

I 次の会話を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。（配点 25）

Ema: Hi, Steve!

Steve: Hey, Ema! Sorry I'm late.

Ema: Don't worry about it! I'm so glad that you could come at all. I know you've been so busy lately. I thought we could check out a new exhibition that's on at the gallery. A friend of mine gave me two tickets for it. I think you'll like it, too.

Steve: Sure! 1

Ema: Well, the artist is a photographer called Mary Shemza. She's from Norway.

Steve: Oh, great! Well, you know I'm really into photography.

Ema: Exactly! That's why I thought you might be interested. Actually, Shemza is famous for combining photography and painting.

Steve: How does she do that?

Ema: Well, she takes photos of areas dominated by concrete in different urban locations and then prints them onto large canvases. After that, she looks at each image and paints different kinds of plants and trees growing inside and on the buildings.

Steve: Sounds interesting! What's the idea behind her work, then?

Ema: I read an interview with her in the newspaper, actually. She said she wants people to think about the connections between their everyday lives and the environment. She feels that people living in urban areas lose contact with the natural world because there aren't many trees and green spaces. So, by painting these kinds of things into our landscapes, she wants to remind us of our responsibilities to look after the environment. And the best thing about this exhibition is that some of the photos 2 here in Osaka! She always produces some pieces using photos taken in the surrounding area of each gallery which shows her work.

Steve: Wow! I can't wait to see it. How long's it on for?

Ema: Only a few more days, so I think it's going to be pretty busy.

Steve: I hope it's not too crowded.

- (1) 空所 と に入る最も適切なものを次の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <input type="text" value="1"/> | ① Whose exhibition is it? | ② Have you already seen her? |
| | ③ Do you like the photographer? | ④ Who are we going with? |
| <input type="text" value="2"/> | ① had taken | ② to be taken |
| | ③ taken | ④ were taken |

- (2) 会話の内容に合うように、次の問いの答えとして最も適切なものを下記の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

Why did Ema suggest going to this exhibition with Steve?

- ① Because Steve is a fan of Mary Shemza's work.
- ② Because Steve did not arrive on time.
- ③ Because Ema knows Steve is keen on photography.
- ④ Because painting is one of Steve's hobbies.

- (3) 会話の内容に合うように、次の1)と2)の英文の空所に入る最も適切なものを下記の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

1) Mary Shemza usually takes photos of .

- ① landscapes in the countryside
- ② areas in cities and towns
- ③ tree-shaped concrete forms
- ④ newspapers lying in the street

2) Ema expects that .

- ① there will be many people at the exhibition because there are not many days left
- ② all of the photos in the exhibition will have been taken in the gallery's local area
- ③ Steve will pay for the exhibition tickets at the gallery
- ④ the show will focus on photos from Shemza's hometown in Norway

Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 25)

Would you like to help the Guide Dog Association [GDA]
by volunteering? We are currently looking for Puppy Caretakers!



Q1: What are Puppy Caretakers?

A1: Puppy Caretakers help us by volunteering to look after our dogs until they are old enough to be trained and become guide dogs for disabled people. Puppy caretakers usually look after the dogs from when they are 6 weeks old until they are 12-14 months old.

Q2: Are there any specific requirements to become a Puppy Caretaker?

A2: Yes. Before you apply to become a Puppy Caretaker, you should consider the following:

- Puppies should not be left alone for more than three hours a day. This means that any families wishing to become Puppy Caretakers must be able to guarantee that a responsible adult will be at home with the puppy for the majority of the day, every day.
- The people responsible for looking after and training the puppy must be at least 18 years of age. Those who are 17 years old or younger can walk the puppy supervised.
- Puppy Caretakers themselves must cover all of the costs for feeding and housing the puppy (dog beds, leashes, etc.).
- Our guide dogs need to be well socialized and accustomed to different kinds of environments. This means that you must be prepared to help train them by making sure they come into contact with people and other dogs outside of your family. We also ask that you take them into busy, town conditions and familiarize them with traffic, shops, crowds, car travel and public transport.
- Your home must be of a suitable size to accommodate a puppy, and it must have easy access to a hard-surfaced toileting area.

Q3: 10

A3: Although we do give preference to families with experience of looking after dogs, it is not a necessity.

Q4: What if I already have a dog?

A4: As long as your dog is well-trained and friendly to other dogs, this shouldn't be a problem.

Q5: Does GDA provide any support for Puppy Caretakers?

A5: We provide a training day for all Puppy Caretakers, and one of our trainers will visit you on a regular basis to give support once a week for the first month and then on a monthly basis.

