



次の対話の文章を読んで、あとの各問に答えよ。

Yukie and Haruto are Japanese high school students. They teach Japanese as volunteers to foreign people who live in Tokyo. Robin is from America and Ailing is from China. Now they are *taking a break.

Robin : Thank you very much for your help, Yukie and Haruto. You're very good teachers for us.

Ailing : Yeah, *thanks to your help, my new life in Tokyo is easier.

Yukie : We're very glad to hear that.

Haruto : You're welcome, Robin and Ailing. It's also a good chance for me to practice speaking English. *Just as English is not easy for me, I think Japanese is hard for foreign people.

Robin : Yes. I've lived here in Tokyo for more than three years. So speaking Japanese and understanding spoken Japanese are not so difficult for me now. But reading and writing Japanese are still hard. There are three kinds of *characters in Japanese.

Haruto : Do you mean hiragana, katakana, and kanji?

Robin : (1)That's right. And many kanji are read in two or more ways. It's very hard for me to learn how to use kanji.

Yukie : (2)I understand, Robin. In English, only the *alphabet is used.

Haruto : Ailing, you use only kanji in Chinese, right?

Ailing : Yes. We use only kanji when we write in Chinese. So students in China have to learn a lot of kanji.

Haruto : (3)I can *imagine that is very hard. I'm not good at learning kanji.

Robin : Are loanwords also written in kanji in Chinese, Ailing?

Haruto : Loanwords? What are they?

Robin : Well, loanwords are words taken into one language from another language. I think katakana is very useful for writing loanwords.

Haruto : (4)I see. Thank you, Robin. There are many loanwords in Japanese. We usually use katakana when we write them in Japanese. I've never thought about how *convenient katakana is. Oh, I'm sorry, Ailing. What about loanwords in Chinese?

Ailing : We also have loanwords in Chinese. When we write them in Chinese, We use kanji that have *similar *pronunciations or *suitable meanings.

Yukie : Similar pronunciations? Tell us more, Ailing.

Ailing : OK. For example, the word “*Olympic” is written like this.

奥林匹克

Haruto : Wow, that's very interesting! How do you *pronounce it?

Ailing : We pronounce it “*Aolinpike.”

Yukie : (5)It really sounds like Olympic!

Ailing : Then what about this?

足球

Haruto : Foot and ball? Oh, that's football, or soccer!

Ailing : That's right. This is an example of using a suitable meaning.

Yukie : Wow, that's very interesting. Learning languages is really exciting.

Robin : (6)Learning a foreign language is learning about a country's culture, too.

Haruto : I agree. OK, everyone, let's start again.

Everyone : OK. Let's.

[注] take a break 休憩する thanks to ～～のおかげで just as ～～であるように character 文字
alphabet アルファベット imagine 想像する convenient 便利な similar 似ている
pronunciation 発音 suitable ふさわしい Olympic オリンピック pronounce 発音する
Aolimpic アオリンピック(中国語での発音)

(1) (1)That's right. の内容を、次のように書き表すとすれば、 の中に、下のどれを入れるのがよいか。

For me, reading and writing Japanese are hard because _____ .

- ア many kanji are read in two or more ways
- イ there are three kinds of characters in Japanese
- ウ I have lived in Tokyo for more than three years
- エ I have never learned hiragana, katakana, or kanji

(2) (2)I understand, Robin. の内容を最もよく表しているのは、次のうちではどれか。

- ア Reading and writing Japanese are not easy for foreign people like Robin.
- イ Many foreign people who live in Tokyo are not so good at learning Japanese.
- ウ Learning kanji which are read in two or more ways is not hard for Japanese people.
- エ Speaking Japanese and understanding spoken Japanese are not so difficult for foreign people like Robin.

(3) (3)I can imagine that is very hard. を、次のように書き表すとすれば、_____ の中に、どのような 1 語を入れるのがよいか。

I can imagine it is very hard to _____ so many kanji.

(4) (4)I see. の内容を最もよく表しているのは、次のうちではどれか。

- ア Loanwords are also written in kanji in Chinese.
- イ Robin thinks there are many loanwords in Japanese.
- ウ Words we take from foreign languages are called loanwords.
- エ When we write loanwords in Japanese, katakana is usually used.

(5) (5)It really sounds like Olympic! とあるが、このときの Yukie の様子を次のように書き表すとすれば、
_____ の中に、下のどれを入れるのがよいか。

Yukie was _____.

- ア sad because she didn't know how to say "Olympic" in Chinese
- イ glad because she learned the way to write "Olympic" in Chinese
- ウ happy because she learned a lot of examples like "Olympic" from Ailing
- エ surprised because the Chinese and English pronunciations of "Olympic" were similar

(6) (6) Learning a foreign language is learning about a country's culture, too. を, 次のように書き表すとすれば, ___の中に, 下のどれを入れるのがよいか。

When we learn a foreign language, _____.

- ア we also have to think about our own culture
- イ foreign people can learn Chinese culture, too
- ウ we can also understand part of another culture
- エ foreign people living in Tokyo will be happy, too

(7) 次の文章は, Haruto が英語の授業で行ったスピーチの一部である。 (A) 及び (B) の中にそれぞれ入る語句の組み合わせとして正しいものは, 下のうちではどれか。

I sometimes teach Japanese to foreign people who live near here. I can learn many interesting things through this experience. Have you ever thought that (A) is convenient? We can write loanwords in it. But in Chinese, only kanji is used. When Chinese people write loanwords in Chinese, they use kanji that have similar pronunciations or suitable meanings. For example, “足球.” This is an interesting example of using (B) . Can you imagine what this means? It means “soccer.” I teach Japanese, but I learn a lot. Thank you.

- ア (A) katakana (B) a suitable meaning
- イ (A) hiragana (B) a similar pronunciation
- ウ (A) hiragana (B) a suitable meaning
- エ (A) katakana (B) a similar pronunciation