

問 8 次の英文を読んで、あとの(ア)～(ウ)の問いに答えなさい。

*Manami, Ryota, and Kasumi are talking about their *presentation in the classroom. Mr. White is helping them.*

Mr. White : OK, everyone. You are going to make a presentation about traditional things and *modern things in Japan, right ?

Manami : Yes. My family and I went to Kamakura last month. We visited some old temples, and I *was impressed by them. *On the other hand, I found a lot of modern shops near a train station. They are very cool and popular among young people. Then I got an idea. I think both traditional things and modern things make the city more wonderful. When I told Ryota and Kasumi about it, they agreed with me.

Ryota : I've liked traditional Japanese things, and I think they become cooler when they are used in modern ways. I thought this when Manami told us her idea.

Mr. White : That sounds interesting. I hope you will make a good presentation. First, it is important to show some good examples to other students. What examples do you have in your plan ?

Manami : I went to a coffee shop in Kamakura. It is in a traditional Japanese house. We had *matcha cake with coffee in a beautiful old *interior.

Kasumi : Matcha cake really sounds delicious !

Mr. White : I see. The house and matcha are traditional things, and the coffee shop and cake are modern ones. Now, make a *list of examples. Write traditional things on the left side of the list and modern things made from traditional things on the right side. And write the *mark “→” between them ... like this:

matcha → matcha cake

Manami : OK. I will.

Kasumi : I have another example of traditional buildings used in a modern way. My uncle has *turned his old house into a small hotel in Okayama. People can enjoy staying in a nice old interior in his hotel.

Mr. White : I know there are a lot of hotels like that in small towns in Japan *recently. They are very popular among foreign people, too. I have never stayed in those hotels, but my friends often used them. By the way, I also know old houses have some problems for older people.

Kasumi : You are right. For example, stairs are very *steep in most traditional houses, _____ . My uncle built a large *slope outside as a *solution to the problem. Now older people can also enjoy staying in his hotel.

Mr. White : That's good. Why don't you talk about the bad points of traditional things and the solutions to them in your presentation ? That will make it more interesting.

Ryota : That is a great idea. Well, I'd like to take *remaking *kimono* for another example.

Mr. White : Remaking *kimono* ? What is that ?

Ryota : It is using *cloth of old *kimono* to make modern *clothes or small things. My mother likes doing that and often makes different things from cloth of old *kimono*.

Manami : Actually, Ryota's mother has made me a cute bag by using cloth from my mother's *kimono*. I love it, and often use it when I go shopping.

Mr. White : Great. You can bring some real things made by her and show them to other students. Do you have any other examples ?

Kasumi : How about the **shamisen* ? It is a Japanese *musical instrument, but it is also used for *rock music these days. Is it a good example ?

Ryota : Of course, it is. I've seen that on TV before, too. Two men played the *shamisen* like the guitar. It was cool.

Mr. White : I understand you have good examples to show in your presentation. I think that's enough. Now, let's *divide them into some groups. You know the words **i-shoku-ju*, right ? They mean three of the most important things for *humans. They are food, *clothing, and *shelter in English. Manami, write "F" next to the examples divided into the "food" group, and then write "C" for the examples in the "clothing" group, and "S" for the ones in the "shelter" group.

Manami : OK. Well, how about the coffee shop ? Should it be put into the "food" or "shelter" group ?

Mr. White : That is a difficult question, but this time, let's put it into the "shelter" group because it was used as a house.

Ryota : What should we do with the *shamisen* ?

Manami : Umm. That's more difficult.

Kasumi : Maybe we should *give up this example. It is an interesting example, but the time of our presentation isn't long. I think we should *focus on some more interesting examples.

Mr. White : You are right, Kasumi. This is an important way of thinking when we make a presentation.

Manami : Now, I think I have finished making the list.

Mr. White : Good. We have finished the first step. Let's go to the next step. Now, you have to think more about each of the examples and the way of showing them to other students. You still have a lot of things to do for your presentation.

The three students : Yes, we will try hard !

*presentation : プレゼンテーション, 発表 modern : 現代的な

be impressed by ~ : ~に感動する on the other hand : 一方 matcha : 抹茶

interior : 内装 list : リスト mark : マーク turn ~ into ... : ~を…に変える

recently : 最近 steep : 急な slope : スロープ, 斜面 solution(s) : 解決策

remake ~ : ~を作り変える, リメイクする cloth : 生地 clothes : 衣服

shamisen : 三味線 musical instrument : 楽器 rock : ロックの

divide ~ : ~を分ける i-shoku-ju : 衣食住 humans : 人間 clothing : 衣類

shelter : 住居 give up ~ : ~を取りやめる focus on ~ : ~に的を絞る

ア) 本文中の の中に入れるのに最も適するものを, 次の1~4の中から一つ選び, その番号を答えなさい。

1. so older people can't go up easily
2. so older people want to sleep in a quiet room
3. but older people are happy with that
4. but older people get up too early

イ) 本文中の——線部するとき, Manami が書いたものとして最も適するものを, 次の1~4の中から一つ選び, その番号を答えなさい。

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------|---|
| 1. | ・ matcha → matcha cake | F |
| | ・ old house → coffee shop | F |
| | ・ old house → small hotel | S |
| | ・ kimono → modern clothes | |
| | or small things | C |

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|---|
| 2. | ・ matcha → matcha cake | F |
| | ・ old house → coffee shop | F |
| | ・ old house → small hotel | S |
| | ・ shamisen → rock music | C |

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------|---|
| 3. | ・ matcha → matcha cake | F |
| | ・ old house → coffee shop | S |
| | ・ old house → small hotel | S |
| | ・ kimono → modern clothes | |
| | or small things | C |

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|---|
| 4. | ・ matcha → matcha cake | F |
| | ・ old house → coffee shop | S |
| | ・ old house → small hotel | S |
| | ・ shamisen → rock music | C |

ウ) 次の a～gの中から、本文の内容に合うものを二つ選んだときの組み合わせとして最も適するものを、あとの1～8の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

- a. Manami got an idea for the presentation when she visited Kamakura and ate *matcha* cake in an old temple there.
- b. Ryota doesn't like traditional things very much, and he is only interested in traditional things used in modern ways.
- c. Mr. White knows traditional Japanese houses are used as small hotels because he has stayed in that kind of hotel before.
- d. Mr. White thinks the three students should talk about some problems of traditional things and the solutions to them in their presentation.
- e. Ryota's mother has made Manami a modern dress by using old *kimono*, and Manami often wears it when she goes shopping.
- f. Ryota doesn't think the *shamisen* is a good example for the presentation, because he can't put it into any of the *i-shoku-ju* groups.
- g. Mr. White thinks the three students have finished only the first step of their presentation by making a list of the examples.

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|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. a と c | 2. a と d | 3. a と f | 4. b と e |
| 5. b と g | 6. c と f | 7. d と g | 8. e と g |