

文学部A方式I日程・経営学部A方式I日程・人間環境学部A方式

1 限 英 語

〈注意事項〉

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。
3. 志望学部・学科によって試験時間が異なるので注意すること。

志望学部(学科)	試験時間
文学部(哲・日本文・史)	60分
経営学部(経営)・人間環境学部	90分

4. 志望学部・学科によって解答する問題が決まっている。問題に指示されている通りに解答すること。指定されていない問題を解答した場合、採点の対象としないので注意すること。
5. マークシート解答方法については以下の注意事項を読みなさい。

マークシート解答方法についての注意

マークシート解答では、鉛筆でマークしたものを機械が直接読みとって採点する。したがって解答はHBの黒鉛筆でマークすること(万年筆、ボールペン、シャープペンシルなどを使用しないこと)。

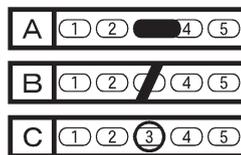
記入上の注意

1. 記入例 解答を3にマークする場合。

(1) 正しいマークの例



(2) 悪いマークの例



枠外にはみださないこと。

○でかこまないこと。

2. 解答を訂正する場合は、消しゴムでよく消してから、あらためてマークすること。
3. 解答用紙をよごしたり、折りまげたりしないこと。
4. 問題に指定された数よりも多くマークしないこと。

6. 問題冊子のページを切り離さないこと。

文学部を志望する受験生は、問題〔Ⅰ〕〔Ⅱ〕〔Ⅲ〕に解答せよ。

経営学部または人間環境学部を志望する受験生は、問題〔Ⅰ〕〔Ⅱ〕〔Ⅲ〕〔Ⅳ〕すべてに解答せよ。

〔Ⅰ〕 つぎの英文を読んで、問いに答えよ。

These days research teams in universities around the world are investigating the benefits of nature — indeed, it is a rapidly growing field of enquiry. Whilst the positive effects of city parks and gardens on mental health may not be of the same magnitude as those provided by strong social bonds, they nonetheless operate quietly, helping to reduce people’s stress. Green space in the neighbourhood has been shown to reduce aggressive attitudes and anxiety, improve mood and reduce mental exhaustion. It also changes the way people behave, encouraging them to take more exercise and interact with their neighbours. But in spite of the evidence that has (A) up for all these effects, we are in many ways only beginning to understand the complexity of the ways in which our minds and bodies respond to the natural environment.

The idea of ‘green nature’ can be taken to suggest that a patch of lawn will be enough, but complexity and variety are important in terms of nature’s restorative effects. A study led by the ecologist Richard Fuller in ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ the city of Sheffield in the UK found a clear relationship between the benefits people (B) from visiting parks and the amount of biodiversity in the vegetation. When it comes to urban parks and gardens, the more full of life and naturalistic they are, the better.

If increasing the amount of green space in cities is to gain support as a public health assistance, the beneficial effects need to be measured on a population level, which is not easy to achieve. Recent research (C) by Fuller in Brisbane, Australia, has attempted to do this by looking at how

often people visited the city parks in relation to the state of their health. One of the problems in carrying out research on the effects of the urban environment is that people who are healthier and wealthier can choose to live in greener areas and, generally, they do. In order to correct for this, Fuller and his team carried out a series of estimations on the mass of data they obtained which (D) the other main social and economic factors known to influence health. The outcome suggested that if everyone in Brisbane visited an urban park every week, there would be 7% fewer cases of depression and 9% fewer cases of high blood pressure. It is a study of just one city, and Fuller hopes that someone will repeat it soon in another part of the world.

As well as promoting better mental health, having access to greenery and trees helps to reduce levels of both neighbourhood and domestic violence. The environmental scientists Frances Kuo and William Sullivan from the University of Illinois published a number of influential studies demonstrating these effects around the turn of the millennium. Their research showed that people living in deprived social housing communities in Chicago who had greenery around them felt more hopeful and less helpless about their circumstances in life than people living in similar housing with little access to green space. They also reported lower levels of aggression in the house.

