

1限

英語

— 2月7日 —

解答はすべて解答用紙に記入して提出しなさい。

1

次の英文を読み、問1～問3、問6、問8～問11は問い合わせに答え、問4、問5、問7は文を完成させなさい。答えは最も適切なものを、それぞれA～Eの中から一つ選びなさい。問12は指示に従ってTかFを選びなさい。

The native people of the Pacific Northwest region of North America, known in Canada as First Nations people, have held a special feast for millennia called the potlatch. Although the exact origin of the practice is unknown, the term is thought to be derived from a word used by the Nuu-chah-nulth people, who live on Vancouver Island, Canada. They call their event *palač*, which means “to give away.” It has served and continues to serve as a link between various First Nations people and their histories and is used to celebrate milestones such as births, adoptions, weddings, deaths, and other rite-of-passage events. Sadly, for over 60 years, the potlatch was banned by the Canadian government, but this did not stop it from being held in secret during that time.

The potlatch was not only a feast but also the primary economic system of coastal First Nations people before European contact in the 18th century. It redistributed a tribe’s wealth and helped participants maintain social status, privilege, and kinship; sometimes items were even destroyed so as to show how wealthy and powerful the chief was. A main function of the potlatch was to provide an opportunity for chiefs to pass along a family’s rights, privileges, and inheritances to their children and other family members. Other intangible gifts included the right to perform specific dances, songs, and stories, and to display family animal crest designs. Ownership of and access to places such as fishing holes, berry patches, hunting grounds, and beaches were also handed down. After European contact, beginning in the 1700s, trade goods, including metal tools, European jewelry, and cash also became common gifts.

The potlatch was initially neither well-understood nor respected by those who were not First Nations people. In the 19th century, anthropologists studying the various First Nations groups publicly described the practice as wasteful. Furthermore, many missionaries criticized it because it did not align with their Judeo-Christian values and they sought to get rid of the practice. When attending potlatches, Franz Boas (1858-1942), the “father of American anthropology,” is reported to have praised them for their wondrous theatrical aspects, including the chiefs’ speeches, the lavish feasting, and the beautifully-costumed dancers. In contrast, in his scholarly work, he presented an unflattering view, echoing those of other anthropologists. According to his writing, the emphasis on the giving of gifts to attain status and demonstrate wealth was merely an attempt to increase personal status and had no value to the First Nations community as a whole.

From 1885 to 1951, the Canadian government banned the potlatch as part of an effort to control First Nations people and force them to assimilate into the dominant white Canadian culture. At the risk of being arrested and having their belongings seized by the government, they continued to hold potlatches. A particularly famous one was held on Christmas Day in 1921 by Chief Dan Cranmer of the Kwakwaka’wakw people, which at least 300 guests attended. Despite the potlatch being held in secret, over 40 indigenous people were arrested, and 750 potlatch items were appropriated by the government and sent to museums. Eventually, in 1951, the ban on the potlatch was lifted, largely due to the difficulties of enforcing it and evolving public attitudes.

Although many potlatch items that were taken have yet to be returned to their rightful owners, First Nations groups are still working with the government to have them restored. The items taken by the Canadian government

have mostly been returned except for a few that are on loan to museums. However, many other cultural artifacts stolen by anthropologists, explorers, and opportunists are still unaccounted for. These items may have been sold to museums or private collectors, and it may be years before they are restored to their owners.

The potlatch has evolved since 1951 and is still very much a living practice. The ceremonies are shorter, and the gifts now include items such as electronics and name-brand clothing. In fact, recent technologies have even made online attendance possible. This guarantees that the dancing, singing, and storytelling continue to keep the traditions of the First Nations people intact even if participants cannot attend in person.

問1 According to the first paragraph, which statement is true about potlatches?

- ア. They are rare feasts held by the Canadian government.
- イ. They continue to involve more than giving and receiving gifts.
- ウ. They are no longer organized by First Nations people.
- エ. They originate from events held by the Nuu-chah-nulth people.

問2 According to the second paragraph, which of the following was NOT a purpose of potlatches?

- ア. to grant participants access to food sources
- イ. to establish contact with European traders
- ウ. to transfer a tribe's wealth and property rights
- エ. to help clarify people's positions in society

問3 According to the third paragraph, which statement is true about the potlatch in the 19th century?

- ア. Many anthropologists regarded it in a negative light.
- イ. Many missionaries believed it matched their Christian morals.
- ウ. It was felt to have no value by First Nations people.
- エ. Its practice was promoted by many Christian missionaries.

