

I. 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

The concept of culture is difficult to define. Yet, if we wish to deepen our understanding of intercultural communication, thinking about the concept of culture is ( 1 ). The English word “culture” stems from the Latin word *cultura*. This word originally meant “to cultivate the ( 2 ).” This meaning can be seen in the word *agriculture*. Culture was basically seen as a process of maturation or development. Around the 19th century, cultural critics in England developed a view of culture as the most outstanding forms of human ( 3 ) achievement, such as great literature, art, opera, and classical music. They referred to such highly developed cultural products and activities as high culture. In general, ( ア ) required time and money and was therefore mainly enjoyed by the elite in society. On the other hand, low culture was seen as activities enjoyed by the uneducated “masses.” This might include things such as simple board games, folk dance, and other activities which can easily be appreciated by a large section of the population. [ A ] The terms, mass culture or popular culture, are often used instead of low culture these days.

Around the end of the 19th century, a separate concept of culture emerged due to the birth of the field of cultural anthropology. Cultural anthropologists saw culture as a system including behaviors, norms, values, symbols, beliefs, and products shared by a community. They aimed to describe and explain the diversity of human cultures around the world. By doing so, they hoped to ( 4 ) the universal aspects of human culture. In other words, they studied diversity in order to gradually understand universality. Researchers often travelled to remote places to live with locals and observe their ( 5 ) patterns. They wanted to describe the actions, relationships, and events that they saw, in order to understand local peoples’ ways of thinking and communicating. [ B ] They focused on cultural behaviors such as customs for eating, sleeping, dressing, communicating, as well as birth and death rituals, festivals, and other traditions shared by a group. It was clear to them that members of a culture have ( 6 ) ideas about what is “normal” or appropriate behavior for a particular situation. These ideas are called norms.

[ C ] However, the recent trend in cultural anthropology has been to emphasize diversity within cultures. For instance, while cultures are based on broadly shared norms and values, that doesn’t mean that norms are exactly the same for everyone. Norms can depend on whether you are male or female, young or old, rich or poor, or your status within the cultural community. [ D ]

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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 . boring            b . easy            c . unnecessary    d . vital
- ( 2 ) a . air                b . ground        c . sea              d . tree
- ( 3 ) a . emotional        b . financial      c . intellectual     d . physical
- ( 4 ) a . avoid            b . discover       c . forget          d . hide
- ( 5 ) a . design            b . farming        c . lifestyle        d . meal
- ( 6 ) a . broad            b . different      c . fixed            d . similar

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 . to attend the opera
- b . to write classical literature
- c . to understand high culture
- d . to participate in mass culture

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。

When most people hear the word “culture,” they tend to think of national culture.

問 4. 本文の内容を最も的確に表しているものを 1 つ選びなさい。

- a . The distinction between high and low culture.
- b . The development and understanding of the concept of culture.
- c . The history of cultural anthropology in the 20th century.
- d . The description of customs and traditions in various cultures.

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 . The word “culture” in English comes from a word in another language that means “to grow.”
- b . “High culture” is mostly about popular songs and new kinds of modern art.
- c . In the 19th century, “low culture” activities were mainly enjoyed by the elite in society.
- d . Folk dance is considered a part of low culture.
- e . People nowadays use “mass culture” or “popular culture” instead of “low culture.”
- f . A different concept of culture emerged thanks to advancement in technology in the 20th century.
- g . Cultural anthropologists wanted to teach local people their own ways of thinking.
- h . The current trend in cultural anthropology is to recognize that age or gender can influence the norms of culture.

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 : Why aren't you playing basketball?

B : [ (1) ]

A : I see. You should go see the school nurse.

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. I hurt my arm.             | b. The game is boring.         |
| c. I need to tie my shoelace. | d. I will play the next match. |

2. A : This is a fun party, isn't it?

B : [ (2) ] I'm having a great time.

- |                 |                            |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| a. Absolutely!  | b. It was easy.            |
| c. We did well. | d. Time for a lunch break. |

3. A : You've been in the library for hours. How's your studying going?

B : My laptop stopped working with all my notes on it.

A : [ (3) ]

- |  |
|--|
| a. Maybe you should take more breaks.    |
| b. Is it chapter 5?                      |
| c. Did you call the campus tech support? |
| d. That's a nice laptop brand.           |

4. A : Hey, I haven't seen you at this gym before. [ (4) ]

B : Yeah, I just joined. I'm not sure where to start.

A : You should try the class for beginners.

- |                                |                  |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| a. You are early.              | b. First time?   |
| c. How much is the membership? | d. You can stay. |

5. A : Wow, there are so many shops! [ (5) ]

B : I think it's on the other side, near the big tent.

A : Let's go together and find it.

- |                                |                                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. I once lost my wallet here. | b. Festivals are too loud for me. |
| c. Where is the food section?  | d. Do they grow fruits?           |

6. A : The train is late again, isn't it?

B : It seems so. It's been 20 minutes already.

A : [ (6) ]

- |                                  |                       |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. This bus is usually punctual. | b. I love waiting.    |
| c. I am early this time.         | d. Let's take a taxi. |

7. A : Why do you look so frustrated?

B : I spilled water on my painting, [ (7) ]

A : Maybe you can fix it.