(iii)

In a different study, Kuo and Sullivan analysed the rates of theft and violent crime and found that around buildings with trees and gardens nearby, the rates were lower. From their findings, they calculated that introducing green space where it is lacking could reduce crime (E) as much as 7%. Gardens can help make neighbourhoods safer because they draw people outside. They function as intermediate spaces, where residents can gather and connect with each other. Barriers get broken down, and new friendships spring up. Kuo and Sullivan found that people living in

5. 下線部(iii) aggression in the house の意味に最も近いものを, つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. family allowance b. harmony in the family
c. social integration d. tension at home

6. 空所 に入る最も適切なものを, つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. at b. by c. for d. with

7. 本文の内容と合致するものを, つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. The presence of green space has been confirmed to reduce negative feelings and improve one's mental state.
b. Wealthy people tend to choose urban residential areas with a lack of greenery due to the convenience.
c. The elimination of green space helps to increase the level of social well-being and to expand community networks.
d. Gardens create open space that anyone can access so that residents are more aggressive to outsiders.

〔Ⅱ〕 つぎの英文を読んで、問いに答えよ。

In the 1960s, I played on a successful college soccer team that steadily improved its record, winning all but one game my senior year. It was a pleasant experience without too much attention to emotional or tactical challenges. My distinct feeling is that no teammates, including the most talented, had even a fleeting sense of gaining fame or fortune — overall, a distinctly different reality from the current one.

While occasionally I'm nostalgic about my college athletic experience, its easy-going approach seems unrealistic in today's overexcited atmosphere. Since 2010, participation in American youth sports has exploded, becoming a huge business involving about 60 million American youths aged 6 to 18 in organized programs worth \$19 billion.

The massive growth has heightened emphasis on children's athletic performance, particularly in an era where athletic scholarships sharply reduce the burden of skyrocketing college costs. For our young citizens, it can be a painful, even dangerous experience.

These days, there's a flood of media information about the effect playing sports has on youth. A survey of over 11,000 Americans between 9 and 13 revealed a significant distinction. Parents and guardians indicated that the youngsters engaged in team sports tended to display lower levels of anxiety and depression, less trouble paying attention, and fewer social problems than peers who didn't engage in sports. In contrast, the athletes involved in individual sports showed a reversed pattern, suffering (A) mental-health issues than the nonparticipants.

In some cases, athletes have been very clear about their preference. Andre Agassi*, for example, became a tennis superstar because his father forced him to focus on the game instead of soccer, which the boy found much less stressful. In his autobiography, Agassi recalled his youthful feelings. "I get to play three times a week at school, and I love running the soccer

field, with the wind in my hair, calling for the ball, knowing the world won't end if I don't score. The fate of my father, of my family, of planet earth, doesn't rest on my shoulders. Team sports, I decide, are the way to go."

These days, influential adults often ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ contribute to young players' personal struggles. A sports psychiatrist ⁽ⁱ⁾ lamented that Americans "frequently observe media portrayals, social media commentary, coaches, and even parents who view mental health difficulties as a sign of weakness." She added that "changing the dialogue around mental illness and being more open about challenges" can significantly reduce people's stigmatizing beliefs.

While team participants are often mentally healthier than those in individual sports, some find themselves facing the type of exhausting reality just described. Recently, a football player on Ohio State's team suddenly retired, indicating that he'd contemplated suicide following the 2021 season. He told the coach, who immediately got him professional assistance. The player was grateful, saying that he'd been hopelessly confused. "At the time, I would rather be dead than a coward. I'd rather be nothing at all, than have to explain everything that was wrong."

During the COVID-19 pandemic, student-athletes' levels of mental exhaustion, depression and anxiety rose. The groups most vulnerable to elevated distress rates were women, people of color, individuals ^(±) identifying themselves as LGBTQ, and financially burdened families.

One interviewee said, "I think that it is really tough not being able to live life regularly. Anything I do, I feel like I am at risk of getting sick and putting other people at risk. This creates (B) which leaves me with too much time to think and worry about many different things."

