

1.

(1)日本の衣服一般に私が興味を持ったのは、特に着物であるが、人類学の博士論文のため芸者を研究しながら、京都先斗町の芸者社会に入った 1975 年から 1976 年の頃であった。

(2)芸者は着物を着る専門家である。着物は芸者の仕事に邪魔にならないばかりか、その仕事の前提となるものでもある。

(3)着物は一度習得すれば、私が初めて着た時に眉をひそめたあのよそよそしい古参の芸者らの尊敬を得る技能でもあった。

2.

People wear such white surgeon-like masks to keep them from suffering hay fever. Since many cedar trees were planted in Japan, the pollen which is considered the main cause of hay fever is collected into cities in early spring. Therefore, many people who already suffer from hay fever or want to prevent it wear such masks. So you'll see many people wearing such masks especially in spring. It might be a good piece of advice if you remember, that when the Japanese people have a cold or want to prevent one people tend to wear such white masks too. Although some effective medicines have been produced, wearing such masks is regarded as one of the most effective ways to prevent suffering.

3.

設問 1.

(ア) (航空機仕様の列) (車掌)

(イ) (落ち葉)

(ウ) (60 億人) (1 人も死者)

設問 2. d: thrash

設問 3. (A) : a : at (B) : a : grabbing (C) : c : tardiness

4.

問 1.

単純で皮相的であり、動きは現実的であるが人間の感情は現実的ではなかったから。(38 字)

問 2.

宮崎は外国からの寄せ集めで自分の趣味や興味、そして関心を反映する映画を作製する一方で、子供や大人に訴えかけ、国内外でその独創性と卓越性で高い評価を得ている。子供向けの業界で、宮崎と高畑は、一定してヒット映画を製作し傑出した存在である。1995 年に、宮崎の映画はディズニー映画と接戦の末興行収入を上回り、5 回連続してディズニー映画を上回った。(170 字)

5.

- (1) 水墨画(墨絵) a painting in India ink / an Indian ink painting / ink painting
- (2) 書道 calligraphy / penmanship
- (3) 漢字 a Chinese character
- (4) 天守閣 a castle tower / a donjon / a keep
- (5) 五重塔 a five-storied pagoda / a five-story pagoda
- (6) 狛犬 an image of a Korean dog / a pair of stone-carved guardian dogs
- (7) おみくじ a written oracle / a sacred lot
- (8) 屏風 a folding screen
- (9) 刺青 a tattoo / tattoo marks
- (10) 豆腐 bean curd
- (11) てんぷら deep-fried food / Japanese deep-fat fried food
- (12) 犯罪率 a crime rate
- (13) いじめ bullying
- (14) おたく a nerd / a geek / a weenie
- (15) 往復切符 (米)a round-trip ticket / (英)a return (ticket)

6.

Kaiten zushi, or raw fish on vinegared rice served on a rotating conveyer belt at a sushi shop has been rooted in Japanese food culture. Sushi was once a representative of expensive food. It was served on auspicious occasions or to entertain their special guests, not served as food eaten so often.

Thanks to the spread of kaiten zushi across the country, people do not hesitate to eat sushi which was once regarded as expensive food. People are able to eat their favorite sushi as much as they like without worrying about the price. In this respect, it can be said that kaiten zushi helps make Japanese food culture richer. On the contrary, however, it seems that we can see that something is missing in their food culture and the Japanese nowadays have a more casual attitude toward their food.