

2016年度

帰国生入学試験

## 【 基礎学力検査 】

### [ 英語 ] 問題

1. 問題および解答用紙は試験開始の合図があるまで開かないでください。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄に記入してください。
3. 受験番号および氏名は解答用紙の所定の欄にそれぞれ記入してください。
4. 試験終了後、解答用紙を問題の上にふせて置いてください。
5. 回収するのは解答用紙だけです。問題は持ち帰ってください。

次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

( \* のついた語句には本文の最後に注があります。)

## WASHI—The Magic of Handmade Japanese Paper

Japanese handmade paper, *washi*, is one of the favorite gifts bought by foreign visitors in Japan. Wallets, \*stationery and fans are the best gifts to be taken back home by ①foreigners who are worried about the weight of their travel bags. Both foreigners and Japanese know that a *washi* gift has the beauty of a traditional Japanese art, papermaking.

*Washi* has mistakenly been called and thought of as “rice paper” by many people in the West. Some Western people know there actually is a paper made from a \**rice-paper plant*, as well as other kinds of paper made from grass, \*hemp and so on. However, *washi* is especially unique in its production. It is made from \*fibers of the \*barks of ②\**Kozo*, \**Mitsumata* and \**Gampi* trees. Since *Kozo* trees are easy to grow and the fibers are thick and strong, *kozo washi* is especially strong, popular and the most widely used. *Mitsumata* trees take longer to grow and the fibers are thin, soft and shiny. So, *mitsumata washi* is more expensive and is used to make Japanese paper money. It is also good for \*calligraphy. There aren’t many *Gampi* trees because people cannot grow them in fields, so papermakers have to find them in nature. In addition, the shiny fibers of *Gampi* trees make *gampi washi* the most beautiful in the world. ③That’s why *gampi washi* is called “king of *washi*”. *Gampi* is commonly used for high quality books and Japanese-style paintings, because it is the most valuable *washi*.

On the other hand, Western-style paper is made from wood chips. Since machines can produce a lot of this paper, you can get it for a much cheaper price than *washi*. Yet, the paper of *washi* almost never gets damaged and can look almost the same for more than one thousand years, because all of the \*materials are natural. Also, *washi* is much stronger than western paper because the fibers of *washi* are thicker and longer. When you touch *washi*, it feels softer than western paper made from wood chips. *Washi* creates a feeling of warmth.

*Washi* is produced throughout Japan, and Gifu, Kochi and Fukui are the most famous prefectures for *washi*. ④*Washi* is made in winter, as the farmers have no work on their fields during that season, and pure, cold running water is necessary to make good paper. Not like factory production, handmade *washi* paper was traditionally the farmers’ way of making extra money in winter.

The first step in making *washi* paper is to boil the bark of the *Kozo*, *Mitsumata* or *Gampi*

trees. Then it is washed with running water and is put into cold rivers to change the black bark into pure, clean and white bark. In the next step, any remaining \*impurities are carefully picked out by hand. When the bark is completely clean, it is beaten either by hand or by machine, to break it into small fibers of about 3 to 5 millimeters long. These small fibers are mixed in a large wooden box, together with water and a \*viscous liquid from the \*crushed root of a *Tororo Aoi*. After this, papermakers use a bamboo screen called “\**suketa*” to filter the mixed water. Surprisingly, they can control the weight of the sheet and produce exactly a 10-gram, 50-gram, or 100-gram sheet. When the wet sheet is produced, it is put on a board to dry outside.

Papermaking was introduced to Japan nearly 1,400 years ago. It is said that the Chinese methods of making ink and paper came to Japan in 610 A.D. It is also said that Prince Shotoku Taishi needed a lot of paper in order to spread the copying of thousands of \*Buddhist sutra, and he found that Chinese-style paper broke too easily. So, he ⑤【Japanese paper / the people / Kozo trees / instead / to / for making / grow / ordered】 of using Chinese paper. ⑥日本における最古の紙は、現在、奈良県にある正倉院 (the Shosoin Temple) で保存されている。 This paper was used as a \*family register in 702 A.D. In those days, paper was very ⑥(e \_\_\_\_\_) and it was only for the people of the upper classes. As time passed, the paper became common among the ordinary people. In the Edo period, *washi* played a very important role in Japanese daily life. Almost everything was made from *washi* —*shoji* (window screens), *fusuma* (room dividers), *bangasa* (umbrellas), *ukiyo-e*, books and so on. Since then, *washi* has influenced many things in Japanese ⑦(c \_\_\_\_\_), such as Kabuki, Sumo, tea ceremony, calligraphy and so on.