(Adapted from Chris Doob, "The Impact of Sports on American Children's Mental Health," *Connecticut Post*, 21 November 2022)

* Andre Agassi : アンドレ・アガシ。アメリカ出身の元プロテニス選手。

1. 下線部(ア)~(エ)の意味に最も近いものを, つぎの a ~ d の中からそれぞれ一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

(ア) exploded

a. diminished b. explored c. increased d. passed

(イ) contribute to

a. cause b. convince c. rescue d. suppress

(ウ) contemplated

a. abolished b. considered c. legalized d. perfected

(エ) vulnerable

a. comprehensible b. constructive
c. indispensable d. sensitive

2. 下線部(i) it が指し示す内容として最も適切なものを, つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. to be evaluated mainly by athletic performance
- b. to be forced to adopt an easy-going approach
- c. to pay the skyrocketing costs of college
- d. to start a huge business involving about 60 million American youths

3. 空所 に入る最も適切なものを, つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. fewer b. higher c. lower d. more

4. 下線部(ii) Team sports, I decide, are the way to go. の意味に最も近いものを, つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. I firmly believe that individual sports are much better than team sports.
- b. I have come to the decision that I should let go of team sports.
- c. Team sports are the ones that I should pursue.
- d. There are obstacles to overcome before I begin team sports.

5. 空所 (B) に入るようにつぎの a～f を並べ替え, 2 番目と 6 番目にくる記号を解答欄にマークせよ。ただし選択肢は一度しか使えない。

- a. am b. I c. more
d. self-isolation e. than f. used to

6. つぎの(1)と(2)の(ア), (イ)について, 正しいものを a～d の中からそれぞれ一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

(1) (ア) 新型コロナウイルスの流行が様々な学生アスリートたちにもたらす精神的問題の程度には差異がなかった。

(イ) チームスポーツには害がないと言える。

- a. (ア)は本文の内容と合致しているが, (イ)は合致していない。
b. (ア)は本文の内容と合致していないが, (イ)は合致している。
c. (ア)と(イ)の両方が本文の内容と合致している。
d. (ア)と(イ)の両方が本文の内容と合致していない。

(2) (ア) アスリートの中には, 自らがチームスポーツを好むか, 個人競技を好むかについて立場を明確にしている者もいる。

(イ) あるスポーツ精神科医はアメリカ人が精神的問題に悩みがちだと嘆いている。

- a. (ア)は本文の内容と合致しているが, (イ)は合致していない。
b. (ア)は本文の内容と合致していないが, (イ)は合致している。
c. (ア)と(イ)の両方が本文の内容と合致している。
d. (ア)と(イ)の両方が本文の内容と合致していない。

[III] Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

It took \$1.1 billion and a team consisting of about 1,000 members to prove Einstein right about gravitational waves*¹. In 2016, the scientists behind the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO*²) announced that they had finally detected these phenomena, which are related to black holes. “LIGO was a masterpiece of 21st-century engineering and science,” says James Evans, a sociologist at the University of Chicago who studies the history of science. “But it was perhaps the most conservative experiment in history. It tested a 100-year-old hypothesis.”

“Big science,” of which LIGO is a prime example, is becoming more common. Funding agencies are channeling more money toward ever larger teams working on grand projects such as cataloging the diversity of our cells or sequencing the DNA of all species. There’s even a growing field of meta-research dedicated to studying how teams work—the science of team science.

Some projects require these large teams, and several members of the LIGO team eventually won a Nobel Prize. (A), the comparative neglect of small teams and solo researchers is a problem, Evans says, because they produce very different kinds of work. He collaborated with his colleague Lingfei Wu to look at more than 65 million scientific papers, patents, and software projects from the past six decades. In every recent decade and in almost every field, Wu’s analysis found, small teams are far more likely to introduce fresh, disruptive ideas that take science and technology in radically new directions.

“Big teams take the current frontier and exploit it,” Evans says. “They squeeze the towel. ^(B) They get that last bit of possibility out of yesterday’s ideas, faster than anyone else. But small teams fuel the future, generating ideas that, if they succeed, will be the source of big-team development.”

