

I. 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Every year millions of people leave their countries to live overseas. They might go abroad to attend school, work, or just enjoy life in a different country. Others may have been forced to leave their countries to avoid ( 1 ), persecution, or other problems. Whatever the reason, however, all these people need to become used to living in the new place. They need to adjust to the new culture—to new ways of doing things and different ways of thinking. Studies show that in adjusting to a new culture, people typically follow a similar pattern. [ A ]

At the beginning, when they arrive in a new place, they find it fun and exciting. Imagine taking a ( 2 ) in a place you have long dreamed of visiting. This is called the honeymoon period. It is like the time after a wedding when people are happy to be in a new place and enjoy new experiences. This stage of adjustment ( ア ).

After some time, though, people realize that the new culture is quite different from home. The people in the new place may do some strange things, and for reasons that are not understandable. During this stage, it becomes easy to have negative thoughts and ideas about the new place. [ B ] People may become lonely or sad, they may miss their home and family and friends there, and they are often ( 3 ) with the new culture.

With time, people generally become ( 4 ) to the new and different ways of doing things. They have learned how to get around and live in the new place. They have usually made friends in the new culture and have started to fit in better. This period is called the initial adjustment.

At various times, however, people living abroad come to realize that there are deeper differences in the new ( 5 ). [ C ] Different ways of understanding situations; different ideas of what is important in life; different ways of approaching life; these often create the biggest challenges for people in a new culture. This time is called mental isolation. As the differences are understood and accepted, though, people adapt to the new culture. It becomes easier for them to live in and feel a part of it.

Living in a new culture brings exciting experiences but comes with many challenges. Understanding how people adjust to a new culture can make the adjustment easier. [ D ] As the world becomes a “smaller” place and grows closer together, understanding and being able to interact effectively with people from different cultures will be ( 6 ) important.

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問1. 空所（1）～（6）に入れるのに最も適切な語を1つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) a. education      b. friends      c. travel      d. war
- (2) a. bath            b. holiday      c. nap            d. ticket
- (3) a. careful          b. excited      c. frustrated      d. satisfied
- (4) a. experienced    b. happy        c. relaxed        d. used
- (5) a. culture          b. people        c. travel          d. understanding
- (6) a. confusingly    b. increasingly    c. quickly        d. secretly

問2. 空所（ア）に入れるのに最も適切なものを1つ選びなさい。

- a. usually lasts a couple of weeks
- b. causes many problems
- c. continues for a lifetime
- d. never happens

問3. 次の文が入る最も適切な箇所を [ A ] ～ [ D ] から1つ選びなさい。

This stage is called culture shock.

問4. 本文の内容のタイトルとして最も適切なものを1つ選びなさい。

- a. How to Travel Smart
- b. The Cultural Adjustment Cycle
- c. Typical Problems for Immigrants
- d. Different Cultures Around the World

問5. 本文の内容と一致するものをa～hより3つ選びなさい。

- a. Most people travel overseas to go sightseeing.
- b. People who live in a new country usually have a good time at first.
- c. The honeymoon period is the last stage in getting used to a new culture.
- d. After people feel homesick, they usually make friends and feel more comfortable.
- e. Most people notice that cultures around the world are very similar.
- f. Understanding cultural differences leads to an easier life in a new country.
- g. These days, there are fewer challenges for people living in a new culture.
- h. Learning the law in a new country is important for adjusting to life.

II. 次の対話において、(1)～(8)の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを1つずつ選びなさい。

1. A : Have you seen my glasses?

B : [ (1) ] I saw them on the table.

A : Thanks! I've been looking everywhere.

- |                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. I wore them yesterday. | b. I don't like glasses.    |
| c. Yes, I have.           | d. You should buy contacts. |

2. A : Did you taste the cake I made?

B : Yes, I did. But I thought it was really sweet.

A : [ (2) ]

- |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|
| a. It's not chocolate flavor.        |
| b. You baked it.                     |
| c. I prefer ice cream.               |
| d. I might have used too much sugar. |

3. A : Did you read this book?

B : [ (3) ]

A : Is it good?

- |                                        |
|----------------------------------------|
| a. I read it last night.               |
| b. I don't read much.                  |
| c. Books are boring.                   |
| d. I always read books in the morning. |

4. A : I'm going to the graduation party. How about you?

B : [ (4) ] I have a lot of things to do that day.

- |                          |                                 |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. I love parties.       | b. I don't think I can.         |
| c. Parties are too loud. | d. I went to the party already. |

5. A : Why didn't you answer my text message?

B : My phone battery died.

A : [ (5) ]

- |                           |                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. I lost my charger.     | b. You should carry a charger. |
| c. Put it on silent mode. | d. I don't like talking.       |

6. A : It sure is cold in this classroom.

B : [ (6) ]

A : Alright, I'm going to turn on the heater.

- |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|
| a. I feel hot.                       |
| b. I wear it all the time.           |
| c. That's why I am wearing a jacket. |
| d. I will turn it off.               |

7. A : Can you help me with this puzzle?

B : Actually, I'm not good at puzzles.

