the people you work with."

How people manage time on a day-to-day basis often has nothing to do with how they think of time as a cultural idea. "There are often differences between how a culture views myths about time and how they think about time in their daily lives," Smith says. "We don't think of scientific theories of time as we go about our daily lives."

In some cultures, there is not a clear difference between the past, present and future. Australian Aborigines, for instance, believe that after the first people were created, they "sang" the world into being. They named each landscape feature and living thing, and this brought them into existence. Even today, Aborigines believe that something does not exist unless an Aborigine "sings" it.

Author Salim Abboud has written about time and Muslim cultures. Muslims "always carry the past with them," claims Abboud. "For Muslims, time includes the past, present and future, all at the same time. The past is ever present." Muslims seek to honor the good old days of the Prophet Muhammad's life. "They have a particular vision of the past. All they are doing is trying to bring back that past."

Abboud argues that the West has forced its ideas about time on other cultures by spreading the belief that life should become better as time passes: "If you control people's understanding of time, you also control the future. If you think of time as an arrow, of course you think of the future as progress, going in one direction. But different people may desire different futures."

Adapted from Ezzell, C. (2002). *Scientific American*, 287 (3), 56-57.

問 1 下線部(A)の However, certain views of time, such as the idea that it is acceptable for a more powerful person to keep someone of lower status waiting, cut across cultural differences and seem to be found everywhere. を日本語に訳しなさい。(5点)

問 2 下線部(B)の it's a wonderful way to understand culture の根拠を Hall はどのように考えているか、日本語で説明しなさい。(4点)

問 3 下線部(C)の For them, the saying goes, "Time is time." とはどのような意味か、日本語で説明しなさい。(4点)

問 4 次の(a)~(g)について、本文の内容と一致する場合にはT、一致しない場合にはFを記入しなさい。なお、○や×で答えた場合は不正解となります。(14点)

- (a) オーストラリアに住むアボリジニの「ドリームタイム」という概念には、時間の要素だけでなく、空間という要素も含まれている。
- (b) ホールによれば、外交官が現地の訪問者の遅刻により半時間以上も待たされ、そのことについて謝罪がなければ、その外交官は侮辱されていることになる。
- (c) 時間に関する社会的規範は、はっきりと定められている訳ではないが、「沈黙の言語」の一部を成し、暗黙の内に人々に共有されている。
- (d) ケビン・スミスの行った調査において明らかになった事は、トリニダードの人々は時間にルーズで、常に約束の時間に遅れて来るという事であった。
- (e) オーストラリア先住民の文化では、目に見えるものすべてについて歌を歌うという習慣があり、歌で扱われて始めてその存在が認められることになる。
- (f) イスラム教徒にとって、過去、現在、未来のうち、過去はとりわけ重要で、彼らは過去を現在に再現することに強い意義を見出している。
- (g) 世界中で西側諸国の時間の概念が共有され、同一方向に向かって文明が進めば、人間は未来においてより望ましい人生を送ることができる。

問 5 本文のタイトルとして最も適切なものを次の(a)~(d)の中から一つ選び、その記号を記入しなさい。(3点)

- (a) Social Rules of Time
- (b) Life and Time in Society
- (c) Time in Different Cultures
- (d) Aborigines' Dream and Time

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次の文章を読んで、英語による各問に対し最も適切な答えを a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を記入しなさい。(30 点)

Attend to Your Parents

If you're a grown-up with parents, you may think it's a little bit of a problem to have to take time out of your busy life to go see them or have them over. You may get tired of their hints that they don't get enough attention. You may even have to listen to endless complaints or demands, not to mention those questions about how you raise your kids.

Do you think you've got it tough? Some of your contemporaries in China would gladly trade places with you.
(A)

That's because in the nation with the world's largest population, attending to the needs of your elderly parents is no longer entirely your decision. It's a legal obligation. The government has made a law requiring that children visit their parents and that their employers give the children time off to do so. And if you fail to visit your parents at home, you might be forced to visit them in court.

Chinese culture has long placed a heavy emphasis on respect and care for parents. "While father and mother are alive," said the ancient philosopher Confucius, "a good son does not wander far from his parents." But in China's fast-paced modern economy, many sons and daughters take jobs far from where they were raised, and see their parents only rarely.

Senior citizens are not happy about that trend. "I know the person who drafted this provision, and the first thing I told him was that it was a really nice move," Nini Wong of the Senior Citizen Society of China said.

Americans who have not reached middle age may consider such remedies as being ridiculous. What they may not have considered is that today's senior citizens are the baby boomers, who have long enjoyed the power that goes with numbers. Baby boomers are used to getting their way, and they are not about to give that up just because they've gotten older.
(B)

Could you expect any less from them? Absolutely not! The baby boomer generation pushed soft romantic melodies aside and replaced them with loud rock music from bands like the Beatles and the Rolling Stones. They protested against the Vietnam War and ended the military draft. They got the voting age changed from 21 to 18. They got the legal age for drinking alcohol lowered for them — and then raised it for their kids.

