

3 月 期

〈出典一覧〉

国語 出口顯

国語 中島岳志

『声と文字の人類学』一部改変

『思いがけず利他』一部改変

NHK 出版

ミシマ社

第1問 下の各文の [1] ～ [15] に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれA～Dの中から一つ選び、解答欄のその記号をマークしなさい。

- Chinese is a language [1] not just in China but in Chinese communities in many other countries.
A. speak B. spoke C. speaking D. spoken
- We should turn off the lights when not in use [2] to save the environment and reduce unnecessary costs.
A. because B. order C. so as D. for
- Many students and their parents are worried by the [3] that their school will be merged with another school.
A. organization B. estimate C. budget D. rumor
- Silicon is an essential material [4] semiconductors are made.
A. in that B. which C. what D. from which
- The opposition parties [5] lowering the consumption tax rate for two years to cope with rising prices.
A. insisted on B. argued with C. consisted of D. resulted in
- In the U.S., there are still four universities that [6] only males.
A. allege B. assume C. advertise D. admit
- The careless driver hit a bicyclist at the corner and left him [7] on the street without calling the emergency services.
A. lie B. lying C. laid D. lay

- 1 -

- Keep an eye on your bag [8] it won't be stolen while you're away from your seat.
A. as far as B. so that C. even if D. as much
- While most scientists say that global warming [9] more floods and droughts, others point out that it may lead to increased harvests in some areas.
A. have caused B. has been causing
C. has been caused D. will be caused
- In democracy, government is not a purpose in itself but a [10] to make people happy.
A. branch B. trust C. balance D. means
- We often say that [11] is more important than health, but few people think seriously about how to stay healthy.
A. the best B. anything C. nothing D. something
- Lora would not have failed if she [12] her teacher for advice before she began her science project for summer vacation.
A. had asked B. would ask C. asks D. was asking
- Susan B. Anthony is [13] one of the most influential women's rights activists in nineteenth-century America.
A. accused for B. delighted with
C. known as D. surprised at

- 2 -

- The employee demanded that the company [14] for firing him without cause.
A. apologize B. synthesize C. dramatize D. generalize
- While the World Economic Forum's Gender Gap Index shows that East Asian countries especially need [15] in women's political empowerment, they are relatively successful in education and health.
A. decrease B. improvement C. satisfaction D. independence

- 3 -

第2問 次の対話が成立するように、[16] ～ [21] に入る最も適切なものをA～Dの中から選び、解答欄のその記号をマークしなさい。

- Henry: I remember you said you needed a topic related to foreign companies in Japan.
- June: Yeah, it's for that business course I'm taking. We have to give presentations.
- Henry: Well, I've recently read an article about KFC, aka Kentucky Fried Chicken.
- June: Well, they [16] Japan. What about them?
- Henry: Did you know they were the very first U.S. fast food chain to enter the Japanese market?
- June: Really? [17] McDonald's was the first.
- Henry: Yeah, I thought so, too, but KFC was first. In 1970, they set up a stall at the Osaka World Expo to see how customers would like their food.
- June: And?
- Henry: They did well, with sales at about \$100,000 per month during the expo, which lasted 6 months. Even considering there were visitors from all over the world, a lot of the sales must have been to Japanese customers.
- June: That must have been encouraging.
- Henry: Right, but there [18]
- June: Like what?
- Henry: Well, the KFC menu included mashed potatoes and gravy, which the Japanese customers didn't usually like, so they substituted French fries.
- June: Yes, [19] that mashed potatoes and gravy still don't appear on the Japanese KFC menu regularly. Maybe just for the

- 4 -

Christmas season.

Henry: Right. Also, Japanese customers found the coleslaw too sweet, so they cut the sugar content in half. But overall, the customer response was positive, so they started setting up a permanent KFC chain, starting in Nagoya, only a couple of months after the Expo ended.

June: Nagoya? I would have thought Tokyo. But anyway, chicken dishes such as yakitori and karaage were already popular in Japan, [20]

Henry: For sure. Also, red and white, the colors used for KFC decor and packaging, are considered lucky in Japan.

June: One thing that's different is those statues of Colonel Sanders, the KFC founder.