問4 The third paragraph suggests that Boas _____.

- ア. thought that potlatches were held mainly to celebrate art and culture
- イ. wrote a number of papers that outlined the benefits of potlatches
- ウ. witnessed some potlatches for himself
- エ. had no interest in attending potlatches

問5 In the fourth paragraph, assimilate is closest in meaning to _____.
(A)

- ア. escalate
- イ. integrate
- ウ. migrate
- エ. radiate

問6 Which statement best summarizes the content of the fourth paragraph?

- ア. Potlatches became illegal, but First Nations people continued holding them secretly.
- イ. A change in the public's outlook on potlatches was one reason for changing the law.
- ウ. The Canadian government took some of the possessions of First Nations people.
- エ. Cranmer's Christmas Day potlatch had about 300 First Nations people in attendance.

問7 In the fifth paragraph, rightful is closest in meaning to _____.

(B)
ア. proper イ. geographic ウ. expected エ. momentary

問8 According to the fifth paragraph, which statement is true about the items that were taken from the potlatches?

- ア. Most of them have remained the property of the Canadian government.
- イ. None of their locations is known to First Nations people.
- ウ. The government of Canada plans to sell all of them to museums.
- エ. It is impossible to say when the remaining ones will be given back.

問9 According to the final paragraph, which statement is NOT true?

- ア. Since 1951, potlatches have remained illegal in Canada.
- イ. The potlatch tradition continues with First Nations people.
- ウ. Present-day potlatches allow people to participate virtually.
- エ. The modern potlatch includes the practice of giving material gifts.

問10 Which of following statements would the writer most likely agree with?

- ア. Potlatch items that were taken should be sold.
- イ. Banning potlatches was an unfortunate federal policy.
- ウ. Using the Internet for potlatches is inappropriate.
- エ. Potlatches fail to contribute to First Nations culture.

問11 Which would be the best title for the passage?

ア. Traditional Gift-giving in Potlatches	イ. Historical Feasts in North America
ウ. Indigenous People of North America	エ. The Long-lasting Legacy of the Potlatch

問12 According to the passage, mark "T" if the statement is true and mark "F" if the statement is false.

1. Potlatches were first held only a hundred years prior to European contact.
2. Potlatches are an important way to celebrate key events and times in First Nations peoples' lives.
3. Stories and songs have remained as elements of the modern potlatch.
4. The tradition of the potlatch was banned by the Canadian government for over a century.

2

次の1～10の英文の空所に入る最も適切な語(句)を、それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

1. I suggested () afternoon tea at the hotel where we'd first met over 30 years before.
 ア. had イ. to having ウ. having エ. have had
2. You'll make a mistake when putting those new shelves together if you don't follow the instructions ().
 ア. carefully イ. care ウ. careful エ. caring
3. () arrived at the airport than there was an announcement that our flight had been canceled.
 ア. We sooner no had イ. No sooner had we ウ. Sooner had we no エ. Had no sooner we
4. We have to give up on our trip to Kyoto this weekend if it () on Friday.
 ア. had snowed イ. will snow ウ. will have snowed エ. snows
5. My boss is being transferred to our office in New York, so he's been busy () out of his office.
 ア. moving イ. move ウ. moves エ. moved
6. It is high time corporations () a more important role in saving the environment.
 ア. will play イ. have played ウ. playing エ. played
7. Tom couldn't master the concepts Professor Holman was presenting, and () could Paul.
 ア. so イ. either ウ. neither エ. nor
8. Kate finished the race first, followed closely by several ().
 ア. others イ. the others ウ. other エ. the other
9. Emily's weeks of preparation and study resulted () her passing the state elementary school teacher certification test.
 ア. on イ. in ウ. to エ. at
10. He's a literature major, so he has to carry at least () I do every day.
 ア. books three times as many as イ. books as three times many as
 ウ. three times books as many as エ. three times as many books as

