

◇ 英 語

英 7-1～英 7-10 まで 10 ページあります。

1 次の、Samantha Loongという女性の書いた英文を読んで以下の問いに答えなさい。解答はすべて①～④の選択肢の中から最も適切なものを一つ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい（ [] 内の数字は段落番号を示す）。

[1] This year marks twenty years since I first came to Japan. I've lived in Japan for ten of those twenty years, and in the U.K. for two of them. That's a long time spent away from my home country of New Zealand. But what exactly makes somewhere "home"?

[2] Feeling "at home" in a country is not just about which country has the most benefits. Living in New Zealand and Japan has come with positive and negative experiences. I've met both very polite and very rude people. I've witnessed acts of violence, but I've also seen acts of kindness. I've felt safe and threatened. I've had excellent customer service—and shockingly bad customer service. I've felt welcomed and I've been humiliated just because I'm different in someone else's eyes. No single country can ever be perfect for a person.

[3] But it's both the good and bad that help people discover what values are important to them. I've incorporated into my life things I like from other cultures. I've felt a new appreciation for things in my own culture. I've found common values between cultures.

[4] I've come to realise that "home" is more than "where the heart is." It's not about feeling nostalgic and positive about everything in a city or a country. "Home" can actually be pretty frustrating, because you want things to be better—not just for you, but for those around you. For me, "home" is where I want to stay because I want to help improve things. I want to support local businesses. I have ideas on how to create more business and help local citizens develop and grow. I want to contribute to the communities whose people have in turn supported me, my development and my growth.

[5] While I've also lived in Malaysia and the U.K., the feeling of wanting to make things better is strongest in New Zealand and Japan. In Japan, my host families, my friends, my neighbours, the local shopkeepers and restaurant owners have given me so much—and I want to give back. My host families have become extended family. I visit one set of host parents almost every long weekend, just like my Japanese students living far from their parents.

[6] When my actual parents were visiting me recently, I remembered something my mother said to me when I was very young. She pointed to the small mole on the sole of my

foot and said: “They say that a mole there means you’ll live far from home one day.” I used to think that her words had come true. But then I realised that in a lot of ways, as I type this in Kobe, home is not far at all—in fact, I think I’m already there.

1. In the last 20 years, how long has the author lived in Japan?

1

- ① 2 years
- ② 8 years
- ③ 10 years
- ④ 20 years

2. Which country is the author originally from?

2

- ① Japan
- ② New Zealand
- ③ the U.K.
- ④ Malaysia

3. Which statement is TRUE based on the author's experiences?

3

- ① She never felt like she was in danger.
- ② People have sometimes made her feel bad for being different.
- ③ New Zealand has ruder people than Japan.
- ④ Japan always has better customer service.

4. Which is a nostalgic experience?

4

- ① Remembering a good experience from your past.
- ② Thinking about a good experience in the present.
- ③ Hoping for a wonderful experience in the future.
- ④ Knowing a nice person.

5. Where does the author consider to be home?

5

- ① the place where your heart is
- ② the place where you are happier
- ③ the place you want to help improve
- ④ the place where you grew up

6. How does the author feel about the mole on her foot?

6

- ① It helped her find a new home.
- ② It made her mother's words come true.
- ③ It doesn't mean anything to her now.
- ④ It makes her feel far from home.

7. How does the author feel about home now?

7

- ① Her home is far away.
- ② She is at home now.
- ③ She does not know where home is.
- ④ Her home is with her mother.

II 次の、Anya Bukowskiという女性を書いた英文を読んで以下の問いに答えなさい。解答はすべて①～④の選択肢の中から最も適切なものを一つ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい（ [] 内の数字は段落番号を示す）。

[1] I had friends from university who worked for airlines. They loved their jobs, so I wanted to work for an airline, too. I started in reservations, then moved to the airport and worked in ground operations, baggage, ticketing, gate check-in, and ramp. The next natural step was to fly. I was lucky enough to have an interview and get the job.

[2] My initial training was about eight weeks. The course included service procedures for serving meals, security, emergency procedures, medical emergency procedures, *CPR qualification, and domestic and international customer service procedures. The main emphasis was on emergency and aircraft evacuation procedures. To graduate, I had to evacuate a full aircraft in ninety seconds in an emergency situation!