(1) 下線部 “cover” と文脈を変えずに置き換えられる最も適切な語を次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。 6

- ① charge ② require ③ hide ④ pay

(2) 本文の内容に合うように、次の1)と2)の問いの答えとして最も適切なものを下記の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

1) Which of the following best describes the Guide Dog Association's role? 7

- ① To help cure injured guide dogs
② To prepare guide dogs to work with disabled people
③ To campaign against the use of guide dogs
④ To authorize licenses for people hoping to keep dogs

2) Which of the following statements is true? 8

- ① Puppy Caretakers need to take the puppy on trains and buses.
② Puppy Caretakers must avoid taking the puppies into areas with lots of people.
③ A Puppy Caretaker's home must be completely hard-surfaced.
④ The puppy should not be exposed to strangers until after one month.

(3) 本文の内容に合うように、次の英文の空所に入る最も適切なものを下記の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

According to the GDA rules, a 16-year-old person in a Puppy Caretaker family could 9 .

- ① be responsible for toilet training the dog and teaching it to sit on command
② be the only person with responsibility in the family that walks the dog
③ take the dog for a walk accompanied by someone over 18
④ look after the dog on their own as long as they are at home most of the day

(4) 空所 10 に入る最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- ① What if I've never had a dog before?
② Why is looking after dogs necessary?
③ Which dogs are preferred by GDA?
④ How do I state my preference?

Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 25)

In 2015, the Tokyo Marathon took place under the highest level of security to guard against terrorist attacks. The police department began 11 security two years ago after the 2013 Boston Marathon bombings. Moreover, there has been a rising fear of a terror attack in Japan following a series of attacks in France. Various measures were taken to prevent terrorist threats at the marathon.

None of the roughly 36,000 runners in the event were allowed to bring bottles or cans because they could be used for containing liquid bombs. The number of metal detectors was increased to 50, 12 4 at the same event in 2014. Six entrance gates for checking baggage were set up in 2015—triple the number from the previous year. Only unopened paper packages of drinks and plastic pouches of jelly drinks were allowed, with strict limits of 200 ml per package and 400 ml in total. After entering the course, participants were banned from receiving anything from spectators.

More than 10,500 people, made up of about 4,500 police officers and about 6,000 employees of private security companies and volunteers, were there to prevent possible terrorist attacks. Among them, 64 police officers ran with the runners as the first-ever running police squad to protect them. The volunteers patrolled some areas where security cameras were not installed. In addition to about 1,200 existing street security video cameras, 21 cameras were newly installed for the event.

As a result of these measures, the Tokyo Marathon in 2015 ended successfully without any incidents, and it could be seen as a test of the nation's (ア) to keep the 2020 Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics (イ) from terrorist threats.

("Tokyo Marathon under heavy security." The Japan News. 20 Feb. 2015)

- (1) 空所 11 と 12 に入る最も適切なものを次の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------------------|
| 11 | ① at strengthening | ② being strengthened |
| | ③ strengthening | ④ to have strengthened |
| 12 | ① related to | ② decreased from |
| | ③ selected from | ④ compared to |

- (2) 空所 (ア) と (イ) に入る組み合わせとして最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。 13

- (ア) — (イ)
- | | | |
|-----------|---|--------|
| ① ability | — | safe |
| ② event | — | secret |
| ③ chance | — | close |
| ④ value | — | public |

(3) 本文の内容に合うものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

14

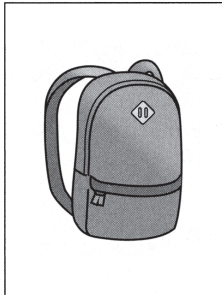
- ① ランナーの携行品として、水300 cc 入りの未開封の紙製バックは許可されていた。
- ② 手荷物検査は、2014年の大会では2ヶ所で行われた。
- ③ 警察官は約10,500人配備され、そのうちランナーに伴走したのは64人である。
- ④ 2015年の大会に向けて、新たに約1,200台の監視カメラが設置された。

(4) 次の英文は、本文で述べられたものとは別のマラソン大会でランナーがレースに持ち込むことを禁止されたもののリストである。リストに述べられていないものを下記のイラストの中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

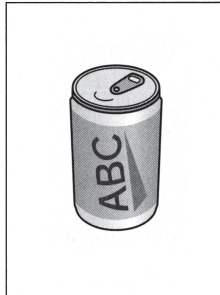
15

- Any sort of vest with pockets
- Costumes covering the face
- Backpacks; any similar item carried over the shoulder; handbags of any size
- Glass bottles; cans
- Any container capable of carrying more than 1 liter of liquid