3

次の1～10の英文を読み、下線部の意味に最も近い語(句)を、それぞれA～Eの中から一つ選びなさい。

1. Asking employees to take psychological tests intrudes on their privacy.
ア. increases イ. interferes with ウ. invests in エ. includes
2. We are looking for a candidate who is self-assured but is able to listen to and learn from feedback.
ア. unemployed イ. confident ウ. talkative エ. hardworking
3. Please take note of the fact that the next meeting has been provisionally scheduled for March 1st.
ア. tentatively イ. fortunately ウ. recently エ. obviously
4. I thought my father would complain when I got back home after curfew, but he restrained himself.
ア. controlled イ. believed ウ. announced エ. scolded
5. I noticed an inconsistency in the president's speech that the other reporters didn't seem to catch.
ア. a contradiction イ. a pause ウ. a highlight エ. a joke
6. There were some 500 people at the rally last night, according to an article I saw this morning.
ア. absolutely イ. actually ウ. apparently エ. approximately
7. Before we can achieve our goals, we will likely need to endure some hardships.
ア. describe イ. survive ウ. neglect エ. cause
8. One factor is the amount of rubbish generated from the overwrapping done at department stores.
ア. carbon イ. pollution ウ. trash エ. dust
9. In any event, we need to finish preparing this report before Ms. Tyler gets back from London.
ア. Anywhere イ. Anytime ウ. Anyway エ. Anybody
10. Our school should do a better job of fostering our students' critical thinking skills.
ア. developing イ. measuring ウ. adopting エ. observing

4

次の2つの会話文を読み、1～3、5、6、8は意味・内容に合うように文を完成させ、4、7は問い合わせに答えなさい。答えは最も適切なものを、それぞれA～Eの中から一つ選びなさい。

Karen: Hello, Susan! I was stuck in traffic and only just got here. Are they out yet?

Susan: Not yet. I pulled up a few minutes ago and saw them on the field playing soccer, and they just went inside to change and collect their stuff. Shouldn't be too long.

Karen: It's been a while since I saw you. You've changed your hair. It looks great!

Susan: Thanks, Karen. Yeah, I've been swamped with my new art studio. I've had so much to do that my husband's been picking Josh up. I got these highlights done last week. I must say, I love your outfit.

Karen: This old thing? I've had it for a few months and worn it several times. You've just never seen it. How is Josh, by the way? I hear that he started piano lessons. That must be exciting. Hannah's piano lessons are finally paying off. She has her first solo recital in a couple of weeks. She's so talented.

Susan: She started young, right?

Karen: About four years ago. At first, she wasn't really interested in it, so I just had to push her. Now, she's always at it. Between that, Japanese lessons, and swimming classes, we keep her pretty busy, but she loves it. I'll admit, I wish my husband were more involved. Between all that and attending the PTA meetings, it's a bit exhausting. But it's what a mother should do, don't you think?

Susan: You could cut out a few of Hannah's activities. Brian and I talked about limiting them for Josh, so he and his friends can play together more. I'm sure Hannah would appreciate more time with her friends.

Karen: Oh, no, we couldn't do that. I just need to make the time. Mr. Hansen told me last week that he's going to recommend Hannah for the speech contest. He said that she's so outgoing and smart that she'll do an amazing job in it. I'm supposed to talk to him about that today.

Susan: Mr. Hansen also said something similar to me about Josh.

Karen: But Hannah is special, you know. She just has so many interests for an eight-year-old. By the way, thanks for liking the photos I posted on my social media the other day. Your support means the world to me. You're so kind!

Susan: Your photos come up on my feed all the time. Oh! Look! Here come the kids. I should be getting Josh home. See you later, okay?

Karen: Of course. See you later.

1. When Susan says 'swamped,' she most likely means _____.

- ア. busy
- イ. familiar
- ウ. careful
- エ. angry

2. According to the dialogue, it can be inferred that the two women _____.

- ア. have similar views about their children's activities
- イ. have their own social media accounts
- ウ. have not thought about the upcoming speech contest
- エ. have not spoken to Mr. Hansen before

3. According to the dialogue, Karen _____.

- ア. does not really care for Susan's new hairstyle
- イ. is going to enroll Hannah in piano classes soon
- ウ. would rather not share her photos with Susan
- エ. feels that it is her job to do a lot for Hannah

4. According to the dialogue, which statement is NOT true about Susan?

- ア. Her son Josh is learning to play the piano.
- イ. She arrived after Karen to pick Josh up.
- ウ. Her husband sometimes collects Josh from school.
- エ. She wants Josh to focus more on his friends.

Martin: Hi Raoul. This is Martin, the building superintendent.

Raoul: Oh, how have you been?

Martin: Oh yeah, great. Listen, I'm sorry to call you about this, but I had a complaint yesterday about noise coming from your apartment.

Raoul: Really? I mean, we had a couple of friends from out of town over last night for a birthday dinner, but it was all over before 10:00 p.m.