Henry: Right. Those are original to KFC in Japan.

June: I remember reading something about them. [21] "mascot character" is considered a good marketing strategy in Japan, and Colonel Sanders was sort of "ready-made" for that, with his trademark white suit and string tie.

Henry: That's true. Wow, all this talk about KFC is making me hungry.

June: OK, let's have lunch!

16. A. have nothing to do with
B. frequently visit
C. do operate in
D. are preparing to leave

- 5 -

17. A. You already told me
B. You never said
C. I can't believe
D. I always thought

18. A. were things they had to change.
B. were several unusual incidents.
C. was one thing that was very fortunate.
D. was a complaint from Colonel Sanders.

19. A. I refuse to accept
B. it's my fault
C. I've noticed
D. you've always denied

20. A. which many customers objected to.
B. so that must have been an advantage.
C. no matter what you say.
D. and this needs to be stopped.

21. A. An easily recognized
B. An impossibly difficult
C. A completely unknown
D. A very expensive

- 6 -

第3問 次の文章が完成するように、[22]～[27]に入る最も適切なものをA～Dの中から選び、解答欄のその記号をマークしなさい。

One Passport Too Many?

Dual nationality, or dual citizenship, means being a legal citizen of two countries. This status allows a person to live, work, and vote in both countries. People have dual nationality for various reasons. For example, they were born to parents who are from different countries, or they moved to a new country and became a citizen of that country while still holding citizenship in their original country. In the past, most countries [22] but as globalization and cross-border movement have increased, many nations—including most European Union member states, the United States, Canada, Australia, and South Korea—have relaxed these restrictions. However, some countries, such as Japan, still have restrictions.

While Japanese law states that citizens who acquire another nationality lose their Japanese citizenship, there is no official process for giving it up. As a result, many Japanese quietly hold on to their dual citizenship without running into problems. One such individual is Yuri Kondo, a 76-year-old lawyer who was born and [23] but became an American citizen in 2004 after living in the U.S. for 40 years. Even then, she held on to her Japanese passport and, for years, traveled between the two countries with it, just like many others do. The issue didn't catch up with her until 2017, when she returned to Japan with her nearly expired Japanese passport to care for her terminally ill mother. When she tried to [24] in Tokyo, officials questioned her nationality status and took it away. Kondo challenged Japan's nationality law in court, arguing that it violates her basic personal freedoms and is unconstitutional. In 2024, however, the Fukuoka High Court ruled that Japan's prohibition of dual

- 7 -

nationality is constitutional.

Support for dual nationality among Japanese people has been growing, as the country [25] and interconnected with the rest of the world. However, strong opposition remains. Critics of dual nationality often point to legal and diplomatic complications, but their biggest concern seems to be maintaining a strong national identity and sense of belonging. They argue that allowing dual nationality could weaken loyalty to Japan and bring up questions about national security, particularly [26] However, these concerns may not fully reflect the realities of today's world. The fear of divided loyalties, for instance, is less important in today's global world, where it is natural for people to love and support two countries at the same time. Rather than being security risks, [27] can build bridges between nations and contribute to a more connected and peaceful world. Instead of weakening national identity, individuals with multiple identities can bring diversity and new ideas to a society, helping people from different backgrounds understand each other better.

The issue of dual nationality is complex, and Japan may need more time to reach a national consensus. However, it is clear that serious discussions are necessary if Japan truly aims to diversify its society and to remain relevant in the 21st century.

22. A. banned dual citizenship,
B. had no restrictions on dual citizenship,
C. held on to their original nationality,
D. encouraged dual citizenship,

- 8 -

23. A. traveled to the U.S.,
B. did not leave Japan,
C. raised in Japan,
D. gave up her citizenship,
24. A. get married again
B. renew her Japanese passport
C. protect her personal freedom
D. become an American citizen
25. A. moves into more isolation
B. becomes more globalized
C. starts more conflicts
D. increases its national wealth
26. A. in times of war.
B. when peace arrives.
C. during globalization.
D. regarding health care.
27. A. American businessmen
B. Japanese citizens
C. respected politicians
D. dual nationals