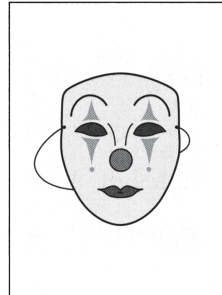
①



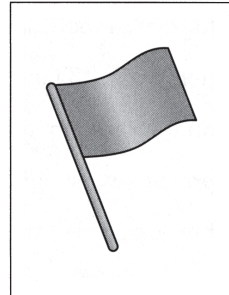
②



③



④



Ⅳ 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 55)

Though the construction industry has traditionally been seen as a man's world, the government and construction industry organizations are trying to make construction sites more woman-friendly. Because many construction companies are worried about the rising average age of the Japanese workforce and labor shortages, the Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism Ministry and the industry organizations mapped out an action plan in August to 16 more women to work in the industry. They have set a goal of doubling the number of skilled female workers for such work as reinforcement, construction painting and site supervision from the current 100,000 in five years.

Construction companies are also making efforts to improve working conditions so women will feel it is easier to work in the industry. One of the female workers of Shimizu Corp., aged 28, works as a supervisor at a construction site for a new wholesale market facility in Koto Ward, Tokyo. Among 16 construction supervisors at the site, she is the only woman. She is in charge of foundation work, and manages as many as 150 dump trucks on any day as part of her job. At the site, she wears a helmet, steel-toed shoes and a belt 17 with a safety rope and other items around her waist. Though she rarely does heavy physical work, she moves around the 130,000-square-meter site on foot or on a bicycle while wearing her heavy gear. "Sometimes I feel it's physically tough," she said, but added that the working environment is well-arranged. For example, there are women-only toilets and a changing room for women.

In addition to improving working conditions, construction companies have started reforming personnel management systems. Shimizu Corp. holds gatherings at which female engineers discuss how to keep a good balance between their jobs and home lives. The company also holds training sessions on how to better manage construction sites for senior site managers who have female subordinates.

A number of companies have also started taking steps to make their workplaces more female-friendly. In April, Takenaka Corp. set up an internal group to promote more diversified work for women, and the group collected opinions from female engineers to that end. In 2012, Taisei Corp. began training sessions to foster female workers who will work as leaders at construction sites. Kajima Corp. holds career consultations for female engineers working at construction sites. An official at the company's personnel affairs department said, "Women can play a larger role at today's more mechanized construction sites. In the near future, an increasing number of women raising young children will take up construction work. (), male workers will also feel more comfortable. This, in turn, should lead to an improvement of the

industry's image."

Another company 18 women's entry into such job categories as interior finishing work, plastering and landscaping. A staff member of the company said, "Women have a good sense for these things, and they're careful workers. Our clients are happy, too."

An expert said, "Not all jobs in the construction industry are physically demanding, so I wish women knew about the variety of gratifying and interesting jobs in our industry."⁴⁾

An organization for female civil engineers is now building a network for female civil engineers, because many female workers in construction companies say they cannot draw up clear career plans as things stand. To resolve these concerns, it made booklets in 1999 and 2006 for female students and young female engineers, promoting⁵⁾ networks among female workers across different companies. The booklets carry lists of job certificates useful for civil engineers. A third edition of the booklet is planned.

The organization, which was established in 1983 so that female civil engineers could share information, has more than 200 members. It is headed by a university professor, aged 51, who has worked at a major general contractor. "I felt anxious that there were no role models for me. I hope our activities will help alleviate the same kind of worries among the younger generations," she said.

("Construction firms seek to attract women workers." The Japan News. 8 Oct. 2014)

- (1) 空所 16 ~ 18 に入る最も適切なものを次の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| 16 | ① encourage | ② enjoy | ③ disappoint | ④ resist |
| 17 | ① equips | ② equipped | ③ to equip | ④ is equipping |
| 18 | ① rejects | ② excludes | ③ improves | ④ welcomes |

- (2) 下線部1)の女性社員に関して、本文で述べられているものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。 19

- ① She is the only woman among the employees of her company.
- ② Her company has been making efforts to improve working conditions for women.
- ③ She works in a place about 130,000 meters above the ground.
- ④ She is now working in a new supermarket in Tokyo.