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a. so I like art.   | b. and it's really good. |
| c. but I'm pleased. | d. and now it's ruined.  |

8. (Two staff in a cafe)

A : That customer wants a latte.

B : I haven't learned how to make it yet.

A : [ (8) ]

- |                                |                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. I can show you.             | b. Why so many flavors?  |
| c. Customers can be demanding. | d. I prefer iced coffee. |

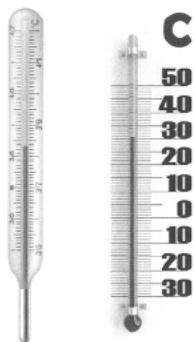
Ⅲ. 次の温度計についての説明を読み、その内容と合っているものを a ~ j より 3 つ選びなさい。

#### 1. Infrared Thermometers



Infrared thermometers measure body and surface temperature using infrared light sensors. They are usually held in the hand and do not need to touch something to measure its temperature. Infrared thermometers work very quickly, so they are useful for measuring the body temperature of small children. However, they can be easily affected by the heat of other things, such as the temperature of the air, sunlight, and thick clothing, so they are not very accurate.

#### 2. Glass Thermometers



Glass thermometers are traditionally a glass tube filled with a metal called mercury. Mercury becomes thicker or thinner as the temperature changes and moves up and down in the tube. The line at the top of the mercury in the glass tube shows the temperature. These thermometers can measure air temperature, or body temperature if they are inside the body or under the arm. Glass thermometers are accurate, but the dangerous mercury has been replaced with alcohol in recent thermometers.

#### 3. Galileo Thermometer



The Galileo thermometer is named after the great scientist Galileo, but he did not invent it. This thermometer is a glass tube filled with clear alcohol. There are several glass balls filled with special liquids floating in the alcohol. As the air temperature changes, each glass ball floats up and down in the tube. To measure the temperature, look at the lowest ball floating in the tube. This kind of thermometer is not very accurate.

#### 4. Thermocouple Thermometer



A thermocouple thermometer measures temperature using two different metal wires. Both wires must touch a surface to measure its temperature. This thermometer finds temperature by measuring the flow of electricity between the wires and is extremely accurate. Some are used to measure body temperature, while others are used for measuring the temperature of liquids and food. There are also thermocouple thermometers that can measure over 1,000 degrees, so they are commonly used in factories.

- Infrared thermometers measure temperature by making physical contact.
- The body temperature of a child is easy to measure with an infrared thermometer.
- Most glass thermometers used today have mercury in them.
- A glass thermometer can measure body temperature by placing it on your forehead.
- The Galileo thermometer was first made by the scientist Galileo.
- Balls floating in water move up and down in a Galileo thermometer.
- Thermocouple thermometers are the most accurate of the four.
- The temperature of a sandwich can be measured by a thermocouple thermometer.
- All four thermometers can be used to measure someone's body temperature.
- Only one of the thermometers can measure temperature by touching something.

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) If you want ( ) information on writing your report, you should get some books from the library.  
a. additional      b. harmful      c. smooth      d. wrong
- (2) James ( ) enough money for his trip to New Zealand.  
a. fixed      b. learned      c. picked      d. saved
- (3) Susie did a lot of souvenir shopping in Thailand because the prices were so ( ).  
a. expensive      b. low      c. rich      d. strong
- (4) Alice speaks not only English ( ) also German.  
a. and      b. but      c. or      d. so
- (5) Cathy's cafe is very popular because she always hosts her customers ( ).  
a. cheerfully      b. hopefully      c. impolitely      d. nearly
- (6) David regrets he ( ) harder for tomorrow's test after playing video games all day.  
a. didn't study      b. should study      c. studied      d. studies
- (7) Do you mind ( ) I turn down the volume on the TV?  
a. after      b. and      c. if      d. that
- (8) French ( ) at our high school for over 20 years.  
a. has been taught      b. is taught      c. is teaching      d. teaches
- (9) I couldn't find my pen I lost yesterday, so I gave up ( ) for it.  
a. look      b. looked      c. looking      d. to look
- (10) I can't put ( ) with the noise from my neighbors.  
a. above      b. over      c. under      d. up

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) 多くの人々がそのレストランの前にいる。  
There [ a. are      b. front      c. in      d. many      e. of  
f. people      g. the ] restaurant.
- (2) テストの成績が悪くて私はがっかりしている。  
I [ a. am      b. at      c. bad      d. disappointed      e. grade  
f. my      g. on ] the test.
- (3) フランスに住んでいる友人はいますか。  
Do [ a. any      b. friends      c. have      d. in      e. live  
f. who      g. you ] France?
- (4) 彼女はヨーロッパの歴史を勉強するためにスペインを訪れた。  
She [ a. history      b. of      c. Spain      d. study      e. the  
f. to      g. visited ] Europe.
- (5) 明日晴れたら、私たちはキャンプに行くつもりだ。  
We [ a. camping      b. go      c. if      d. is      e. it      f. sunny  
g. will ] tomorrow.