

前期

文系

平成30年度入学試験学力検査問題

外国語

英語

〔人文社会学部、法学部、経済経営学部：経済経営学科 一般区分、
都市環境学部：都市政策科学科 文系区分〕 120分

答案用紙 3枚

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1. 監督員の合図があるまで、問題の内容を見てはいけません。
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The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general theory of the
 subject. It is shown that the theory is based on the principle of least action,
 and that the equations of motion can be derived from this principle. The
 second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the applications of the
 theory to the case of a particle in a magnetic field. It is shown that the
 equations of motion can be written in a form which is very similar to the
 equations of motion of a particle in a uniform magnetic field. The
 third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the applications of the
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1 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Distance from the nearest supermarket is probably pretty high on the priority list for a Briton on a house-hunt. For most of us living in the West, it's hard to imagine routines that don't involve supermarkets. Yet there are parts of the world where this method of food retail ⁽¹⁾ is still thought of as an emerging sector of the economy; supermarkets are still new, treated with suspicion and haven't quite become the default way to shop. Take India, for instance, where according to a report published in the *Economist* in 2014 only 2% of the population shops at supermarkets.

So what happens when mom (and it is almost always mom) wants to cook a meal for the family? Well, she heads down to the “subzimandi” or produce market, always to a specific “subziwala,” usually a vendor ⁽²⁾ she has spent years building a love-hate relationship with. He sits on the sidewalk, sometimes elevated on a wooden plank in the middle of carefully stacked piles of fruit and vegetables — towers of tomatoes, bunches of spinach and baskets full of red onions. Seeing her, he briefly stops yelling sales pitches or puts down his cup of tea to have a chat. After an initial exchange of greetings, he offers advice on what's fresh and seasonal and what's being sold at a good rate on that day. Rates fluctuate on a daily, sometimes hourly basis, depending on the weather, the going rates at the market and the vendor's mood. ⁽³⁾ She goes on to inspect what he has on offer, checking tomatoes for firmness and giving the odd papaya a sniff to check if it's ripe. She selects each individual vegetable that makes it to the bowl, watches him suspiciously while he weighs the vegetables on a scale.

Then begin the usually lengthy negotiations — she's convinced he is out to cheat her, while he's adamant ⁽⁴⁾ he's offered her the best rate possible. After demanding he throw a few curry leaves and chillies in for free, which he reluctantly does, she hands him the cash, grumbling under her breath about having paid more than she should have. She threatens to take her business elsewhere as she storms

off. She'll be back in a day or two. They both know it.

No matter where in India you live, there's probably a subzimandi a few hundred meters away from home. Depending on the region, the variety of vegetables on sale and the language of the negotiations change. The plot of the purchase remains the same, as do the theatrics involved — both in the way the vegetables are displayed and the relationships so carefully built between customer and vendor. In the absence of packaging that contains promotional material like the vegetable's geographic origins, nutritional value and recipe recommendations, the vendor must rely on his verbal sales pitch, relationship management skills and the aesthetic presentation of his produce. “Nothing beats the personal touch, service and customer awareness of the subziwala. They still retail a range of local produce that supermarkets don't, and carry with them culinary* wisdom which encourages us to eat locally and seasonally like we should,” says Mumbai-based food consultant Rushina Munshaw Ghildiyal.

In the past decade or so, however, the sort of produce consumed has been influenced by India's exposure to global food habits. Vegetables like red peppers, broccoli or asparagus, considered quite ordinary in the West but not a part of the traditional Indian food culture, can now be found at subzimandis. When they were first introduced, you could tell these vegetables were “exotic” because they'd be wrapped in plastic and have stickers on them, marking them as superior to the ordinary unlabelled produce. The plastic casing, labels and stickers — so mundane⁽⁵⁾ in the West — become an implied barrier in the Indian context. Shubash Shinde, who sells vegetables at Mumbai's Mahim market says that sales actually go down if he displays packaged vegetables. “Vegetables [and / are / as / celebrations / for / in / of / packaging / special / thought], not for daily consumption”⁽⁶⁾ (パック入りの野菜は常日頃使うものではなく、特別なもので、お祝い用だと考えられている). So sometimes, even if the broccoli comes to me in plastic, I remove it and stack it in piles. People are more likely to buy it if they think of it as ordinary,” he says. There's still the perception in India that packaging implies

that a vegetable is imported or western, and hence more expensive.

Another reason why packaging simply doesn't work in the Indian context is because customers are used to being able to control the portion sizes they buy. In the absence of portioned bags of vegetables, shoppers can select exactly the amount that they think will be consumed. Shinde says the only vegetables he portions are mushrooms and green leafy vegetables like spinach which are likely to break or wilt with too much handling.

