

I 次の英文を読み、設問 1～10に答えなさい。答えはそれぞれA～Dの中から最も適切なものを選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

Sushi has become so prevalent in the United States that you can find it anywhere. But another rice-based Japanese food has made its way into the Southern California vernacular¹: “onigiri” or “musubi.” Both words can be used interchangeably, but the latter term, musubi, easier for English speakers to pronounce, has more attracted people in Southern California. (Paragraph 1)

Keiko Nakashima opened a small musubi shop named Sunny Blue three years ago in Santa Monica. The shop is very popular. A customer who is a Santa Monica police officer says he’s choosing musubi over doughnuts on his snack breaks. He visits the shop in uniform and orders two to take out. (Paragraph 2)

Musubi date back to feudal² Japan when samurai carried them in small bags when they traveled by foot, and rice farmers who took them to work in the fields. Nowadays, you can buy them almost anywhere in Japan. People make them at home from leftover³ rice and put them in school lunches. As a busy mother, Nakashima wanted something quick, but still healthy to put in her kids’ lunchboxes when there wasn’t enough time to prepare a meal. But her musubi are a hit not just among busy parents with little children, but among Los Angeles area eaters of all ages who like the novelty⁴ of a new international food that is simple, affordable and healthy. (Paragraph 3)

Nakashima’s rice at Sunny Blue is cooked not too soft and not too hard, and there’s a selection of innovative ingredients⁵ alongside the traditional ones. Business is growing almost faster than she can keep up with. Since its early days, she’s had to hire a few additional employees to help hand-pack the rice. This summer, she’ll be opening a second musubi store. (Paragraph 4)

These days you may even find musubi next to a large plate of cheese at a Los Angeles area wedding. Los Angeles residents are even learning to make them. Earlier this year, food writer and culinary⁶ educator Sonoko Sakai organized a musubi-making contest at the Japanese American National Museum. The event was a success, with more than 400 attendants. The contest was so popular that with a limited amount of time and space, Sakai regrettably⁷ had to turn some people away. But that just shows how well it's catching on. (Paragraph 5)

For some time now, stylish sushi restaurants have been a staple in most metropolitan cities, equating Japanese food in America with luxury. Musubi in the United States may be the new cheap counterpart to sushi. They're strong enough to satisfy an American-sized appetite⁸, healthy enough for parents to feed their children, and sold at a price that suits the tough economic times. As Sakai is teaching us, they are also simple enough to make at home. (Paragraph 6)

(Adapted from *The Asahi Shimbun Digital*, 5/25/2013)

注： ¹ vernacular	現地語、日常語、俗語	⁵ ingredients	材料、食材
² feudal	封建時代の	⁶ culinary	料理の
³ leftover	残り物の	⁷ regrettably	残念ながら
⁴ novelty	目新しいもの	⁸ appetite	食欲

設問

1. According to Paragraph 1 of the article:
 - A. Sushi is more popular than onigiri in Southern California.
 - B. Onigiri is popular in Southern California as well as sushi.
 - C. You cannot find musubi at any shop.
 - D. Both “onigiri” and “musubi” cannot be understood in Southern California.

2. What can be said about the words “onigiri” and “musubi”? (Paragraph 1)
- A. People in Japan use both “onigiri” and “musubi,” but English speakers use only “musubi.”
 - B. People in Southern California cannot pronounce “onigiri.”
 - C. People in California prefer “musubi” to “onigiri” because the former is easier for them to pronounce.
 - D. English speakers prefer “onigiri” to “musubi” because the former is tastier.
3. The sentence “he’s choosing musubi over doughnuts on his snack breaks” means: (Paragraph 2)
- A. Now he likes eating musubi, not doughnuts, for his snack breaks.
 - B. He always eats doughnuts, not musubi, for his snack breaks.
 - C. He eats both musubi and doughnuts for his snack breaks.
 - D. He eats musubi after doughnuts for his snack breaks.
4. Which of the following is used in the same meaning as “in” in “He visits the shop in uniform ...” (Paragraph 2) ?
- A. We walk in the park every morning.
 - B. The lady in black looks sad.
 - C. She always writes a letter in ink.
 - D. The students are now in class.

