

※問題用紙 4 枚  
 ※解答用紙 3 枚

座席番号		考查番号		名前	
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(注意) 答えはすべて解答用紙に書きなさい。

1. Read the passage and answer the questions below.

Since ancient times, humor and laughter have helped calm people's minds, smoothing human relations all over the world. Humor lightens our burdens, inspires hope, connects us to others and keeps us alert. Nothing works faster or can more dependably bring the human spirit and body back into balance than a good laugh. There is a great deal of meaning inherent in long-established adages such as: "humor is mankind's greatest ( A )"; "humor brings insight and ( B )"; "what soap is to the ( C ), laughter is to the ( D )"; "laughter is the best ( E )" and "good fortune comes to the ( F ) of people who laugh."

In famous playwright and actor Moliere's (1622-1673) satirical French comedies of the 17th century, such as Tartuffe or the Hypocrite, The Miser, The Imaginary Invalid, and The Bourgeois Gentleman, there's a healthy sense of humor that has long entertained ordinary citizens in western countries. In Japan as well, short satirical Japanese poetry from the early modern period ( a ) and comic stories ( b ) have had the same effect.

It would be shallow to say that this type of entertainment was something that only diverted commoners' attention from the problems of their societies like poverty, social injustice, class distinction and oppression. In a much deeper sense, ordinary citizens must have felt laughter was necessary to ( G ) hardship and head toward a bright future.

( H ), humor is sometimes jeering and despicable, disclosing vicious and inhumane aspects of life. But the essence of laughter does not exist in such humor. I sense something "sick" in Japanese comic dialogs ( c ) of late. From what I have seen and heard about these shows, I have concluded that recent manzai contain unhealthy and harmful humor.

For example, many comedians make jokes at the ( I ) of senior citizens, the underprivileged and other disadvantaged groups. They tease and ridicule people who are weak. This verbal harassment is often directed at a person's physical appearance, ethnic origin or occupation. Therefore, the term "sadistic comedy" can be appropriately used to describe manzai. These sadistic manzai are a far cry from the time-honored healthy satirical spirit that invites spontaneous ( J ). They seem to be devoid of feeling and so ( K ) that they have no value. This type of comedy is really about denial and destructiveness.

What worries me most — in addition to this ( L ) tendency — is the almost total lack of humor regarding satire of Japan's hierarchy, politicians and bureaucrats. Personally, I am afraid this tendency reflects political indifference and a sense of helplessness prevalent among Japanese.

Unhealthy and harmful humor has become both a symptom and a cause of a malaise of triviality and foolishness currently troubling Japanese society. Unfortunately, the majority of Japanese viewers accept this, as if to say, "If it's on TV, it must be OK!"

Q1 Fill in the blanks from(A) to ( F ) choosing the best word from the list. Use each word only once.

medicine soul blessing door tolerance body

Q2 Fill in the blanks ( a ) to ( c ) with one word from the list. Use each word only once.

manzai senryuu rakugo

Q3 Choose the best word or phrase to each question for ( G ) to ( L ) from choices (a) to (d) to complete sentences.

1. In a much deeper sense, ordinary citizens must have felt laughter was necessary to ( G ) hardship and head toward a bright future.  
(a) take on (b) triumph over (c) suffer from (d) distress about
2. ( H ), humor is sometimes jeering and despicable, disclosing vicious and inhumane aspects of life.  
(a) Regrettably (b) Fortunately (c) Strangely (d) Curiously
3. For example, many comedians make jokes at the ( I ) of senior citizens, the underprivileged and other disadvantaged groups.  
(a) risk (b) sake (c) advantage (d) expense
4. These sadistic manzai are a far cry from the time-honored healthy satirical spirit that invites spontaneous ( J ).  
(a) anger (b) sadness (c) laughter (d) groan
5. They seem to be devoid of feeling and so ( K ) that they have no value.  
(a) formidable (b) comfortable (c) abhorrent (d) repugnant
6. What worries me most — in addition to this ( L ) tendency — is the almost total lack of humor regarding satire of Japan's hierarchy, politicians and bureaucrats.  
(a) negative (b) optimistic (c) affirmative (d) constructive

Q4 According to the passage, what is "humor"? Explain it within 100–150 words.

2. Read the passage and answer the following questions.

A few days ago, I got a call from the nurse at my son's school. "It's not a very serious emergency," she started out, "but your son was talking with his friends, walking down the stairs, and ..." AND I couldn't hear the rest of the story for a few moments. My brain was busy repeating a single, albeit unuttered, message to the nurse: "Get to the point!"

The point, she ( A ) conveyed calmly — hallmark of a good nurse — was that my son had fallen and put a gash in his forehead that "might or might not require stitches." We live near the school, so when my son came home minutes later, I could see that his forehead was swollen. The nurse had ( B ) applied a bandage of Steri-Strips, and my son was almost ① nonchalant about the whole experience. He flopped on the sofa and recounted the accident, and how he had forgotten about the school's metal stairs, ( C ) slippery in rain.

( D ), the school's parents' association had just that morning designated funds to place non-slip treads on the stairway, where several parents, teachers, and students have taken spills. In the United States, a situation such as this would have, in most cases, ② prompted a lawsuit against the school. In my opinion, however, accidents happen even in the safest of environments, and it's ③ ( productive / it / the problem / than / to assign / is / less / to solve / blame ) or simply learn from it. I regret my son learned this lesson so ( E ), though.

