

問題 1

1-1 (A) is (B) of (C) between

1-2 (1)だから他者を軽んじたり、あるいは軽んじられたと思うことや、恥ずかしい思いをさせたり、あるいは恥ずかしい思いをさせられたりすることは、人間関係の微妙なつながりを乱してしまうことになる。(別解：人間関係の微妙な絆を損なうことになる)

1-3 (2)イ・オ・ク (イ the Japanese mother カ teaches エ her child オ not to ウ do or ク say キ cert ア things or else people will laugh at you.)

1-4 その社会にふさわしい振る舞いは外部の社会的圧力によって維持される文化。35 字
(その社会にふさわしい振る舞いは外部の社会的影響によって左右される文化。35 字)

1-5 良心

問題 2

(1) 仏教と神道は社会的機能を補完すると共に、神道は生の問題を扱い、仏教は死の問題を扱う日本の組織だった宗教の二つの柱になった。

(2) よって、ビジネスマンは同僚の仏式の葬式に出席し、そして帰宅すると、その同じ葬式でもらった小さな包みの塩を振りかけ、神道のやり方で玄関から中に入る前に身を清めるのである。

問題 3

(1) 和歌と俳句

Both “Waka” and “Haiku” are Japanese short poem forms, but “Waka”, literally meaning Japanese poems, is the oldest, and has been written by people from all walks of life including professional poets, Emperors and Empresses, and ordinary citizens since ancient times. And it consists of 31 syllables in all, in 5-7-5-7-7 order.

Meanwhile, “Haiku” is the shortest poetry form with 17 syllables in all, in 5-7-5 order, and should include a season word. “Haiku” was introduced by Matsuo Basho in 17th century in Edo period. These two forms of poetry mainly depict natural scenes including the four seasons, plants, flowers, birds, personal relationships, and others.

(2) (祝祭日の) 振替休日

“Furikae-kyujitsu” is a substitute holiday. For example, when a national holiday falls on Sunday, next Monday becomes a holiday, making three consecutive holidays including Saturday. Such holidays occur a couple of times a year.

The Japanese government introduced this system several years ago in order to provide people with more days off so that people could have more opportunities to relax with their family and to enjoy going on longer trips with families, friends and coworkers instead of devoting themselves solely to work, which used to be the norm in the past.

問題 4

4-1 (a):(3) meandering (b):(4) entirety (c):(1) soothe (d):(2) stimulate

4-2 (1)この種の対極にあり、京都の禅寺の竜安寺によって最も有名になった枯山水庭園では、石が中心をなしている。

4-3 (2)ウエカアキイオ There is, however, an overlap among the styles (what that frees you to develop what works) for you.

4-4 (3) = (華美 又は 派手) よりも (控え目) が好まれることを忘れずに

4-5 to

問題 5

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|-------------|--|
| (1)代金引換 | cash on delivery / collect on delivery(米) |
| (2)ヒヤシンス | hyacinth[háiəsínθ] |
| (3)(鉄道)の踏切 | railroad crossing |
| (4)家紋 | family crest |
| (5)老眼鏡 | farsighted glasses |
| (6)除染 | decontamination |
| (7)体重計 | weight scale / weighing machine |
| (8)鳥居 | Shinto shrine archway / gateway at the entrance to a Shinto shrine |
| (9)軒 | eaves / eave |
| (10)ピーマン | green pepper |
| (11)酒粕 | sake lees |
| (12) 龜 | soft-shelled turtle / snapping [mud] turtle |
| (13)印籠 | medicine case / pillbox / seal case |
| (14)コンセント | (electric) outlet |
| (15)東京証券取引所 | Tokyo Stock Exchange |

問題 6

(1)銭湯の需要は衰えても、温泉はあいかわらず人気である。広々とした湯船に、足を伸ばして浸かるのは、この上なく気持ちが良いものだ。

Even though the demand for public bathhouses has been decreasing, hot springs continue to be popular. Soaking in the spacious bathtubs with legs stretched is extremely comfortable.

(2)アジア人は、音楽の才能の有無にかかわらず、参加して歌おうと努力することに意義があると考えるのに対し、西洋人は、カラオケは一種の才能を競うコンテストであると捉える傾向にある。

While Asians find it meaningful to participate in “Karaoke” and to make an effort to sing songs regardless of whether they have a gift for music or not, Westerners are likely to regard “Karaoke” as a kind of contest to compete in skills.