But packaging, it can be argued, isn't just about aesthetics or portioning. Without plastic wrapping, refrigeration or protection from the sun, vegetables perish quickly. Which means a vendor like Shinde would incur quite a big loss from any wastage. He avoids this with a dynamic approach to stock keeping. New produce is always introduced in small quantities, which allows him to assess demand. Plus his relationship with consumers means he gets a chance to ask them what they want and bring more of it the following day. Or he can push vegetables he has more of, even dynamically changing his rates to make sure his cart is empty before he shuts up shop.

For the western consumer who is used to predictable prices, an expiry date and nutritional information being on packaging, this system may seem chaotic with far too much trust placed in the vendor. But as far as wastage is concerned, the system seems to work. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why South Asia wastes significantly less food than other parts of the world.

The subzimandi is not completely isolated from western notions of aesthetic perfection, however. Ghildiyal says imported produce does threaten the status quo. "Perfect looking fruit is a problem. Branded Washington apples for example, look better than the less perfect Himalayan ones. Indigenous produce gets sidelined. Yellow sweet corn which looks brighter in displays has taken over indigenous white corn, which is now hardly seen in markets."

This pursuit for perfection has manifested in a recent controversy around the practice of waxing apples. Apples are covered in a glossy wax coating to help them

weather a long journey, to increase their life and enhance their color. Videos of people scraping or melting wax off the surface of apples surfaced on YouTube, raising concerns about the health implications. The government has reacted not by restricting the practice entirely but by limiting the kinds of wax allowed on apples.

It seems like it will be a while before supermarkets become the default way to shop in India. But the supermarketization of aesthetic preferences is a very real threat to local food habits all over the world. Even Shinde, with his hand-pushed cart in a suburb of Mumbai, knows his customers can't resist the charms of a shiny red apple.

注 *culinary 料理に関する

A. 以下の英文を読み、本文の内容と合っている場合は答案用紙のTを、合っていない場合はFを○で囲みなさい。○は破線をなぞって丁寧に記入すること。記入が曖昧なものや、両方に○がついていると判断できるものはすべて不正解とする。

- ① Despite Britain's general dependence on supermarkets, only 2% of the world's population go shopping at supermarkets.
- ② From the text, one can guess that "subziwala" is a local word for a supermarket type vendor in India.
- ③ One can guess that food vendors in India tend to have a more personal, long-sustained relationship with their shoppers than those in western countries.
- ④ Selling prices of food vendors in India are variable and can dramatically change.
- ⑤ The text strongly implies that housewives in India are generally supposed to cook meals for their families.
- ⑥ The fourth paragraph explains shopping in India.
- ⑦ From the text, it is conceivable that selling and buying food is more flexible in India than in western countries.
- ⑧ Ghildiyal's explanation strongly implies that "subziwala" and "subzimandi" are integral parts of Indian society because they encourage buying in local markets.
- ⑨ In India, plastic packaging can help the sales of vegetables.
- ⑩ Some very common vegetables in the West are sometimes considered as "exotic" in India.
- ⑪ The author implies that India is basically free from the relentless procedures of economic globalization.
- ⑫ Widespread availability of broccoli and asparagus in India today has spurred the importation of other "exotic" western vegetables.
- ⑬ "Exotic" atmosphere of western vegetables in plastic package has radically accelerated food vendors' sales in India.
- ⑭ Many shoppers in India seem to find it important that they can determine the quantities they purchase.

- ⑮ There are comparatively few vegetables in India which can easily wither without packaging.
- ⑯ The Indian street vendor system wastes less food than supermarkets in the West do.
- ⑰ The author insists that the Indian system of selling and buying vegetables should be totally random.
- ⑱ Waxing apples will never be popular among Indian producers of the fruit.

B. 下線部(1)“retail”の説明としてもっとも適切な英文を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア business of selling things directly to customers
- イ business of selling things to merchants rather than to individuals
- ウ collection or storage of foods
- エ production of goods sold to the public
- オ resale, the act of reselling things for profits

C. 下線部(2)“vendor”の説明としてもっとも適切な英文を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア a hostile competitor or rival in business
- イ a person who sells things, especially on the street
- ウ a private investor in the food market
- エ a seller trying to make undue profits
- オ an individual buyer at the market

D. 下線部(3)を日本語に訳しなさい。

E. 下線部(4)“adamant”の説明としてもっとも適切な英文を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア determined to persist in one's own opinion
- イ insistent on objecting
- ウ not likely to make a claim
- エ not really confident
- オ wholly doubtful of one's opinion

F. 下線部(5) “mundane” の説明としてもっとも適切な英文を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア erroneous and confusing
- イ long-established or semi-traditional
- ウ ordinary and not interesting
- エ severely regulated and controlled
- オ very preferable and widely accepted

G. 下線部(6)が以下の文意になるように[]内の英単語を並べ替えなさい。

Vegetables [and / are / as / celebrations / for / in / of / packaging / special / thought], not for daily consumption.