That notion “ (C) ” to the usual thinking that large teams, which are typically better funded and work on more visible topics, are the ones that push the frontiers of science,” says Staša Milojević, who is a professor in the Information Science Department at Indiana University Bloomington. She recently found a similar pattern by analyzing the titles of 20 million scientific papers and showing that bigger teams work on a relatively small slice of topics in a field. Other scientists have made similar points, but what Evans describes as a “Go teams!” attitude still (D) . The results of the new analysis should “lessen some of that enthusiasm for large teams and demonstrate that there may be a tipping point after which their benefits decline,” says Erin Leahey from the University of Arizona, who has previously written about the “overlooked costs of collaboration.”

The new analysis is based on the ways in which researchers cite past work. For example, when scientists cite Einstein’s groundbreaking 1915 papers on general relativity^{*3}, (E) to the papers that Einstein himself cited. “They see it as a conceptually new direction that’s distinct from the things on which it built,” Evans says. But if scientists “think that something is a small or gradual improvement, they’ll tell the whole story in the references.” For example, a 1995 paper describing a long-theorized state of matter called a Bose-Einstein condensate^{*4} is almost always cited together with the papers in which the scientist Satyendra Nath Bose and Einstein predicted the stuff’s existence.

Wu quantified these differences using a “disruption score,” originally created by other researchers to measure the innovativeness of inventions. Wu showed that it works well for scientific research. When ranked by their scores, papers that describe Nobel Prize-winning work appeared in the top two percent, as did those chosen by scientists who were asked to name the most disruptive papers in their field. Reviews that summarize earlier work are (F) the bottom half of the rankings, while the original studies

they're based on appear in the top quarter. It's a "simple yet brilliant" method, especially because it works across data sources as diverse as papers, patents, and software, says Satyam Muk of the Indian Institutes of Management.

Having tested this score in various ways to show that it's valid, Wu used it to show that small teams produce clearly more disruptive work than large ones. That's true even for patents, which are innovative by definition. It's true for highly cited work and poorly cited work. It's true in every decade from the 1950s to the 2010s. It's true in fields ranging from chemistry to social sciences.

But small teams also pay a heavy cost. Their disruptive work has no ready-made audience and is less obviously relevant to their peers. As Evans and his colleagues found, such work takes much longer to be recognized and cited. Even if it eventually influences larger teams, as it often does, enough time passes that other researchers are less likely to cite the original, disruptive work.

(Adapted from Ed Yong, "Small Teams of Scientists Have Fresher Ideas," *The Atlantic*, 13 February 2019)

*¹ gravitational wave : 重力波

*² LIGO : レーザー干渉計重力波観測所

*³ general relativity : 一般相対性理論

*⁴ Bose-Einstein condensate : ボース・アインシュタイン凝縮

1. Choose the word that best fills , and mark the letter on your answer sheet.
- a. However b. Moreover c. Otherwise d. Similarly
2. Choose the phrase that is most similar in meaning to take the current frontier and exploit it as it is used in the passage, and mark the letter on your answer sheet.
- a. consider old ideas to help smaller research teams
b. primarily research and reject present-day theories
c. think about speed first when doing research
d. use existing research ideas, refining them little by little
3. Choose the phrase that best fills , and mark the letter on your answer sheet.
- a. eventually relates b. is similar
c. quickly turns d. runs counter
4. Choose the word that best fills , and mark the letter on your answer sheet.
- a. changes b. improves c. persists d. subsides
5. Rearrange the following words a - f to best fill , and mark the letters of the second and fifth words on your answer sheet.
- a. back b. not c. refer
d. tend e. they f. to
6. Choose the word that best fills , and mark the letter on your answer sheet.
- a. at b. by c. in d. on

7. Choose the phrase that is most similar in meaning to pay a heavy cost^(G) as it is used in the passage, and mark the letter on your answer sheet.
- a. consume vast resources
 - b. endure many expenses
 - c. show concerns about scores
 - d. suffer a great disadvantage
8. Which **one** of the following is true according to the passage? Mark the letter on your answer sheet.
- a. Research by large teams is not a current trend.
 - b. Evans and Wu examined over 200 years' worth of research.
 - c. Big teams take on a large range of topics.
 - d. Disruption scores are accurate in various fields of study.
 - e. Small teams' research is acknowledged by their peers in a timely manner.

