

令和5年度入学試験問題（前期日程）

英 語

中等教育教員養成課程
中等教育プログラム 英語専攻

注意事項

1. 解答は、すべて別紙解答紙の所定の箇所に記入すること。
2. すべての解答紙に、必ず受験番号を記入すること。
3. リスニングの放送は試験が始まってから30分以降に行う。

[1] Please read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

(1 4 0 点)

There is an interesting custom that comes from Norway and Denmark called *hygge*. This concept basically refers to creating a pleasant or warm atmosphere in order to enjoy the good things in life with those whom you love. For example, having dinner in soft candlelight while eating delicious homemade food with your loved ones is a type of *hygge*. Or watching a heartwarming movie with your friends, under a cozy blanket with a fire roaring in the fireplace, can also be regarded as *hygge*. Essentially, it is the idea of being around the people you love, exchanging ideas and opinions about topics of interest with them—in other words, sharing—in an environment that is relaxing, warm, and friendly.

The term *hygge* actually originated in old Norwegian and meant “well-being.” It first appeared in Danish literature around the end of the 18th century and today is more closely associated with Denmark, rather than Norway, as a cultural tradition. Even though some people associate *hygge* only with winter activities, it can occur anytime and anywhere, in any season. In fact, Danish people can add *hygge* to any situation or opportunity they may find themselves in.

Hygge does not focus on the material aspects of life, but on the intangible things like love, appreciation, joy, and goodness that can be found in all things. In the West, people might call it one’s “happy place.” For Danish people, *hygge* is a way of life or lifestyle that they incorporate into their daily lives every chance they get.

Many Danish people consider the use of candles to be an easy way to create an atmosphere of *hygge*. In fact, Danes burn an incredible amount of candle wax each year — nearly six kilos a year per person. That is a lot of candles! So when relaxing in their homes, instead of having an overhead light on that may be bright and glaring, they prefer to light candles for a warm, soft light, which also offers a subdued atmosphere in the room, making it cozier and more inviting.

Homemade foods and sweets are also crucial for creating *hygge*. The love and attention that is infused in the making of the food is what makes it *hygge*. The most wonderful aspect about *hygge* is that it is not related to how expensive something is, but more about how it makes one feel. So, spending a lot of money to create *hygge* is defeating the purpose of what it represents. It is the simplicity of the thing, situation, and/or the environment that gives people a warm feeling of joy and happiness that makes *hygge* apparent.

The people of Iceland have developed a very nice, heartwarming tradition that is practiced by nearly all Icelandic people on Christmas Eve, that could be regarded as a form of *hygge*. This Icelandic tradition is called *jolabokaflod* and is roughly translated into English as “Christmas book flood.” After receiving a brand-new book from a family member or friend, Icelanders find a quiet, cozy place to curl up to read their newly gifted book while drinking hot cocoa.

This unique tradition started during World War II when nearly everything was rationed, which meant that normal things were in short supply, and regular goods were hard to find or buy. One of the few things not rationed was paper, so naturally, books became one of the most popular and easiest gifts to give, which turned Iceland into a nation of “bookaholics” — people who are crazy about and love reading books. This custom has continued until this day. According to one study conducted by a university in Iceland, 53% of Icelandic people read more than eight books a year and an unbelievable 93% read at least one book a year.

So, what started out as a restriction due to rationing because of hard times turned into a national pastime of reading books! Icelandic people don't seem to mind that they can nearly always guess what they are receiving as a Christmas present because no one knows exactly which book they are going to receive, so it is still a surprise. Plus, there is the reality of knowing that the person who gifted the book to them spent time and made an effort to select the perfect book they thought the person would like to read and would enjoy. The tradition of gifting books to family and friends is actually rooted in how Icelandic people regard Christmas as a holiday. A former official of the Iceland Publishers Association told a radio program that Icelandic people give presents on the night

of the 24th, and people then spend the night reading. In many ways, it's the backbone of the publishing sector in Iceland.

Since 1944, every year in November, each household in Iceland is sent a book catalog that lists new books, and families select books to order as gifts for family and friends. Every year, around 700 to 800 new books are published and advertised for this event. On Christmas Eve, the traditional time when Icelandic people open Christmas gifts, each family member takes one of their new books and finds a quiet, comfortable place to hunker down and read their book while sipping a cup of cocoa.

In its own way, every culture has its own form of *hygge* that people aim for in order to make their surroundings more pleasing, warm, and comfortable. It is human nature, perhaps, to want to seek out the good things in life that make a person happy and appreciative of what they have. What kind of *hygge* do you have in your life?

(問 1) How does the writer explain the concept of *hygge*? Please write your answer in Japanese.

(問 2) Please explain why Danish people consider *hygge* important not only in the winter season but anytime and anywhere, during any season. Please write your answer in English.