文意：「パック入りの野菜は常日頃使うものではなく、特別なもので、お祝い用だと考えられている」

H. 下線部(7) “assess” の説明としてもっとも適切な英文を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア control or adjust
- イ deny, dismiss or object to
- ウ make a guess at
- エ make a judgment about
- オ predict or think ahead about

I. このエッセイにもっとも適切なタイトルを下記から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Subzimandi in Mumbai.
- イ Distance to the Market.
- ウ No Vegetables, No Life.
- エ Packaging and Waste.
- オ Raising Vegetables in India.

The first part of the paper discusses the general theory of the firm, focusing on the relationship between the firm's production function and its cost function. It shows how the firm's cost function is derived from its production function and how the firm's profit function is derived from its cost function and its revenue function. The second part of the paper discusses the theory of the firm in a dynamic context, focusing on the firm's investment decisions and its financing decisions. It shows how the firm's investment decisions are determined by its expected future cash flows and how the firm's financing decisions are determined by its expected future cash flows and its expected future debt. The third part of the paper discusses the theory of the firm in a market context, focusing on the firm's pricing decisions and its advertising decisions. It shows how the firm's pricing decisions are determined by its expected future cash flows and how the firm's advertising decisions are determined by its expected future cash flows and its expected future advertising.

2 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

As countries with obesity* rates of 34 percent and 25 percent, respectively, the United States and the United Kingdom might supposedly be less than obsessed with fitness. But the sad truth is that two of the top five overweight nations worldwide have fitness industries worth more than thirty-two billion dollars combined. About half of adults in the UK and America “take exercise,” as the British say, making it sound like “doctor’s orders”. (And in many cases, it is.) But some people actually *really* enjoy it. And it’s those people I’m going to talk about here, since I’m sure they are sick of hearing how lazy their nations are when they are out there lacing up their sneakers — for fun — every day.

In Britain, sneakers, or running shoes, are called *trainers*. A fact I am never allowed to forget, because my four-year-old is bilingual. The other day I heard her say to a friend, “I am putting on my trainers. My mommy calls them *sneakers*, because she is American.” (At least she has stopped correcting my English to my face, which is the last thing I want to hear when we’re trying to get out the door in the morning.) In America, trainers are private fitness instructors who beat you into shape with your consent. Britain has private fitness coaches, too, though most people who can afford them are still more likely to spend their money on a good bottle of wine or a haircut than an hour in the gym.

Gyms are less popular in Britain than they are in America. Although, as Emma Sinclair wrote in the *Telegraph*, some American boutique gyms are moving into the British market with “responsive customer service . . . and faultless facilities that create customer loyalty and . . . leave a wake of gray UK gyms in their trail.” Not all the gyms in Britain are gray and uninspiring, but many of them do feel like a time warp to 1998. Step aerobics is still a going concern. SoulCycle arrived in London in 2014 — eight years after it first caught on in New York. Ballet barre classes are still a bit rarefied, and haven’t reached saturation point in gyms around the country. CrossFit is gaining in reputation, but it will take years to build the

following it enjoys in America. When I first moved to London, a Google search for “yoga London” turned up fewer than five dedicated studios. The small New Hampshire town where my parents live has seven.

Americans are deeply addicted to exercise: so much so that it's easy to forget ⁽²⁾ that the American obsession with fitness is fairly new. It wasn't until the late 1970s that strenuous exercise became something ordinary people — not just “health nuts” — did. It's telling that Americans often speak of exercise in terms that other cultures reserve for their spiritual practices. They flock to exercise “gurus” who promise enlightenment along with a high calorie burn. They are “religious” about their workouts. Some fitness classes or instructors acquire a “cult-like” following and are spoken of with great respect not usually accorded to people who get paid by the hour. Americans love their gyms — and not just because extreme weather and unwalkable suburbs make outside exercise difficult in many places. They are joiners and appreciate the social aspects of a shared workout experience.