つぎの問題〔Ⅳ〕は、経営学部または人間環境学部を志望する受験生のみ解答せよ。

〔Ⅳ〕 つぎの英文を読んで、問いに答えよ。

You don't have to be English to know about "teatime" — though you might have to be to know the details of the institution. Afternoon tea goes ^(A) (ア) a few names, including "low tea" for the low chairs and tables, "little tea" or even "handed tea" for the way the cups are handed around. Confusingly, it evolved around the same time as another, entirely separate occasion during which tea was consumed with food during the afternoon: "high tea" (which was also called "great tea" or "meat tea"). People did drink tea in the afternoon before "teatime" became a ritual, but it wasn't until the Victorian era that it really crystallised as a specific event.

So how did this tradition start? ^(B) Though teatime emerged as a distinct afternoon ritual in the 1840s, its roots can be traced all the way back to when tea first arrived in England about two centuries earlier, says Jane Pettigrew, an expert on tea history and author of multiple books on the subject.

When tea first came to England in the 1650s and 1660s from China, it was a luxury item accessible only to the upper classes. Like coffee, it was first consumed in public coffee houses, says Julie Fromer, who teaches literature at Ithaca College and whose book *A Necessary Luxury* examines tea in Victorian advertisements and literature. Over the course of the 18th century, costs dropped and popularity increased. In 1711, the East India Company imported 140,000 pounds of tea — enough for about 28 million cups — and before long, ^(C) tea was firmly installed as a classic English drink. And demand increased: in 1791, the East India Company imported some 15,000,000 pounds of the stuff.

By then, even though tea was still not exactly cheap, it had become

standard fare even (イ) the poorest. Tea provided a restrained version of excess and a little pleasant luxury.⁽ⁱ⁾ In the second half of the 18th century, tea and sugar “might seem expensive items in a labourer’s wage,” social historian John Burnett writes in *Liquid Pleasures*, “but they gave some tastiness and variety to a monotonous diet, warmth to cold meals, and some stimulation to fatigued bodies.”^(D)

Around the same time, as tea was spreading, it was moving out of public tea shops and becoming something people would drink at home, thus moving into the traditionally feminine domestic sphere. “It was in the 18th century that the tea table became a specifically female place and space (ウ) the home,” says Fromer, of tea-drinking’s transition from a public activity to a domestic one. Though some questioned whether drinking tea at home would lead to women gossiping too much or harm their health, by the 19th century it was well accepted that everyone just drank tea every day. “There were no more debates over whether the tea table was a good thing,” she says. “It was an accepted part of national identity.”

When tea was first introduced to England, the leaves made the trip from China alongside a whole set of instruments and techniques. There were tea pots, saucers, bowls and other items that were used in China at the time to brew tea — everything but the sugar, spoons and kettle came direct from China, says Pettigrew, and so did the ritualistic aspect of brewing tea in a certain way.⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Tea’s high price also encouraged consumers to treat it carefully. Properly preparing the tea in the home became a symbol of women’s “role as caregivers of the family,” says Fromer, and was one of the few domestic tasks that even aristocratic women would not delegate to servants.⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾

While tea consumption expanded to all classes, it maintained its association (エ) fine living and good manners, says Pettigrew, and “afternoon tea” was developed in that sphere and would remain upper-class

and elegant. (“High tea,” meanwhile, was the heartier meal the working classes would consume when they got home in the evening from a long day: cold meat or fish, cakes and tea.)

Changing meal times are really the reason for afternoon tea, says Pettigrew. Early on, tea was drunk at the end of dinner — the big midday meal — because it was supposed to be good for digestion. Women would withdraw to the drawing room after the meal, leaving men in the dining area smoking and drinking alcohol, before the groups would meet again in the evening. But, among the upper classes in the late 1700s, the afternoon mealtime began to shift later in the day, and kept moving gradually later through the early 1800s, from the afternoon to 6:30 or 7:00 and then even later. To cope with the change, people would eat a “very small, snack-like meal in the middle of the day, which acquired the name luncheon,” says Pettigrew, but “it was very little, very light, so you still had a very long afternoon with no refreshment.”