A : [ (7) ]

- |                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. I don't have time.       | b. Puzzles are for kids. |
| c. I don't like challenges. | d. We can try together.  |

8. A : This spaghetti doesn't taste right to me.

B : [ (8) ]

A : That might be a good idea.

- |                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. I think it's delicious. | b. Add some salt.            |
| c. I ate mine already.     | d. I brought my lunch today. |

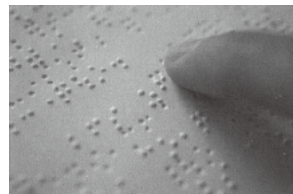
Ⅲ. 次のさまざまな文字についての説明を読み、その内容と合っているものを a～j より 3 つ選びなさい。

#### 1. The Roman Alphabet



The Roman alphabet developed over centuries. At first, ancient Romans used a kind of writing called Old Latin. Around the 3rd century BC, the Romans adapted the Greek alphabet, adding and modifying characters to match the Latin language. The Emperor Claudius made it the standard writing for the Roman Empire. The Roman alphabet gradually became used throughout the Empire. The Roman alphabet influenced many languages, and became the foundation for many modern alphabets, including English.

#### 2. Braille



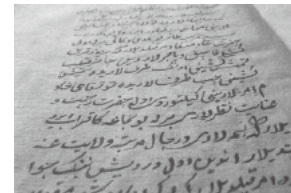
Braille was invented by Louis Braille in the 19th century. It transformed the lives of blind and visually impaired people. Louis Braille was blind himself, and he created a raised dot system by simplifying military code. This breakthrough made it possible to read and write through touch, which gave visually-impaired people independence. The Braille system is used around the world, allowing countless people to access literature, education, and information.

#### 3. Chinese Characters



Chinese characters, known as *Hanzi*, have a long history spanning thousands of years. *Hanzi* originated in ancient China. The written symbols evolved from pictures of things and were first used for communication and record-keeping on bones. Over time, *Hanzi* became more complex and represented not only objects but also ideas and sounds. Chinese characters spread through cultural exchange, influencing neighboring countries like Japan, Korea, and Vietnam. Today, *Hanzi* is a part of many East Asian languages and cultures.

#### 4. Arabic Script



The Arabic script originated in the Arabian region in the 4th century AD. It developed from earlier kinds of writing used in the Middle East. Because the Quran was written in the Arabic script, this kind of writing became important. It influenced other languages, like Persian, Urdu, and Turkish. The Arabic script's elegant calligraphy became an art form. Through trade, the Arabic script reached places like North Africa and Spain and had an important influence on the cultures there.

- The Roman alphabet was invented by the Emperor Claudius.
- The Greek alphabet had no influence on the Roman alphabet.
- Louis Braille could see.
- The Braille system is similar to a code used in the military.
- Chinese characters were first written on paper.
- Hanzi* is only used in China.
- The Quran was written in Arabic.
- The Arabic script is not used in art.
- Braille is the newest of the four writing systems discussed above.
- Each writing system above is only used with one language.

IV. 各文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを1つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) My grandmother's ( ) has improved, so she can leave the hospital tomorrow.  
a. condition      b. English      c. medicine      d. research
- (2) May I have ( ) cup of coffee?  
a. another      b. more      c. other      d. others
- (3) Tina wants to move back to her hometown ( ).  
a. gradually      b. slow      c. someday      d. yesterday
- (4) The first novel Bill Anderson ( ) in 2010 was very popular.  
a. drew      b. employed      c. fixed      d. published
- (5) Jennifer was very ( ) before her piano concert, but she gave a wonderful performance.  
a. happy      b. kind      c. nervous      d. polite
- (6) The fastest way to travel somewhere is going ( ), with no stops.  
a. actually      b. directly      c. generally      d. naturally
- (7) I read the newspaper every morning to keep ( ) with what is happening in the world.  
a. in      b. on      c. out      d. up
- (8) I wish I ( ) the answer to the question.  
a. knew      b. know      c. knowing      d. will know
- (9) Let's talk about our travel plan when Becky ( ) home.  
a. gets      b. got      c. has got      d. to get
- (10) I'm looking forward to ( ) you next summer.  
a. have met      b. meet      c. meeting      d. met

V. 次の各文の [ ] 中の単語を並べ換えて日本語の意味に相当する英文を完成させるとき、[ ] 内で3番目と5番目にくるものを、それぞれ選びなさい。

- (1) 両親の新しい家は、前の家の2倍の広さがある。  
My [a. as      b. big      c. house      d. is      e. new  
f. parents'      g. twice] as their old one.
- (2) 私たちは両親の結婚記念日に花を送る予定だ。  
We are planning to send [a. flowers      b. on      c. our      d. parents  
e. their      f. to      g. wedding] anniversary.
- (3) ネコにとって、木に登るのは簡単なことだ。  
For cats, [a. a      b. climb      c. easy      d. is      e. it  
f. to      g. up] tree.
- (4) もし私があなただったら、そこには行かないね。  
I [a. go      b. I      c. if      d. there      e. were  
f. wouldn't      g. you].
- (5) 昨日、クラスで学園祭に関するいくつかの問題について話し合った。  
The class [a. discussed      b. festival      c. issues      d. of  
e. several      f. school      g. the] yesterday.