The following morning, I took my son to the hospital to evaluate the cut for treatment. I've always thought myself strong in emergencies, able to handle blood and bone breaks and bug stings and needles, the sort of traumas most children — particularly boys — require their mothers at one time or another to face.

Q1 Fill in the blanks from ( A ) to ( E ) choosing the best word from the list. Use each word only once.

ironically eventually expertly treacherously painfully

Q2 Choose the best phrase that has the closest meaning to the underlined ① and ② from the choices (a) to (d).

- ① nonchalant about  
(a) excited about (b) disappointed about  
(c) unconcerned about (d) worried about
- ② prompted a lawsuit against  
(a) fought against (b) had something against  
(c) come up against (d) raised an action against

Q3 Arrange the words and phrases of underlined part ③ to make a sentence.

③ ( productive / it / the problem / than / to assign / is / less / to solve / blame )

Q4 Write about your experience of the injury or wound. Write it within 50–100 words.

3. Read the passage and answer the questions below.

Most archaeologists study buried houses, broken objects, and old garbage to learn important things about ancient societies. At the University of Arizona in the United States, however, archaeology students are investigating today's garbage. They hope to learn important things about modern society by studying its garbage. The Garbage Project started at the University of Arizona in 1973. Since then, students have studied garbage in cities in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

To study the modern world's garbage, students had to travel to landfills, the places where cities bury their garbage. While the students were studying the garbage, they wore special clothes and ( 1 ) safety equipment. Students were also very careful when they opened bags of garbage.

What have students in the Garbage Project learned from studying modern garbage? One important thing they ( 2 ) is the garbage in landfills disappears very slowly. That was surprising to the students, as well as to many scientists who had predicted that roughly 70% of the garbage in landfills would ( 3 ) naturally and quickly. Even in cities where it rains a lot, the students found newspapers from 1948, forty-year-old hot dogs, and lettuce from 1970.

The Garbage Project also ( 4 ) that what people say they do is often very different from what they actually do. The archaeology students asked people what they bought, ate, and drank, and then they ( 5 ) this to what people threw away. For some reason, the two don't ( 6 ). For example, the students found many more empty bottles of alcohol than people said they drank.

Information from the Garbage Project has also ( 7 ) us to see how much garbage we actually put in landfills. The students are hopeful that this will ( 8 ) us to find better ways to dispose of our garbage. Of course, the best way to dispose of garbage ( 9 ) on what kind of garbage it is: regular garbage, hazardous materials, or recyclables, such as newspapers, glass bottles, and some metals. Regular garbage goes to regular landfills. Hazardous materials, on the other hand, contain poisonous chemicals or metals. They shouldn't go into regular landfills.

Ordinary houses are full of hazardous waste. The most problematic hazardous waste in homes is batteries. When batteries end up in a landfill, they often break open. The poison inside them ( 10 ) thorough rain water and other liquids to the bottom of the landfill. Then it can ( 11 ) the natural water in the ground. People could avoid this problem by using rechargeable batteries.

Another hazardous waste from homes is motor oil. When people ( 12 ) old motor oil on the ground or throw it in the garbage, it poisons the environment. They should recycle old motor oil instead.

Unfortunately, recycling is expensive. It ( 13 ) time, equipment, and special treatment. Toronto began the first recycling program in North America in 1982. The city started by recycling newspapers, and later it ( 14 ) glass and cans to its recycling program. When students from Garbage Project studied the Toronto landfills, they found that recycling was having a positive effect. Since 1982, Toronto has reduced the amount of garbage going into its landfills by 25%.

A health official once said, " We're in deep trouble here. We ( 15 ) too much garbage, our landfills are closing, and we can't open new ones because people don't ( 16 ) them. If we don't do something about our garbage, we're going to be buried in it." The health official made that statement in 1989! Clearly, our garbage problem is not new, but as the world's population ( 17 ) to grow. It will become a bigger and bigger problem.

Q1 Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the best word from the list. Use each word only once.

- |         |       |         |           |           |           |          |
|---------|-------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| helped  | takes | used    | encourage | pollute   | disappear | match    |
| moves   | want  | learned | pour      | continues | revealed  | compared |
| depends | added | have    |           |           |           |          |

Q2. Choose the best word to each blank to complete sentences.

1. Archaeology students investigate \_\_\_\_\_ in order to know important things about modern society.  
a. ancient societies   b. today's garbage   c. modern clothes   d. poisonous chemicals
2. Students learned garbage in landfills vanishes \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. completely   b. rapidly   c. gradually   d. quickly
3. The Garbage Project showed that people \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. don't know where their garbage goes  
b. sometimes say one thing and do something else  
c. cannot change their behavior toward garbage  
d. want to open new landfills
4. We should throw \_\_\_\_\_ hazardous waste in special landfills or by recycling.  
a. about   b. in   c. up   d. away
5. The most hazardous waste in ordinary houses is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. motor oils   b. newspapers   c. garbage   d. batteries
6. The Garbage Project went to \_\_\_\_\_ which had carried out the recycling program since 30 years ago.  
a. Arizona   b. Mexico   c. Canada   d. Japan

Q3. Describe the Garbage Project. Tell what it is, who it is in it, what they do and why?

Write it within 100–150 words.

Q4. How do you deal with the garbage problem? What do you think we should do in order to reduce garbage?

Write it within 100–150 words.