(問 3) According to the passage, each Danish person uses six kilograms of candle wax each year. What point about *hygge* is the writer making by mentioning this fact? Please write your answer in English.

(問 4) Please explain why *jolabokafloð* in Iceland could be considered as a kind of *hygge*. Please write your answer in English.

(問 5) Please explain how the custom of *jolabokafloð* arose from a negative situation but eventually became a positive and enduring tradition in Iceland. Please write your answer in Japanese.

(問6) According to the passage, every Icelandic household receives a book catalog every November. What point about *jolabokafloð* is the writer making by mentioning this fact? Please write your answer in English.

(問7) Imagine you are planning a gathering for family and friends, and you want to include aspects of *hygge* and/or *jolabokafloð* in your plans. What would it be like? In English, please describe it in about 60 words.

[2] After reading the passage below, please write approximately 150 words
in English on the following question: (1 3 0 点)

Who do you agree with more on the issue of learning styles,
Willingham or Felder? Why? Give reasons and evidence for your
position.

A majority of teachers believe in the theory that students learn best when the teaching method best matches their own learning style. The idea is that visual learners learn best through sight, aural learners through sound, and kinesthetic learners through moving their own bodies. But despite its popularity with teachers, many researchers have serious doubts about the concept.

For example, Daniel Willingham, a professor of psychology, calls learning styles a “myth.” According to him, there is a lack of proper experimental research to support the idea. He also says that it is more important that the learning style match the content of a lesson, not the student’s preference. So, for example, even a visual learner would most effectively learn the pronunciation of a new word by listening.

But Richard Felder, a professor of chemical engineering, has long supported the concept of learning styles and continues to do so. He says that researchers have been too quick to dismiss studies that actually do support the theory. More importantly, he says, many people miss what is most useful about the concept, which is that it reminds teachers to treat all students equally by having a balance of learning styles in the classroom.

As it happens, other researchers also recommend using a variety of teaching methods because it increases student interest, which in turn leads to more learning. This suggests that perhaps there can be a middle ground between the two sides.

[3] リスニングテスト (130点)

(問1) これから英語のモノローグを聞かせます。下線部を埋めて英文を完成させなさい。モノローグは2回流します。

It had been a busy summer, and we hadn't gotten to visit my grandmother for several weeks, even though she lived nearby. Out of the blue, my mother suggested we visit her. (ア) _____.

As we climbed the front steps to the porch, my little brother ran ahead to ring the doorbell. After a moment, the door opened and my grandmother greeted us with a huge smile, clearly delighted to see us. Almost immediately, though, she said, "Oh, thank goodness you are here . . . I don't know what to do." My mother immediately asked, "What's the matter?" We all wondered what had put (イ) _____.

My grandmother said that she had a cricket in her bedroom that chirped continuously, but she couldn't find the insect anywhere to remove it. She had searched everywhere and through everything, even inside all her dresser drawers, but it persisted in (ウ) _____.

We all made our way to her bedroom and waited for the little insect to chirp again. My grandmother assured us that at any moment it would do it again, (エ) _____.

After nearly a minute of anticipating its upcoming call, sure enough, we heard it. We moved in the direction to where the sound came from but couldn't see it or find it. She threw up her hands and said, "See, the little devil is so hard to find!" So we waited, and after a minute, we heard it again. My little brother said, "Up there! (オ) _____!"

So, we all stood silently, searching the ceiling with our eyes trying to see where it could be. Again, the little bug made its chirp, and that is when my mother reached up and pulled down the smoke alarm and took out the battery. Thankfully, no more chirping sounds came forth, as (カ) _____.

(問2) これから3人の友人 (Tyler, Emi, Daiki) の会話を聞かせます。(ア) から(エ) の問いに英語で答えなさい。会話は2回流します。

(ア) What is Tyler's problem?

(イ) What ideas did Tyler come up with to deal with the problem? Why did Emi think each idea was bad? Please fill in the gaps in the table below.

	<i>Idea</i>	<i>Why the idea is bad</i>
1	fix it with glue	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• You can see the cracks.• Now there is tissue paper stuck to it.• It looks terrible.
2	buy a replacement (online)	
3	ask a friend to make a replacement	
4		He would have to lie to both the police and his friend Daiki.
5		It's crazy.

(ウ) Toward the end of the conversation, Emi says that Tyler and Daiki make her appreciate her own roommate more. What does she mean by that?

(エ) The following is the beginning of Daiki's email message to his mother, giving an account of what happened on the day of the conversation. Complete the email message in about 70 words.



TO: flobakr_0828@bmail.com

FROM: daiki249@dmil.com

SUBJECT: Incident with Tyler

Hi Mom,

Today, I broke my phone so I'm sending you this from my laptop. Anyway, you won't believe what happened. Poor Tyler . . .

.....
.....
.....

Talk to you later.

Take care,
Daiki