Naturally, tea-drinkers with a whole afternoon stuck waiting for their after-dinner cup began to get impatient, considering the end of dinner could now be as late as 10:00 at night. ^(E) That brings us to Anna Maria Russell the seventh Duchess of Bedford and one of Queen Victoria’s ladies-in-waiting*. She is often cited as starting or promoting the tradition of afternoon tea in the early 1840s, but Pettigrew says that credit is undeserved.

“She’s always credited with inventing afternoon tea, but she did no such thing,” says Pettigrew. “She actually was one of the people that was having little cups of afternoon tea and private tea parties with her friends but it just so happened that one of her friends mentioned in a letter that she was having tea parties. This was a pattern that had already evolved — mealtimes don’t get invented, they just happen gradually.”

Another three or four decades after the Duchess of Bedford’s tea parties, the idea was fully mainstream. By the turn of the 20th century, a more

elaborate afternoon tea menu, with scones and sandwiches, had developed as the tea culture became established. It also moved the aristocracy, as other classes adapted it to their budgets, houses and friends.

(Adapted from Merrill Fabry, “Now You Know: Why Is ‘Teatime’ in the Afternoon?,” *Time*, 2 March 2017)

* ladies-in-waiting : women whose job is to help a queen or other women of high social position

1. 空所 ~ に入る最も適切なものを, つぎの a ~ g の中からそれぞれ一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。ただし選択肢は一度しか使えない。

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| a. among | b. beyond | c. by | d. during |
| e. with | f. within | g. without | |

2. 下線部(A)～(E)の意味に最も近いものを, つぎの a～e の中からそれぞれ一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

(A) institution

- a. custom b. establishment c. launch
d. organization e. school

(B) crystallised

- a. declined b. defended c. demanded
d. depended e. developed

(C) before long

- a. consequently b. gradually c. just
d. slowly e. soon

(D) monotonous

- a. balanced b. healthy c. proper
d. vegetarian e. unvarying

(E) impatient

- a. excited b. forgetful c. ignorant
d. restless e. unconscious

3. 下線部(i) Tea provided a restrained version of excess and a little pleasant luxury. の意味に最も近いものを, つぎの a～d の中から一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. People could not afford to drink tea because it was too luxurious.
b. People managed to enjoy tea as a small delight despite its high price.
c. Tea was considered to be a good medicine without a bitter taste.
d. The positive effect of tea on emotion made people dependent on tea.

4. 下線部(ii) the ritualistic aspect の意味に最も近いものを, つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. the ceremonial characteristic b. the convenient phase
c. the enjoyable feature d. the productive quality
5. 下線部(iii) that even aristocratic women would not delegate to servants の意味に最も近いものを, つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. that both the noble women and their servants did collaboratively
b. that only the female servants who had the special privilege could do
c. that even women were allowed to do for refreshment
d. that upper-class women also did by themselves without their servants
6. 本文に記載されたそれぞれの出来事と年代を以下の表に整理する。表の空所(カ)~(ケ)に入る最も適切なものを, つぎの a ~ d の中からそれぞれ一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。ただし選択肢は一度しか使えない。

年代	出来事
17世紀	(カ)
18世紀初頭	(キ)
18世紀後半	(ク)
19世紀前半	(ケ)

- a. Reportedly, the Duchess of Bedford started the tradition of afternoon tea.
- b. It is thought that tea first came to England.
- c. One-hundred forty thousand pounds of tea were imported by the East India Company.
- d. The time when upper-class people ate the afternoon meal started to change to a later time in the day.

7. 本文の内容と合致するものを, つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び, その記号を
解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. In the 18th century, ordinary people could not drink tea because it was still expensive.
- b. In the 17th century, people initially drank tea in public coffee houses.
- c. Sugar, spoons and kettles were imported from China when England first imported tea.
- d. Several decades after the Duchess of Bedford's tea parties, afternoon tea lost its popularity.