

[1] Questions 1-10

In past centuries, Native Americans living in the arid areas of what is now the southwestern United States relied on a variety of strategies to ensure the success of their agriculture. First and foremost, water was the critical factor. The soil was rich because there was little rain to leach out the minerals, but the low precipitation caused its own problems. Long periods of drought could have made agriculture impossible; on the other hand, a sudden flood could just as easily have destroyed a crop.

Several techniques were developed to solve the water problem. The simplest was to plant crops in the floodplains and wait for the annual floods to water the young crops. A less dangerous technique was to build dikes or dams to control the flooding. These dikes both protected the plants against excessive flooding and prevented the water from escaping too quickly once it had arrived. The Hopi people designed their fields in a checkerboard pattern, with many small dikes, each enclosing only one or two stalks of maize (corn), while other groups built a series of dams to control the floods. A third technique was to dig irrigation ditches to bring water from the rivers. Water was sometimes carried to the fields in jars, particularly if the season was dry. Some crops were planted where they could be watered directly by the runoff from cliff walls.

Another strategy Native Americans used to ensure a continuous food supply was to plant their crops in more than one place, hoping that if one crop failed, another would survive. However, since the soil was rich and not easily exhausted, the same patch of ground could be cultivated year after year, whereas in the woodlands of the eastern United States it was necessary to abandon a plot of ground after a few years of farming. In the Southwest, often two successive crops were planted each year.

It was a common southwestern practice to grow enough food so that some could be dried and stored for emergencies. If emergency supplies ran low, the people turned to the local wild plants. If these failed, they moved up into the mountains to gather the wild plants that might have survived in the cooler atmosphere.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) Agricultural methods of Native Americans
- (B) Irrigation techniques used by the Hopi
- (C) Soil quality in the American Southwest
- (D) Native American methods of storing emergency food supplies

2. The word "solve" is closest in meaning to

- (A) advance toward
- (B) protect from
- (C) keep in
- (D) deal with

3. Planting in the floodplains was not ideal because

- (A) the amount of water could not be controlled
- (B) the crops could be eaten by wild animals
- (C) the floodplains were too remote to be cultivated frequently
- (D) corn grows better at high elevations

4. The word "enclosing" is closest in meaning to

- (A) defending
- (B) measuring
- (C) surrounding
- (D) extending

5. The word "they" refers to

- (A) fields
- (B) jars
- (C) crops
- (D) walls

6. Why did farmers in the Southwest plant crops in several places at the same time?

- (A) They moved frequently from one place to another.
- (B) They feared that one of the crops might fail.
- (C) The size of each field was quite limited.
- (D) They wanted to avoid overusing the soil.

7. The word "patch" is closest in meaning to

- (A) type
- (B) level
- (C) group
- (D) piece

8. Why did farmers in the eastern woodlands periodically abandon their fields?

- (A) Seasonal flooding made agriculture impossible.
- (B) They experienced water shortages.
- (C) They wanted a longer growing season.
- (D) The minerals in the soil were exhausted

9. What did farmers in the Southwest do when a crop failed?

- (A) They planted in the eastern woodlands.
- (B) They gathered food from wild plants.
- (C) They moved away from the mountains.
- (D) They redesigned their fields for the next season.

10. Farmers in the Southwest would have benefited most from which of the following?

- (A) Steeper cliff walls
- (B) More sunshine
- (C) Regular precipitation
- (D) Smaller dikes

[2] Questions 11-20

Rituals were, and in some small pockets still are firmly implanted in Native American culture and society. Inextricably entwined with this ritualism is the recounting of each culture's oral tradition, generally in the form of a mythology. A complete mythology usually offers its devotees three broad areas of knowledge: a cosmogony, a worldview and an ethos.

There are various cosmogonies, or creation stories, in Native American cultures. The same tribe may have several different myths explaining the same incident thus highlighting the fact that myths were not intended to be an infallible statement of as is the case with many of the world's religions, but rather a channel through which the origins of the universe and humanity could be explained.

One of the most common creation myths in Native American culture was the story of the earth diver, according to which water covered the land and divers tried to retrieve a piece of earth. After many failed attempts one hero returned with a piece of earth that forms the presentday landscape. Another common cosmogony is the emergence myth, which tells the story of how humans emerged from the underworld where they had created too many problems for themselves and found a new home on the earth's surface.

While creation myths often recount tales of heroes, myths that provide us with an ethos of behavior frequently focus on the antics of tricksters such as Coyote and Winabojo. The actions of these characters are seen as negative examples as they often anger the gods or seduce young maidens. As well as outlining an ethos, these tricksters are often credited with causing the chaotic aspects of the world such as floods and earthquakes. According to Ojibwa mythology, Winabojo enraged the spirits by slaughtering too many animals and thereby brought about a great flood. In the Navajo tradition, Coyote did much the same by kidnapping the Water Monster's baby.

11. This passage focuses on which area of Native American culture?

- (A) History
- (B) Ritualism
- (C) Religion
- (D) Oral traditions

12. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true of a mythology?

- (A) It is a collection of stories.
- (B) It exists solely to describe the creation of the world.
- (C) It is generally not held to be factual.
- (D) It is associated with rituals.

13. The word "Inextricably" is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- (A) In a way that cannot be explained
- (B) In such a way that it cannot be added to
- (C) In a way that cannot be changed
- (D) In such a way that it cannot be separated

14. The word "which" refers to

- (A) creation myths
- (B) Native American culture
- (C) the story of the earth diver
- (D) divers

15. According to paragraph 3, what does the story of the earth diver provide its listeners with

- (A) A cosmogony
- (B) A worldview
- (C) An ethos
- (D) A complete mythology

16. The OPPOSITE meaning to the word "retrieve" is

- (A) rescue
- (B) deteriorate
- (C) destroy
- (D) lose

17. According to the emergence myth outlined in the passage, why did humans leave the underworld?

- (A) They were forced out by the gods.
- (B) There was a great flood.
- (C) They had caused too much trouble there.
- (D) They were found and brought up by the earth diver.

18. The word "antics" could be replaced by

- (A) pranks
- (B) beliefs
- (C) feats
- (D) feasts

19. Which of the following sentences explains how trickster myths provide an ethos?

- (A) Lines 16-17
- (B) Lines 17-19
- (C) Lines 19-20
- (D) Lines 20-22

20. According to the passage, what did Coyote achieve by kidnapping the Water Monster's baby?

- (A) He caused an earthquake.
- (B) He caused a flood.
- (C) He eased the spirits.
- (D) He caused Winabojo to slaughter too many animals.

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①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
A	D	A	C	C	B	D	D	B	C

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⑪	⑫	⑬	⑭	⑮	⑯	⑰	⑱	⑲	⑳
D	B	D	A	A	D	C	A	C	B

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