(3) 下線部2)の和訳として最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

20

- ① 彼女は工事に関する経理を任されているが、時には仕事の一環として、多いときで150台のダンプカーの(運行)管理もしている。
- ② 彼女は基礎工事を担当していて、仕事の一環として、毎日150台ものダンプカーの(運行)管理をしている。
- ③ 彼女は基礎的な仕事以外に、仕事の一環として、およそ150台のダンプカーの(運行)管理をする日がある。
- ④ 彼女は工事の初期段階から関わり、昼間は仕事の一環として、多いときで150台のダンプカーの(運行)管理もする。

(4) 下線部3)“An official”が述べたこととして、最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

21

- ① 女性には不向きという理由で、建設現場で働く女性の数は減少している。
- ② 将来、子育てをしながら建設現場で働く女性のための施設を増やす必要がある。
- ③ 建設現場の機械化が進んでいるので、女性がより活躍できるようになっている。
- ④ 女性が建設現場で大きな役割を果たせるように、現場の機械化を進めるべきだ。

(5) 空所()に入る最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

22

- ① By leaving the working conditions of female workers as they are
- ② By preventing female workers from having children
- ③ By changing the ways female workers work
- ④ By making female workers' labor environment worse

(6) 下線部4)の内容に最も近いものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

23

- ① Some jobs in the industry are not physically tough.
- ② No jobs in the industry are physically easy at all.
- ③ Any job in the industry is tough physically.
- ④ Jobs in the industry are all physically tough to some extent.

(7) 下線部5)の小冊子について、本文に述べられていないものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

24

- ① 土木関係のエンジニアに役立つ資格がリストアップされている。
- ② 女子学生や女性エンジニアを対象にしたものである。
- ③ 土木関連の仕事に携わっている女性のためのネットワーク作りを促すのが目的である。
- ④ 明確なキャリアプランをすでに持っている女性エンジニアのための情報誌である。

(8) 本文の内容に合うものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

25

- ① Shimizu Corp. provides meetings where female employees think about work-life balance.
- ② The training sessions held by Takenaka Corp. focus on how to promote women to leadership positions.
- ③ Based on the opinions of engineers, Taisei Corp. tries to provide women with a variety of work.
- ④ Kajima Corp. holds consultation sessions for women who would like to work at construction companies.

(9) 本文の内容に合うものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

26

- ① 国土交通省は、女性熟練労働者の数を、今後5年間で現在の2倍の10万人にする計画を立てている。
- ② 清水建設の28歳の女性社員は、建設作業用の装具を身につけて作業するのを好んでいない。
- ③ 1983年に設立された土木エンジニアで構成されている団体の会員数は、現在200名を超えている。
- ④ その団体の代表である51歳の大学教授は、模範にすべき人物がいたので、不安を感じたことがない。

V

次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 20)

Yokai is a term used to describe any mysterious force or creature in Japanese folk tales. One of the best known *yokai* is the *kappa*. They are said to live in rivers and ponds, and to love *sumo* wrestling and cucumbers. The *kappa* are known by more than one hundred different names, and there are quite a few different *kappa* stories nationwide. Most of the stories blame water-related accidents on the *kappa*, with the aim of teaching people how to be safer around water.

In ancient times, people had to struggle with nature and were constantly threatened by it. They believed that all sorts of dangerous and supernatural phenomena were the work of *yokai*.

In the 18th century, *ukiyoe*, *karuta* and *sugoroku* featuring *yokai* became popular, and people gradually lost their fear of *yokai*. They began to (① contribute ② as a form of ③ regard ④ entertainment ⑤ *yokai*)¹⁾. During this period, the variety of *yokai* increased.

Today, *yokai* are (① the mysteries ② no longer ③ to explain ④ needed ⑤ afraid)²⁾ of natural phenomena. They are found throughout Japanese *anime*, *manga*, video games, and movies. In these formats, they are becoming more and more (① to people ② ancient ③ in many countries ④ familiar ⑤ far from)³⁾ Japan. These supernatural monsters have started to invade the rest of the world.

(1) 下線部 1) ~ 3) を文脈に合うように並べかえる際、 unnecessary なものが 1 つ含まれている。

その語句をそれぞれ 1 つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

下線部 1)

27

下線部 2)

28

下線部 3)

29

(2) 本文の内容に合わないものを次の中から 1 つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

30

- ① We can find a wide variety of *kappa*-related folk tales around Japan.
- ② In the old days, *yokai* stories were used to warn people about the dangerous power of nature.
- ③ The number of *yokai* decreased when *yokai* started to threaten people.
- ④ Some people abroad encounter *yokai* through Japanese *anime*, *manga* and video games.