The British are more likely to head outside for their exercise. Whether they love or hate it, outdoor exercise is a huge part of childhood in Britain. While schools in America are canceling recess and dropping their PE programs, British schools are fanatical ⁽³⁾ about games, and about getting children outside in all weather. A rhyme often repeated to young children in shorts, as their knees turn blue, is “Whether the weather be fine, Or whether the weather be not / Whether the weather be cold, Or whether the weather be hot / We'll weather the weather / Whatever the weather / Whether we like it or not!” There is pride in stoicism when it comes to outdoor exercise: it's one of the last vestiges of the British stiff upper lip. Even if it has been raining for three consecutive days and the playing fields are knee-deep in mud, the football (soccer) practice won't be cancelled. It would be a bad precedent to set. When would the lads ever play? Parents huddle on the sidelines with flasks of tea (maybe something stronger) and wait it out.

As adults, the British remain far more willing than Americans to exercise in the muck. Witness the popularity of British Military Fitness — the UK's ubiquitous ⁽⁴⁾

outdoor fitness classes: “the best way to get fitter, faster, stronger and have fun whilst doing so.” Any day of the year, in parks across the country you will see people in multicolored bibs — blue for beginners, red for intermediates, and green for advanced — huffing and puffing through push-ups, burpees**, and shuttle runs, while being shouted at by fit former soldiers. America has “boot camp” style workouts, too, but they usually take place inside temperature-controlled gyms.

Fit or not, most people in Britain share a love of their unspoiled countryside. Green Belt legislation has restricted urban sprawl, so that within minutes by car or train of any town or city (even London) one can reach — instead of strip malls and big box stores as far as the eye can see — unbroken stretches of walkable land. Even where homes and farms exist, rights of way — paths where members of the public have a legal right to pass — are protected. The Ordnance Survey, which maintains the definitive record of every geographical feature in Great Britain, publishes ⁽⁵⁾650 different maps of every corner of the country. Although customizable maps are available free on their website www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk, they still sell around 2.5 million paper maps each year; a testament to Britain’s devotion to country walking.

Combining this love of the countryside with a certain evil pleasure is the sport of fell running, or trail running, which originated in the mountainous regions of northern England. Basically, it is running straight up and down mountains. In an interview with the *Telegraph*, Richard Askwith, author of *Feet in the Clouds: A Tale of Fell-Running and Obsession*, said the sport “reconnects you with the most basic of your instincts: the survival instinct, for example. Running down a rocky mountain at speed is dangerous, but that is what is so attractive: the chance to throw off the caution most of us live with most of the time and feel free again.” Askwith completed the Bob Graham Round, a fell run comprising ascents and descents of forty-two peaks, in twenty-four hours — a distance of seventy miles and ⁽⁶⁾total climbs of twenty-seven thousand feet, saying that “there would be no sense of satisfaction without the pain.” He considers himself an amateur, by the way.

Perhaps it isn't surprising that the Tough Mudder races were invented by two Englishmen, Will Dean and Guy Livingstone. Their first races were held in America, where it took [behind / just / one million people / their gyms / them / three years / to find / to leave / willing] ⁽⁷⁾ (彼らはほんの3年で、100万人の人々が〔レースに参加するために〕進んでジムを後にするのを目にすることになった), if only for a day, and put themselves through their punishing, British Special Forces-designed obstacle courses, which are ten to twelve miles long and include freezing swims (the "arctic enema"), narrow pipes full of mud (the "boa constrictor"), and electric shocks, in case the course isn't scary enough. The races have since expanded internationally, including to Britain. Participants get the satisfaction of a race completed, but they also raise money for veterans' charities.

The British are far more willing to take on a physical challenge if they have a ⁽⁸⁾ charity in mind. I have never met a British person who planned to run a marathon, jump out of an airplane, or take part in a 150-mile footrace through the Sahara Desert in one-hundred-degree heat without first asking friends and family to raise money for a charity. There is a sense that taking on a grueling training schedule is rather selfish and that one needs to offset that somehow. Needless to say, pushy slogans and lifestyle branding are not their thing. Americans also raise money for charity by performing feats of athletic prowess, but they are more ego-driven and likely to see training for such events as virtuous in itself.

For a sense of how much individualism and self-actualization motivates Americans, look no further than the US Army's recent recruitment slogans. For years it was "Be all that you can be" — emphasizing the individual over the group, even though there are not many jobs more communal and team-oriented than being a soldier. Recent army slogans have taken the theme even further: "An army of one" and "Defy expectations." The British Army's slogan, "Be the best," doesn't address the individual at all, and the Royal Navy's is simply "This team works." The desire to do something like run a marathon purely for the sake of achieving a "personal best" time or proving to themselves that they can do it doesn't embarrass

Americans. Neither does being told by a clothing company to “Do one thing every day that scares you!” For the British, listening to an American talk about his health and fitness regimen just might qualify.