Martin: Right, it might have been that, then! The guy who made the complaint said he thought he heard someone singing on the balcony.

Raoul: Well, that must have been us singing "Happy Birthday" to the birthday boy, but I can assure you that no one was on the balcony, and the doors were shut. If you remember, it was a little chilly last night.

Martin: I see, yeah. Hey, I don't think it's a big deal. This particular neighbor makes quite a lot of complaints—way too many, if you ask me. He wasn't very upset, but he wanted me to follow up, so I said I would.

Raoul: Okay, I think I know who this is now: Mr. Perez. Our apartments share a common wall. Last year, he left a note on our door, claiming that the plants on our balcony blocked his sunlight! It was ridiculous. We rolled our eyes about it, but we moved the plants to the other side of the balcony to keep him happy.

Martin: Yeah, don't tell him I told you it was him, but this is not surprising behavior from him.

Raoul: Come to think of it, when we were updating our kitchen a year ago, we also had an angry call from Maria in the apartment below us. But we didn't hear anything more from her once the renovations were complete and the noise stopped.

Martin: Well, there were no other noise concerns from your other neighbors, so I wouldn't worry about it too much. Hey, by the way, my wife and I are thinking of renovating our kitchen this year. We haven't done anything to it since we moved in ten years ago. I was wondering if you would recommend the contractor who worked on yours. Rory McLean, wasn't it?

Raoul: That's right. His office is over on Lakefield Drive. He was so professional and let us know what he was doing at every step. The kitchen looks terrific. I would have no hesitation in recommending him. I'll send you a link to his website tonight.

5. According to the dialogue, Martin _____.

- ア. seems very concerned about the apartment noise
- イ. manages the problems of the apartment complex
- ウ. hosted a birthday party for his neighbor, Mr. Perez
- エ. renovated the kitchen in his apartment last year

6. When Raoul says "We rolled our eyes." he most likely means that they _____.

- ア. thought the request was unreasonable
- イ. tried to avoid direct eye contact with someone
- ウ. looked around
- エ. felt sorry

7. According to the dialogue, which statement is NOT true?

- ア. Raoul thinks Rory would be good at renovating Martin's kitchen.
- イ. Maria never complained about noise from Raoul's renovation.
- ウ. Maria lives in an apartment on the floor just below Raoul.
- エ. Raoul's balcony doors were closed on the night of the birthday dinner.

8. According to the dialogue, Rory McLean _____.

- ア. made a contract with Martin
- イ. lives next door to Mr. Perez
- ウ. did some work for Raoul last year
- エ. has also done Maria's renovation

5

次の問1～問3の英文を読み、話の流れに沿って意味が通るように並べ替えた場合、最も適切なものはどれか。それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

問1 1. On the other hand, an advertisement saying, "The world's best-selling car" makes a concrete claim that can be checked and, if proven false, would be illegal.

2. In advertising, "puffery" refers to the use of an unrealistic positive statement to promote a product or service.

3. To avoid breaking commercial laws, the statement must be so vague and extreme that no reasonable person would accept it as fact.

4. For example, the claim that "Our cars are the best in the world" is a matter of opinion that cannot be proven true or false.

ア. 2 → 1 → 3 → 4 イ. 2 → 3 → 1 → 4
 ウ. 2 → 1 → 4 → 3 エ. 2 → 3 → 4 → 1

問2 1. Despite this speed in terms of language learning, it has some drawbacks.

2. This makes it relatively easy to grasp, requiring only two days for many learners.

3. One example is the fact that Toki Pona speakers have only a limited number of words to express their ideas.

4. Created by linguist Sonja Lang in 2001, Toki Pona is a language with a vocabulary of only 137 words.

ア. 4 → 1 → 2 → 3 イ. 4 → 2 → 1 → 3
 ウ. 4 → 1 → 3 → 2 エ. 4 → 2 → 3 → 1

問3 1. Thus, although Sandwich may not have been the first to think of putting meat between slices of bread, it is his name that we still associate with this food today.

2. It is said that Montagu, who loved gaming, asked for thinly-sliced beef between pieces of toast so that he could eat easily while continuing to play at the card table.

3. The sandwich became popular around 1762 thanks to John Montagu, the 4th Earl of Sandwich, a prominent British statesman.