[3] I love to travel and see new places. I really made good use of my layover time in cities all over the world. The flexibility of the job is a great bonus. There aren't many jobs that allow you such freedom to fit your work schedule around your personal schedule. The greatest challenge is trying to live a normal life with a job and working hours that aren't normal. The realities of a flight attendant job aren't often discussed. It's a hard, demanding job. You work long hours serving the needs of the public. You're away from home, family, and friends. Usually, especially as a new flight attendant, you're working nights, holidays, and weekends. You get tired and jet-lagged and sometimes hungry and not able to get a meal. The most important thing is to take care of yourself. Always travel with something to do—a book, knitting. Always have a snack in your bag in case you don't get a meal. If you workout, have clothes and shoes with you so you can go for a walk or use the hotel gym. Stay in touch with family and friends—hotels usually have computers and/or wireless. Sleep when you can, even if not during your normal sleeping hours.

注： *CPR 「心肺機能蘇生法 (cardiopulmonary resuscitation) 」

1. Why did Anya start working at an airline company?

8

- ① The salary was very high.
- ② She liked meeting foreign people.
- ③ Her friends enjoyed their airline jobs.
- ④ The job was exciting and easy.

2. What job did Anya NOT do for the airline before her current position?

9

- ① ticketing
- ② check-in
- ③ baggage
- ④ security

3. What did Anya need to do before she could become a flight attendant?

10

- ① get a language skill qualification
- ② help everyone get off a plane quickly
- ③ learn procedures for cooking meals
- ④ fly a plane in an emergency situation

4. According to the passage, what is TRUE about flight attendants?

11

- ① They work flexible hours, which can be an advantage.
- ② Their job is difficult to train for, but the hours are short.
- ③ New flight attendants will not need to work on many holidays.
- ④ Flight attendants are not bothered by changes in time zones.

5. What is NOT something Anya recommends flight attendants do?

12

- ① bring a book while traveling
- ② pack food to eat
- ③ contact friends and family
- ④ exercise on the plane

6. What makes Anya's job challenging?

- ① It is hard to maintain a healthy daily routine.
- ② She does not have much freedom.
- ③ Her layovers are too long.
- ④ She never has a chance to eat.

III 次のRyota と Tomoha の会話の()に入れるのに最も適切なものを、①～⑨の選択肢からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい(選択肢は一度しか使えない)。

Ryota: Hey Tomoha, why were you so late for class today?

Tomoha: () The bus wasn't on time, so I was late for class. I really dislike taking the bus everywhere.

Ryota: I know what you mean. I hate the bus, too.

()

Tomoha: That's a good idea, but isn't it really expensive to go to driving school?

Ryota: It's not cheap, but you have a part-time job, right? Don't you think you can afford it?

Tomoha: () My part-time job is on the weekend.

Ryota: Don't worry. They have classes on weekday evenings.

Tomoha: Okay. Let's do it. Then, I will never have to take the bus again.

Ryota: Great, but there is a problem. ()

Tomoha: You're right! Even if we get our licenses, we won't have money for a car.

Ryota: ()

■ 選択肢

- ① I can't. My salary is low.
- ② Well, we can always take the bus.
- ③ I guess so, but when are the lessons?
- ④ It was terrible.
- ⑤ We will need to buy a car after we get our licenses.
- ⑥ It was terrific.
- ⑦ Japanese cars are inexpensive to buy.
- ⑧ Let's go on a school trip.
- ⑨ We should get our driver's licenses.

V 次の()内の語(句)を、日本語の文に合うように並べ替えて、指定された場所にくるものの番号を所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。ただし、文頭にくるべきものも小文字にしてある。

1. 自分が好きな店に閉じこめられたらどうしますか？

(① do ② in ③ you ④ you were ⑤ what ⑥ if ⑦ locked ⑧ would)
your favorite store?

()()()()()
()()() your favorite store?

2. 実際、自分が職場で何を期待されているか教えてもらわないといけない若者が多い。

(① young workers ② to ③ is ④ be told ⑤ that ⑥ many ⑦ need ⑧ the fact)
what is expected of them in the workplace.

()()()()()
()()() what is expected of them in the workplace.

3. アルトゥル・シュナーベルは20世紀前半で最も重要なピアニストの一人だ。

Artur Schnabel (① pianists ② is ③ the first ④ the most ⑤ of ⑥ one of
⑦ half of ⑧ important) the twentieth century.

Artur Schnabel ()()()()
()()()() the twentieth century.