5. Choose one which is NOT stated in Paragraph 3.
- A. Musubi go back to the feudal age in Japan.
 - B. You can get musubi at any shop in Japan, and make them at home when rice remains.
 - C. Musubi are a big help to a busy mother because they are healthy enough and can be made quickly.
 - D. Musubi are not popular among people in Los Angeles.
6. Why is Nakashima going to open a second musubi shop this summer? (Paragraph 4)
- A. Because she couldn't cook rice perfectly at her first musubi shop.
 - B. Because there is a wide variety of ingredients for musubi.
 - C. Because business is growing and growing.
 - D. Because she can hire new employees to help her.
7. What does the "event" refer to in "The event was a success, with more than 400 attendants"? (Paragraph 5)
- A. a musubi-making contest
 - B. a Los Angeles area wedding
 - C. learning how to make musubi
 - D. cooking education

8. According to Paragraph 5 of the article:
- A. People in Los Angeles make musubi when weddings are held.
 - B. As a musubi-making contest was held in a small place, only a small number of people participated in it.
 - C. At a Los Angeles area wedding, a plate of cheese is served first and then musubi.
 - D. Musubi have become popular among Los Angeles residents.
9. According to Paragraph 6 of the article, musubi:
- A. may become one of the important diet in the USA as well as sushi.
 - B. are completely different from sushi, which is healthy and stylish.
 - C. are so small that American people are not satisfied with them.
 - D. are food that American people do not like because they are cheap.
10. Which does NOT seem to be true of musubi, according to Paragraph 6 of the article?
- A. They are safe to eat.
 - B. It is easy to make them at home.
 - C. They can't be sold at reasonable price for the hard times.
 - D. They will satisfy a big appetite.

- II 次の英文を読み、(11)～(20)に入る最も適切な語句をそれぞれA～Cから選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

Hirahara: Challenges are my motivation

After marking the 10th anniversary of her showbiz debut last December, singer Ayaka Hirahara is hungry for a new challenge in the next decade. Hirahara recently released *Dear Jupiter*, a collection of all her singles, to commemorate (11) anniversary. The album includes her debut song “Jupiter,” and “Ohisama~Taisetsuna Anata e,” (12) was featured as a theme song of NHK’s morning serial drama.

She studied the saxophone under her father Makoto’s tutelage*. “Not (13) when I would no longer be able to sing, I’ve pushed (14) in my career for the past 10 years,” Hirahara said. When Hirahara appeared in a musical at a high school festival, her singing was highly praised by a music producer. But she decided not to pursue a singing career at that time. Instead, she started using the rhythm and tempo she learned (15) playing the saxophone to improve her singing.

Hirahara’s charm lies in her ability to sing each phrase and syllable of a song differently. “I tried out many methods and practiced hard for the ideal voice I desired,” she said. Nevertheless, she never forgets the importance of having “heart” (16) simple mastery of techniques. “If I didn’t try to convey my feelings to the audience and just tried to show off my technique, my songs (17) resonate** with the fans,” she said.

Her appearance in the 2008 TV drama *Kaze no Garden* (Garden of the Wind) gave her an opportunity to enrich her vocals. Hirahara got so into her

character in the series that she had trouble forgetting the character's sorrow. The experience allowed her to (18) more emotion into her songs. Still, "Jupiter" has been her anthem for the past 10 years. "I'll never forget (19) deeply moved I was when I heard the music for the first time. It felt like I was under a warm embrace," she said. "The song is like my guardian angel."

Recently, Hirahara has tried her hand in some surprising new areas, (20) singing scat while tap dancing. "Taking on new challenges has become my motivation for living. Recently, I've realized that a willingness to try anything is part of my character," she said.

(Adapted from *The Yomiuri Shimbun*, 5/31/2013)

注：*tutelage 指導

**resonate 共感を与える

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 11. A. a | B. the | C. an |
| 12. A. which | B. who | C. what |
| 13. A. to know | B. known | C. knowing |
| 14. A. myself | B. ourselves | C. itself |
| 15. A. but | B. as | C. while |
| 16. A. above | B. over | C. beyond |
| 17. A. didn't | B. wouldn't | C. won't |
| 18. A. pour | B. flow | C. push |
| 19. A. when | B. where | C. how |
| 20. A. as | B. such as | C. such that |

Ⅲ 次の設問21～40について、各文を完成するのに最も適切な語句をA～Dから選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

21. Hiroshi ate a () of bread and some salad this morning.
A. cake B. pair C. sheet D. slice
22. Mahatma Gandhi, a leader of nonviolence, () in 1869.
A. has been born B. is born C. had been born D. was born
23. “I couldn’t finish my homework last night.”
“If you () me, I would have helped.”
A. had asked B. have asked C. should ask D. would ask
24. She met him () chance.
A. for B. at C. in D. by
25. We () the matter for three hours but came to no conclusion.
A. discussed B. spoke C. said D. discussed about
26. You get up early, () you?
A. don’t B. doesn’t C. didn’t D. did
27. Kate liked all her classes, but she enjoyed her art class () particular.
A. with B. on C. at D. in

36. It took Michael about three weeks to get () his illness.
A. back to B. along with C. over D. used to
37. She will call you as soon as she () the work.
A. will have finished B. will finish C. finishes D. had finished
38. () in an easy style, the new book is well adapted for beginners.
A. Having written B. Writing C. Written D. Wrote
39. War doesn't () anybody happy.
A. make B. take C. have D. put
40. He has a very large vocabulary. He is () is called a "walking dictionary."
A. who B. which C. what D. how