

I 次の会話を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 25)

- Mike: Welcome to “Mike’s Music.” What can I do for you today?
- Tomoko: Well, I’ve played the piano for about 10 years or so. But recently, I’ve been considering trying out a completely different instrument though I’m not certain as to which one.
- Mike: Maybe the best place to start is to consider your tastes. What kind of music do you listen to?
- Tomoko: I used to like classical music. Actually, my parents made me take piano lessons for years. But I’m pretty bored of it these days. Lately, I listen to a lot of rock and pop with a lot more energy. I went to a rock concert last weekend, and it inspired me to try creating that type of music.
- Mike: Rock? OK, great. That’s a good starting point. Well, how about the drums? It’s definitely a world apart from the piano, and you can play a lot of fast-paced music.
- Tomoko: Yes, the drums are an option, but since I live in an apartment building, they might bother my neighbors. I was actually leaning toward the guitar. That way I can also sing while I play. Plus, if I look at the prices at your shop, I can see the guitars are more affordable than the drum sets.
- Mike: That’s true. We have a wide selection of guitars here. Next, you have to decide  you want an electric or acoustic guitar. An acoustic guitar is better if you want to sing along while you play, but an electric guitar is generally easier for beginners.
- Tomoko: Well, I really love to sing, so I’ll go with an acoustic guitar. By the way, do you offer any lessons for beginners?
- Mike: Yes, I teach private lessons on weekday evenings here at my shop. You can access the schedule on our website to check for available time slots.

(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。

- ① Have you ever been to a rock concert?  
② Why do you like music?  
③ Do you have any thoughts?  
④ You must make one choice?

① what                    ② whether                    ③ why                    ④ that

(2) 会話の内容に合うように、次の英文1)と2)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) Tomoko does not have a preference for classical music these days because

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- ① she does not find it to be exciting any longer  
② she is inspired to create that genre of music  
③ her parents have always preferred it to rock music  
④ she has not been able to sing while playing the piano

2) Tomoko is concerned that  .

- ① an acoustic guitar will be more difficult than an electric guitar  
② the guitars at “Mike’s Music” are too expensive when compared to other shops  
③ the sound of drums could cause a problem given her current living situation  
④ she will not be able to sing when she plays an acoustic guitar

(3) 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。

Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- ① Tomoko has played the piano for approximately one decade.  
② The drums at “Mike’s Music” are more expensive than the guitars.  
③ A concert motivated Tomoko to play a new musical instrument.  
④ Mike teaches private lessons every evening.

II 次の案内ポスターを読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 25)

### NOTICE TO

#### ALL LAKEVIEW HIGH SCHOOL SENIOR STUDENTS AND THEIR PARENTS

The student government would like to invite you to a night of dancing and music at this year's dance party. The theme this year is "Under the Sea" as the event will be held at the City Aquarium on Saturday, April 14th. We hired a popular DJ who will play the latest tunes as well as classics we all know and love. Please join us at this, the final event before the Class of 2017 graduates, and moves on to the next step in their lives.

Here is some general information about the event:

- 1)  , it will be held at the City Aquarium from 7 to 10 p.m. in the reception hall, which is encircled by water tanks on all sides. So, we can enjoy watching sea life throughout the evening, which will include rays, turtles, and even sharks!
- 2) There is not sufficient parking at the aquarium, so we have arranged for free shuttle buses to take attendees to the venue from the school parking lot. This way, you do not have to contend with all that downtown weekend traffic!
- 3) Tickets for the event are \$50 per person at the door, but you can get a \$10 discount if you purchase your tickets beforehand at our ticket booth, which is open every day in the cafeteria during lunch until the Friday before the event. There will also be a professional photographer at the event, and couples can have their picture taken for an extra \$25.

Now for some rules and guidelines:

- 1) Only registered Lakeview students may attend the event. Furthermore, only senior students are allowed to attend, though they may bring a younger student as their date.
- 2) Some teachers and parents will attend to ensure student safety and to monitor the event. We ask all students to behave respectfully and appropriately. Remember you are representing the school and the senior class, so please show pride in your school and keep this event classy!
- 3) No outside food and drink will be permitted at the dance. There will be plenty of drinks and snacks available for everyone, so there is no need to bring your own.

We hope you will attend, and we look forward to seeing you at the dance!

(1) 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。

- ① While you can see in the information below
- ② Without further delay
- ③ As mentioned in the above text
- ④ In conclusion, you can clearly see

(2) 下線部 “sufficient” と文脈を変えずに置きかえられ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 number of      ② enough      ③ plenty      ④ crowded

(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。

Students cannot attend the dance if they .

- ① do not buy their tickets before arriving
- ② are not with their parents and teachers
- ③ do not come by shuttle bus
- ④ attend a neighboring school

(4) 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) Three weeks before the dance, Mark, a senior student at Lakeview High School, asked Yumi, a 2nd-year student, to go to the dance with him. Unfortunately, she said no, and Mark decided to go to the dance alone, so he only bought one ticket at the booth in the cafeteria. However, the night before the dance, Yumi changed her mind and agreed to go with Mark to the dance, but only if he paid for her ticket and their picture. What is the total cost Mark must pay?