— 9 —

第4問 次の文章を読み、その内容に基づいて要約を完成させなさい。要約を完成させるために、最も適切なものを単語リスト（A～O）の中から選び、解答欄 28 ～ 33 のその記号をマークしなさい。同じ単語を2回使用することはできません。

Baskin-Robbins Comes to Japan

Ice cream has been popular in Japan since its introduction as “aisukurin” in Yokohama in 1869. Among the most popular ice cream store chains today is the U.S.-based Baskin-Robbins, better-known in Japan as “Thirty-one Ice Cream.” By the time Baskin-Robbins began operations in Japan, they had already been a major presence in the American ice cream market.

Like many large companies, the origin of Baskin-Robbins was a single location: an ice cream shop in Pasadena, California, set up by Washington State native Irvine Robbins in December 1945. Burton Baskin, native of Illinois, became Robbins' business partner after marrying Robbins' sister Shirley (who would later help establish a TV station in Los Angeles). Combining their surnames to call their business Baskin-Robbins, the two men expanded the company with a focus on offering customers a large variety of ice cream flavors. This strategy proved so popular that by 1967, there were more than 500 Baskin-Robbins ice cream stores in the U.S. Then, on Christmas Eve of that same year, tragedy struck: Burton Baskin died of a heart attack.

Following the death of his friend and business partner, Irvine Robbins carried on by expanding business operations globally, including entry into Japan. In 1973, Baskin-Robbins formed a partnership with the Fujiya Confectionary Company, which was the largest ice cream store and restaurant chain in Japan. Such a well-established Japanese partner would help Baskin-Robbins navigate the market and minimize misunderstandings that may occur when the business cultures of two

— 10 —

different countries interact.

In 1974, the first Baskin-Robbins store opened in Meguro, Tokyo. It was Fujiya's decision to have the English “Thirty-one” as the brand name, spelled out in katakana script on the signs, in addition to the numeral “31,” as this was easier to pronounce and remember than “Baskin-Robbins” (kept on the signs in smaller script). While the number 31 represents the idea of having a different-flavored ice cream available for each day of the month, the total number of Baskin-Robbins flavors is today more than 1,400.

While the partnership with Fujiya was surely a great help, there were still some cultural gaps. For example, Robbins observed that older people in Japan were reluctant to buy an ice cream cone and walk outside while eating it, as it was considered bad manners. More than fifty years later, Baskin-Robbins is one of the most popular ice cream shop chains in Japan, where outdoor ice cream consumption is no longer unusual, so perhaps the company has influenced such cultural change.

A key to success in Japan has been products suited to local tastes and culture. For example, one of the more recent Baskin-Robbins offerings in Japan is a flavor called Kuromitsu Nihonbashi Mitarashi, based on the molasses-like syrup kuromitsu, available at the Mitsukoshi Department Store in Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

There are now more than 1,200 Baskin-Robbins stores in Japan, as well as over 2,000 in the U.S. and more than 4,000 worldwide. While it is often said that Japan can be a difficult market for foreign companies, chains such as Baskin-Robbins show that success is certainly possible.

Summary

Baskin-Robbins is a popular ice cream store chain in Japan. The company began 28 in the U.S. in Pasadena, California, in 1945.

— 11 —

Irvine Robbins, who started the business, later partnered with Burton Baskin, who had married Robbins's sister Shirley. The chain was very 29, and by 1967 there were over 500 stores in the U.S. Following Baskin's death from a heart attack in that same year, the Baskin-Robbins company 30 the Japanese market by forming a partnership with Fujiya. This helped avoid cultural issues that foreign companies might encounter in Japan. Although it was difficult at first because of cultural differences—like how 31 Japanese people didn't like walking outside while eating ice cream—Baskin-Robbins 32 by creating special flavors for Japan, such as Kuromitsu Nihonbashi Mitarashi. One thing Fujiya made sure of was that “Thirty-one” should be the brand name rather than the harder-to-33 (for Japanese) “Baskin-Robbins.” Today, the chain is still popular, with some flavors developed for Japanese customer preferences.