注 *obesity 肥満

**burpees 腕立て伏せ, スクワット, ジャンプを組み合わせた運動

A. 以下の英文を読み, 本文の内容と合っている場合は答案用紙のTを, 合っていない場合はFを○で囲みなさい。○は破線をなぞって丁寧に記入すること。記入が曖昧なものや, 両方に○がついていると判断できるものはすべて不正解とする。

- ① Compared to Americans, the British are more reluctant to exercise so that there are more people who are overweight.
- ② American citizens with obesity are generally obsessed with fitness.
- ③ The author’s daughter can demonstrate competence in one language other than English.
- ④ The author’s daughter corrects her English every morning.
- ⑤ According to the article, the British are more interested in exercise for fitness than Americans.
- ⑥ Many of the gyms in the UK have already been refitted and equipped with state-of-the-art facilities.
- ⑦ According to the article, British style gyms seem rather old-fashioned.
- ⑧ Americans tend to talk about physical exercise as it is somehow connected to spiritual training.
- ⑨ The author seems to find in American enthusiasm for “shared workout” with instructors some social aspects that might be found in religious groups.
- ⑩ Americans love exercise at the gym simply because it is good for their health.
- ⑪ In British schools, students should participate in open-air exercise in spite of the bad weather.
- ⑫ Students in America today have less opportunity to attend physical education classes in school.

- ⑬ The colors of the bibs used in exercise in Britain vary depending on their proficiency.
- ⑭ Americans seem more enthusiastic about military style workouts than the British.
- ⑮ The author quotes the amazing sales of paper maps in Britain as exemplifying how the British love to walk outside viewing the unspoiled scenery.
- ⑯ Fell running might be dangerous, but it makes one feel free.
- ⑰ In order to participate in the Tough Mudder races, one million people in America willingly gave up their membership in their gyms.
- ⑱ There are so many obstacles in the Tough Mudder races that the founders are heavily criticized internationally.
- ⑲ The author finds that the Tough Mudder races are carried a bit to extremes with their funny names.
- ⑳ According to the author, Americans are fond of raising money for charity as well as the British, but only for some showy reasons.

B. 下線部(1) "rarefied" の説明としてもっとも適切な英文を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア available only for a small group of people
- イ average or usual in quality or size
- ウ formally approved and invested with authority
- エ liked or enjoyed by many people
- オ troublesome, causing difficulty or annoyance

C. 下線部(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。

D. 下線部(3) "fanatical" の説明としてもっとも適切な英文を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア apathetic or obtuse
- イ approving or agreeable
- ウ critical and disapproving
- エ ever willing
- オ extraordinarily enthusiastic

E. 下線部(4) “ubiquitous” の説明としてもっとも適切な英文を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア banal, conventional
- イ conservative or very traditional
- ウ fairly new, unprecedented
- エ inexpensive, relatively low-priced
- オ seeming to be everywhere

F. 下線部(5) “definitive” の説明としてもっとも適切な英文を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア affirming
- イ approximating
- ウ decisive
- エ immaterial
- オ inconsiderable

G. 下線部(6) “comprising” の説明としてもっとも適切な英文を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア accidentally involving
- イ basically consisting
- ウ conforming to primary objectives
- エ repeating over and over
- オ virtually eliminating

H. 下線部(7)が以下の文意になるように[]内の英単語を並べ替えなさい。

it took [behind / just / one million people / their gyms / them / three years / to find / to leave / willing]

文意：「彼らはほんの3年で、100万人の人々が〔レースに参加するために〕進んでジムを後にするのを目にすることになった」

I. 下線部(8)を日本語に訳しなさい。

3 次の文章を読み、下線部を英語に訳しなさい。

Shiki and Tekkan were good friends, although their ideas on poetry were later quite different, and as early as 1893, during a vacation they spent together at Matsushima, Tekkan had told Shiki of his plans for reforming tanka. その際、意見を求められると、子規はまだ短歌*を十分学んでいないのでなにも意見はないと答えた。 In 1896, Tekkan's first collection of tanka, *Tōzai Nanboku* [The Four Directions] appeared. In the introduction Shiki was asked to contribute for it, he wrote that he would have liked to have been the first to reform tanka, but Tekkan had anticipated him.

*短歌=tanka