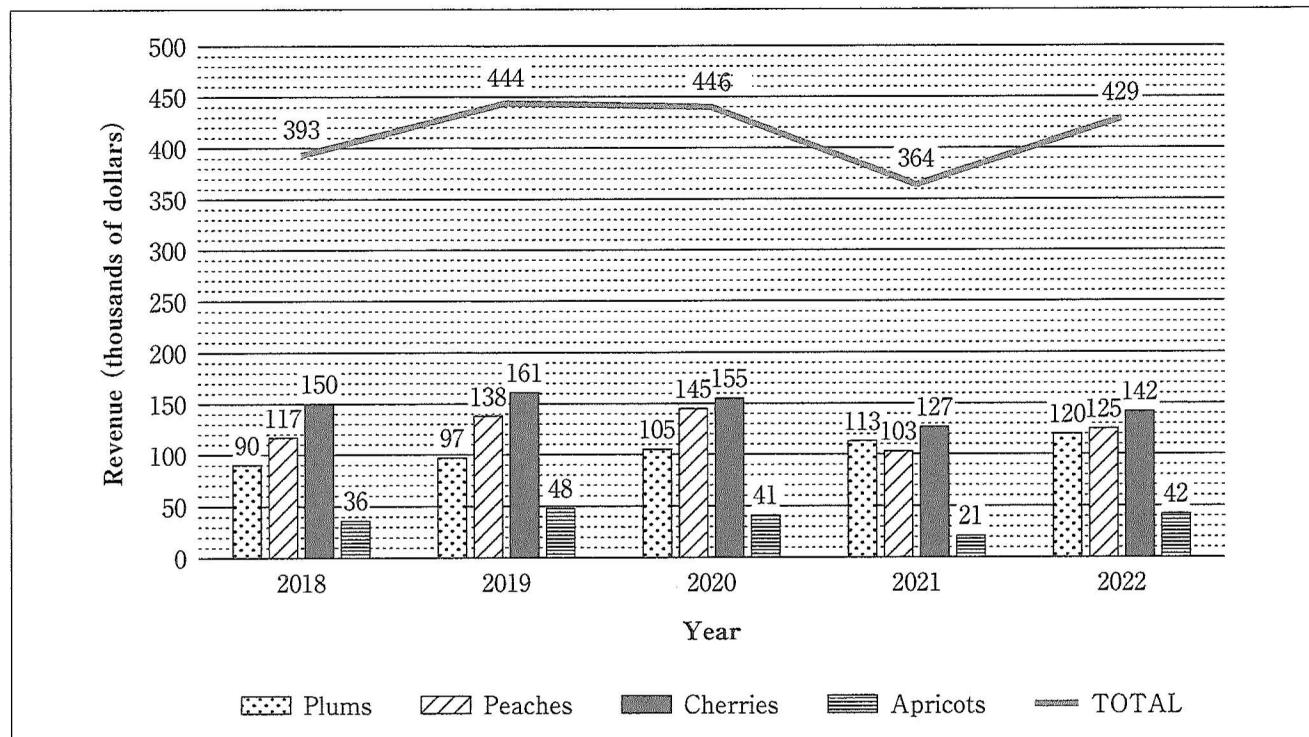
4. Other nobles began to do this, too, saying, "Give me the same as Sandwich," and the sandwich as we know it was born.

ア. 3 → 2 → 1 → 4 イ. 3 → 4 → 1 → 2
 ウ. 3 → 2 → 4 → 1 エ. 3 → 4 → 2 → 1

6

次のグラフを見て、英文の空所(1)~(4)に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれA~Eの中から一つ選びなさい。

Revenue from Stoney County Fruit Exports (2018-2022)



— 上記のグラフは架空のものです —

The above data released by the Department of Agriculture includes a line graph showing total revenue earned in Stoney County from exports of four types of fruit from 2018 to 2022, along with a bar graph showing the export income from each type. Combined income from all four types was at its (1) in 2021, in part because of disease affecting certain crops. Each year from 2019 to 2022, revenue from (2) was up from the previous year, perhaps due to the Department's ongoing international marketing campaign. In (3), favorable exchange rates also helped two fruits achieve their highest export earnings over the five-year period. In 2022, apricot revenues were (4) what they had been in 2021. The Department believes this was partly due to disruptions to apricot production abroad.

(1) ア. lowest	イ. second lowest	ウ. second highest	エ. highest
(2) ア. plums	イ. peaches	ウ. cherries	エ. apricots
(3) ア. 2018	イ. 2019	ウ. 2020	エ. 2021
(4) ア. a quarter of	イ. a half of	ウ. double	エ. triple