They think the world revolves around them because for two-thirds of a century, it has. In retirement, there will not only be more seniors than ever before but these baby boomers will have even more time to spend arranging the world to their satisfaction.
(C)

The generations that follow them have long worried about paying to keep social and medical benefits at the level these seniors have been led to expect. But these baby boomers will not be completely satisfied with mere money. They will expect time for visits with the children — and the grandchildren. They will expect company for Sunday dinners, summer trips, and birthday and holiday celebrations — you can guess.

What if they don't get what they want? Well, the Chinese have devised one option. And if we know anything about our representatives in government, it's that they have no desire to take on a bunch of old folks with a habit of voting on Election Day.

A couple of decades back, seniors who wanted to protect their retirement benefits earned the nickname "greedy geezers*." Greedy? Kids, this generation of seniors are going to shock the world.

Adapted from *Chicago Tribune* (2013). Retrieved from <http://articles.chicagotribune.com>

*geezer 風変わりな老人

問 1 The author states, "Some of your contemporaries in China would gladly trade places with you." What does this statement imply? (下線部(A)参照)

- a Senior citizens in America have more power and influence than those in China.
- b Chinese culture is beginning to influence American values.
- c The elderly in America complain less than those in China.
- d The situation in America is better for people with elderly parents.

問 2 The author states that baby boomers "have long enjoyed the power that goes with numbers." What is the meaning of "numbers" in this sentence? (下線部(B)参照)

- a influence
- b population
- c century
- d money

問 3 The author states that baby boomers "think the world revolves around them." What does this statement imply? (下線部(C)参照)

- a Baby boomers are a global concern.
- b Baby boomers are concerned about global issues.
- c Baby boomers are international.
- d Baby boomers are selfish.

問 4 Why was a law made to require children to visit their elderly parents in China?

- a There is a legal obligation to visit their elderly parents.
- b Attending to the needs of elderly parents is no longer the children's decision.
- c Children have been visiting their parents less often.
- d The drafted provision was supported by their employers.

問 5 According to the article, how does Confucius view the obligations of children to their parents?

- a Children should pursue economic success in different fields.
- b Children should live close to home and take care of their parents.
- c Children should work in the same career field as their parents.
- d Children should show their independence from their parents.

問 6 According to the article, which of the following is **NOT** true about the baby boomer generation?

- a They enjoyed soft romantic melodies.
- b They protested against the Vietnam War.
- c They changed laws about alcohol.
- d They lowered the age when people can vote.

問 7 Which of the following is **NOT** discussed in the reading?

- a Older people have a lot of power as voters.
- b Chinese culture values respect and care for one's parents.
- c Senior citizens want to see their families more often.
- d Baby boomers have made a law to spend time with their parents.

問 8 Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as something that baby boomers will expect in retirement?

- a Sunday business dinners
- b social and medical benefits
- c visits with their family
- d birthday parties

問 9 According to the article, which of the following best explains why baby boomers often get what they want?

- a Senior citizens have special legal obligations.
- b Senior citizens tend to vote in greater numbers.
- c The population of baby boomers is increasing.
- d Baby boomers always expect their children to visit them.

問10 Which of the following best describes the author's purpose for writing about this Chinese law?

- a The author wants to show that there are cultural differences between China and America.
- b The author wants to suggest that the law is effective.
- c The author wants to suggest that a similar law might be made in America.
- d The author wants to show that the law is silly.

3

次の英文を読んで以下の各問に答えなさい。(10点)

Mr. Smith : David, I'm glad that you could stop by to see me. I just read your e-mail, and I understand your concerns about college and finding a job.

David : Thanks, Mr. Smith. You've been such a great guidance counselor. Since I'm graduating next year, I really appreciate your help. I also need some advice about a good college major.

Mr. Smith : I read your student records earlier, but I'd like to know about your goals for the

David ^(a)_____ : Well, I'd like to work for a big company and be successful.

Mr. Smith : Okay, that's a start. Could ^(A)_____ ?

David : I'm not sure, but I'd like to find a job where I can use the Spanish I've been studying in high school.

Mr. Smith : David, as you know, the job market is quite competitive here. Would you be willing to work elsewhere? Would you be willing to work in another country?

David : That would be great. Oh, I almost forgot to ask. ^(B)What _____ ?

Mr. Smith : How about economics, tourism, or business administration? A degree in international finance might also be something to ^(b)_____.

David : International finance? That sounds hard. Do you think I can ^(c)_____ the classes?

Mr. Smith : You have very good grades, David. I'm sure you'll have no problems if you ^(d)_____ on your studies.

David : Well, thanks a lot for your advice. I'll check on the Internet tonight and try to find some more information about everything.

Mr. Smith : Please let me know if you find anything interesting, or if you have any other questions.

問 1 下線部(a)~(d)に適切な語句(1語または2語)を入れなさい。(1点×4)

問 2 下線部(A)及び(B)の文頭の語に続けて疑問文を完成させなさい。(3点×2)

4 次の問いに答えなさい。(30点)

「大学入学後は親と同居すべきではない」という意見がありますが、それについてあなたは賛成ですか、それとも反対ですか。あなたの立場を明確にし、その理由を150語程度の英語でまとめなさい。なお、文法やスペリングも採点の対象となります。