

1 次の英文を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

The customs and costumes may be strikingly different in detail from culture to culture, but they have the same basic function and the same basic forms. If you start by making a list of all the social customs of one particular culture, you will find equivalents to nearly all of them in nearly all other cultures. Only the details will differ, and they will differ so widely that they will sometimes obscure ^(a) the fact that you are dealing with the same basic social patterns.

To give an example: in some cultures ceremonies of mourning involve the wearing of black costumes; in others, by complete contrast, the mourning dress is white. Furthermore, if you cast the net wide enough, you can find still other cultures that employ dark blue, or gray, or yellow, or natural brown sackcloth. Having grown up yourself in a culture where, from early childhood, one of these colors, say black, has been heavily associated with death and mourning, it will be startling to think of wearing such colors as yellow or blue in this context. Therefore, your immediate reaction on discovering that these colors are worn as mourning dress in other places is to remark on how different they are from your own familiar custom. Herein lies the trap, so neatly set by the demands of cultural isolation. The superficial observation that the colors vary so dramatically obscures the more basic fact that all these cultures share the performance of a mourning 'display,' and that in all of them it involves the wearing of a costume that is strikingly different from the non-mourning costume. ^(b)

In the same way, when an Englishman first visits Spain, he is surprised to find the public spaces of the towns and villages thronged with people in the early evening, all wandering up and down in an apparently aimless way. His immediate reaction is not that this is their cultural equivalent of his more familiar cocktail parties, but rather that it is some sort of strange local custom. ^(c) Again, the basic social pattern is the same, but the details differ.

(注) sackcloth: (服喪等の印に着た)袋地の粗服 Herein: ここに

cultural isolation: 文化的個別化(ある文化の独自性を守ろうとする傾向)

- (1) 下線部(a)の具体的な例を1つ文中から選んで、日本語で書きなさい。
- (2) 下線部(b)の指す内容を日本語で簡潔に書きなさい。
- (3) 人の死に際する行動について、文中で述べられている文化に共通する2つの事柄を日本語で書きなさい。
- (4) 下線部(c)を和訳しなさい。

2 次の英文を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

To many people throughout the world, some of the most remarkable and puzzling monuments of ancient times are the pyramids of ancient Egypt. You know, almost nothing at all remains of the once-great cities of the kings of Egypt, the pharaohs. Time and weather have been really hard on ancient Egypt's cities and towns, but several of the temples, statues, and, most important of all, the pyramids have survived. Even though many of the pyramids are in ruins, they still give us some idea of the magnificence of ancient Egypt's civilization—a civilization that, after all, lasted for more than 3,000 years. Remember, when we're talking about ancient Egypt, we're talking about at least thirty consecutive dynasties. A dynasty is a series of kings or queens of the same royal family—something like the Romanovs of Europe, the Ming Dynasty of China, or the Al-Sauds of Saudi Arabia.

As many of you probably already know, the pyramids were constructed as tombs or burial places for the Egyptian kings and their family members. You see, the ancient Egyptians passionately believed in life after death. In fact, their entire culture revolved around that belief. The kings, queens, and state officials often spent an entire lifetime preparing for their life after death. They did this by collecting possessions or "grave goods," by building tombs, and so forth. The Egyptians believed that they could be assured of an afterlife only if their bodies could be preserved from decay or destruction. So when a person died, and especially when a pharaoh died, in order to ensure his eternal life, he had his body embalmed or mummified. In other words, he had his corpse dried out and wrapped in linen to preserve it from decay. Then he had his mummy hidden. This whole idea may seem quite strange today, but the ancient Egyptians really believed that if one's mummy was destroyed, then his or her soul would be destroyed, and if, on the other hand, the mummy—the dead body—was preserved, the soul would be immortal. Let me repeat that. If one's mummy was

destroyed, the soul would die. If the mummy was preserved, the soul would go on living.

For another thing, the ancient Egyptians believed that the dead person could take his or her earthly possessions along to the next world—this ^(e) is just the opposite of the Western idea that “you can’t take it with you when you go.” Anyway, the dead person was provided with food, clothing, furniture, weapons, and even servants. It was not at all unusual for the pharaoh’s slaves to be put to death so that they could serve him in his afterlife. ^(f)

And so you can see why the pharaohs wanted to have their bodies and their possessions hidden to protect them from grave robbers. ^(g) Before they died, they had special tombs built for this purpose—to hide their bodies and treasures. In the early years of ancient Egypt, these tombs were the pyramids—the vast burial chambers that were built to fool the grave robbers.

(注) the Romanovs: ロマノフ王朝 the Ming Dynasty: 明王朝
the Al-Sauds: サウド王家 embalm: 防腐処置を施す

- (1) 下線部(b), (c), (e)の指す内容を日本語で書きなさい。
- (2) 下線部(d)に近い意味の語句(3語)を文中から選び、英語で書きなさい。
- (3) 下線部(a), (f), (g)を和訳しなさい。

3 次のそれぞれの日本語と同じ意味になるように、()に適切な語(1語)を入れなさい。

(1) He was () () () it against his will.

彼は意志に反してそれをさせられた。

(2) He insists () () attending the party.

彼は私がパーティに出席するべきだと言い張る。

(3) The book was () difficult () () to understand.

その本はあまりに難しすぎて私たちには理解できなかった。

(4) He is () so () () he looks.

彼は見かけほど年をとってはいない。

(5) I got the piano () ().

私はただでそのピアノを手に入れた。

(6) The man is not to () for what happened.

その人はその出来事に責任がない。

(7) Susie () after her mother.

スージーは母親に似ている。

(8) Stop finding () () everything he does.

彼がすることにいちいちけちをつけるのはやめなさい。

4

次の設問A, Bに答えなさい。

A. 次の対話の下線部(1), (2)を英訳しなさい。

X: 平均寿命(the average life span)が延びるのはいいけど, いろんな問題も
生じてくるよね。

Y: このまま寿命が延びつづけると, 近い将来には, 若い人二人で老人一人を
(1) 支えることになるらしいよ。

X: 寝たきり老人(a bedridden old man/woman)とか, 痴呆症, 介護の問題な
ども, 益々深刻化するね。

Y: 頭の痛い問題だね。

X: それを防ぐには, 老人になっても寝込まないように, 若いうちから健康に
(2) 気をつけなくちゃいけないわけだ。

B. 日本人学生の太郎さんは, 夏休みを利用して, アメリカ旅行を計画していま
す。太郎さんの立場で, 以下の条件を入れて, ロサンゼルス(Los Angeles)
に住んでいる友人のトム(Tom)に70語前後の英語で手紙を書きなさい。

期 間: 7月25日~8月5日 滞在希望先: Tom宅

到着地: ロサンゼルス空港 その他: 見物したい所や, 希望等