In 2014, *washi* was registered as \*Intangible Cultural Heritage by UNESCO. ⑦その事実は、今まで一度も和紙を見たことがない人たちに、日本の伝統的な技術 (technique) について考える機会を与えてくれる。 *Washi*, the magic of handmade Japanese paper made from natural plants and fresh water, will be more and more popular.

注)

stationery : 文房具      *rice-paper plant* : カミヤツテ      hemp : 麻      fiber(s) : 繊維  
 bark(s) : 木の皮      *Kozo* : 楮 (コウゾ)      *Mitsumata* : 三桠 (ミツマタ)  
*Gampi* : 雁皮 (ガンピ)      calligraphy : 書道      material(s) : 原料  
 impurities : 不純物      viscous liquid : ねばりのある液体  
 crushed root : 粉々になった根      *suketa* : 簀<sup>す</sup>楯 (和紙を漉<sup>す</sup>くための道具)  
 Buddhist sutra : 仏教の経典      family register : 戸籍登録簿  
 Intangible Cultural Heritage by UNESCO : ユネスコ世界無形文化遺産

問1 下線部① “foreigners” が、誤って認識していることを一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア 日本からのおみやげは、旅行カバンにもかさばらない和紙が好ましい。
- イ 和紙は、「米の紙」と言い、米から作られた紙である。
- ウ 和紙の贈り物は、非常に伝統的な日本芸術の美を兼ね備えている。
- エ カミヤツデ、草、そして麻からできた紙もある。

問2 下線部②について、それぞれの特徴で正しくないものを一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア *Kozo washi* cannot be damaged easily and is easier to get than other types of *washi*.
- イ *Mitsumata washi* cost more than *Kozo washi* and can be used for calligraphy.
- ウ *Gampi* trees are easy to grow and Japanese paper money is made from them.
- エ High quality books are commonly made from *Gampi washi* that is valuable.

問3 下線部③について、なぜガンピ和紙は “king of *washi*” と呼ばれているのか、その理由を20字以上35字以下の日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。(句読点を含む)

問4 以下は、和紙と洋紙の特徴をまとめた表です。空所 ( ① ) ~ ( ④ ) に適切な日本語を入れ、表を完成させなさい。

紙の種類	原料	製造方法	価格	保存性	強度
和紙	木の ( ① ) の繊維	主に手作り	高い	原料がすべて ( ③ ) のものなので、損傷しにくい	繊維が大きく ( ④ ) のので、強い
洋紙	木材のチップ	主に ( ② )	安い	損傷しやすい	弱い

問5 下線部④について、なぜ冬に和紙を作るのか、その理由を日本語で2つ挙げなさい。

問6 和紙の製造に関して、本文の内容と一致するものを一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア *Washi* can only be found in Gifu, Kochi and Fukui prefectures even though it is produced throughout Japan.
- イ It takes a lot of fresh water for papermakers to boil the barks of plants and mix the black barks and white barks in cold rivers.
- ウ Papermakers usually use machines to change the barks of plants into tiny fibers and to measure the weight of the sheet.
- エ *Washi* is made from small pieces of fibers of barks, fresh water and some liquid from the crushed root of a *Tororo Aoi*.

問7 下線部⑤が「中国製の紙を使うのではなく、日本製の紙を作るために、コウゾの木を育てるよう民衆に命じた。」という意味になるように、【     】内の語(句)を並べ替えなさい。

問8 下線部⑥⑦に入るべき単語一語を、次の英語の定義を参考にして答えなさい。ただし、指定された文字で始めること。

- ⑥ costing a lot of money
- ⑦ the customs, ideas, art and ways of life of a group of people

問9 下線部⑥⑦を英語に直しなさい。