【単語リスト】

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| A. entered | B. older | C. entry |
| D. succeeded | E. agreed | F. corner |
| G. interest | H. successful | I. strange |
| J. operations | K. adjust | L. locate |
| M. partition | N. location | O. pronounce |

— 12 —

第5問 次の文章を読み、その内容に基づいて 34 ～ 39 までの英文を完成させるために最も適切なものをA～Dの中から選び、解答欄のその記号をマークしなさい。

Fit Together

One out of five American children and teenagers is obese. This means that these young people are dangerously overweight. One effective way to treat these young people is what is called "intensive health behavior and lifestyle treatment" (IHBLT). This kind of treatment involves referring children to special obesity clinics, usually located in university medical centers, where they receive treatment for at least 26 hours over 3 to 12 months. The treatment they receive includes family counseling, group physical activities, nutrition information, and other kinds of support.

This kind of treatment has been shown to be effective. Children who participate in these programs for at least three months are likely to see improvements, and the longer they participate, the greater the benefits will be. This is good, of course, but it also points to the biggest problem with IHBLT: The large commitment of time that is required makes it difficult for many children and their families to participate. Also, children may not live near enough to an obesity clinic to go there regularly. Finally, even if children do live close enough to a clinic and have the time, these programs are very popular, and there are always long waiting lists.

Medical treatments are only truly effective if the people who need them are able to access them and do what is required for the treatment to be successful. For too many obese children and teenagers who might benefit from IHBLT, this is not the case. Fortunately, there is a more accessible alternative.

"Fit Together" builds on what we have learned from the successes of

— 13 —

IHBLT, but instead of referring obese young people to obesity clinics, the doctors direct their patients to recreation and nutrition programs at local parks and community centers. These are often offered close to patients' homes and at little or no cost.

But could such a simple solution really work? Sarah C. Armstrong, a professor at the Duke University School of Medicine, and her colleagues set out to answer that question. Armstrong and her team randomly divided a group of 5-to-17-year-olds into two groups. One group was given basic counseling on nutrition from their doctors. The other group participated in Fit Together. The young people in Fit Together, in addition to seeing a doctor once a month, participated in physical activity sessions twice a week, and cooking and nutrition classes once a week at local parks and community centers.

After six months, the researchers compared the two groups and found that the participants in the Fit Together program had significant reductions in body mass index (BMI) while participants in the other group did not. Also, the participants in the Fit Together group seem to have liked it a lot. Armstrong reports that the program not only enabled children to lose weight but also helped them to "build confidence and self-esteem and willingness to get out there and try new things."

Fit Together is accessible in another way, too. It is inexpensive. The total cost of Fit Together per child for a whole year is about \$150.00. This is much cheaper than many other treatments for obesity. The cost of medical care is an important consideration in the United States because health care there is not subsidized by the government in the same way it is in most developed countries. People often have to pay for medical treatments mostly or entirely themselves, and doing so can cause great financial hardship.

Sometimes, solutions to problems seem distant and difficult, but other times, the solution to a problem is right in front of us—as near as a local

— 14 —

park or community center.

34. Eighty percent of American children 34

- A. are overweight in a way that is dangerous to their health.
- B. are referred to special obesity clinics.
- C. receive intensive health behavior and lifestyle treatment.
- D. are not considered to be obese.

35. IHBLT 35

- A. is a kind of obesity.
- B. has some problems.
- C. is easy to participate in.
- D. is unpopular.

36. For medical treatments to be effective, they must 36

- A. include counseling.
- B. be accessible.
- C. have long waiting lists.
- D. take place in local parks.

37. Fit Together 37

- A. takes place mostly in obesity clinics.
- B. is a response to problems with IHBLT.
- C. was developed before IHBLT.
- D. is entirely different from IHBLT.

38. Sarah C. Armstrong and her team 38

- A. compared IHBLT and Fit Together.
- B. compared five-year-olds and seventeen-year-olds.
- C. believe that BMI is unimportant.
- D. found that Fit Together is effective.

— 15 —

39. The cost of Fit Together is 39

- A. lower than many other obesity treatments.
- B. not important in the United States.
- C. about \$150.00 for six months.
- D. paid by parks and community centers.

— 16 —