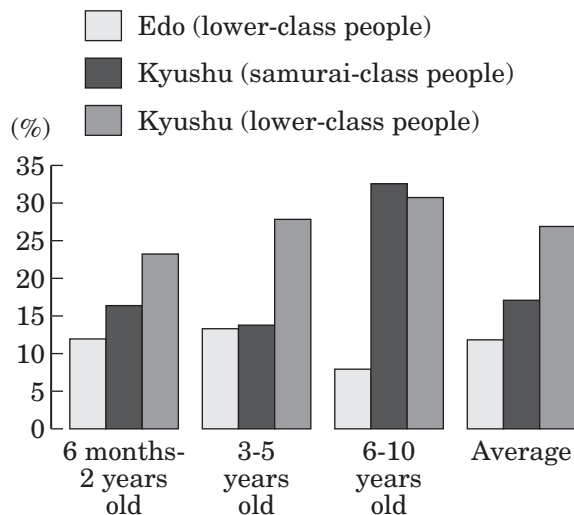
- ① \$90      ② \$105      ③ \$115      ④ \$125

2) Which of the following statements is true?

- ① The DJ will play contemporary popular music.
- ② Only members of the senior class may attend the party.
- ③ Parents and teachers will not be present at the event.
- ④ Drinking and eating outside the venue is prohibited.

III 江戸時代における虫歯 (tooth decay) に関する次の新聞記事を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 25)

### Tooth decay among children in Edo, Kyushu regions during Edo period



Tooth decay was common among children in the Kyushu region during the Edo period, according to a researcher. He inspected the remains of 115 children who lived in Edo from the latter part of the 17th century. They were excavated in Tokyo. He compared his findings with those of another research group that examined the remains of 32 children from samurai families from the 17th to 18th centuries. They were excavated in Kitakyushu City. The research group also looked at the remains of 36 children living in towns and farming communities from the 16th to 19th centuries. They were also excavated in Kitakyushu City.

The researcher found that, 11 average, 11.7 percent of children living in Edo had tooth decay, and that the corresponding figures were much higher in the Kyushu region — 17.1 percent of children from samurai families had it, and 26.9 percent of children from lower-class families did.

Tooth decay was more prevalent among children in Kyushu compared to their Edo counterparts across all age groups. In the group for 6- to 10-year-olds, the percentage of those with tooth decay in Kyushu was about four times higher than in Edo, regardless of social status.

Evidence of teeth brushing was found in adult remains excavated in Kitakyushu City. When comparing the remains of children in Kyushu across all age groups, tooth decay was less prevalent among those from samurai families compared to lower-class families — except for 12.

“I believe the habit of proper brushing was more widespread among samurai families than lower-class families,” the researcher said. “Aside from teeth brushing,

there must be other factors behind why tooth decay was more prevalent in children in Kyushu compared to those in Edo.”

One likely factor<sup>2)</sup> is baby food and substitutes for breast milk containing sugar. During the Edo period, sugar was easy to come by in northern Kyushu because Nagasaki, located in the area, was a center for international trade. “It is highly likely that sugar and syrup were also used for baby and infant foods in the Edo period,” the researcher said.

(In the Edo period, more kids in Kyushu had bad teeth

(The Japan News, January 6, 2017))

(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="11"/> | ① in                      | ② over               | ③ by | ④ on |
| <input type="text" value="12"/> | ① 6-month- to 2-year-olds | ② 3- to 5-year-olds  |      |      |
|                                 | ③ 6- to 10-year-olds      | ④ 3- to 10-year-olds |      |      |

(2) 下線部1) “prevalent” とほぼ同じ意味で本文中で用いられている語を、次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- ① social                      ② widespread                      ③ corresponding                      ④ easy

(3) 下線部2) “those” と文脈を変えずに置きかえられ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 factors                      ② children                      ③ substitutes                      ④ samurai families

(4) 本文の内容に合う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 江戸時代の子どもの人骨の出土数は、東京よりも北九州市のほうが多い。
- ② 出土した人骨から、江戸時代の九州の子どもの体形は江戸の子どもより体型が大きかったことがわかる。
- ③ 江戸時代、武士の家では農民や町人の家と比べて、習慣的に歯磨きをする人が多かったと思われる。
- ④ 江戸時代の九州では、長崎以外で庶民が砂糖を手に入れるのは難しかった。

IV 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 55)

Even though the poor economy leads consumers to spend less money, gift-giving remains an important custom in Japan. A growing number of people are turning their attention to social networking services offering smaller presents that, while inexpensive, still let recipients know they are appreciated.

As social media and messaging apps have become a common form of communication among friends, family and colleagues in Japan, they have also become an increasingly popular way 16 sending online gifts. Senders of the gifts, called e-gifts, which include coupons for items such as a cup of coffee, an ice cream or half a dozen doughnuts, can complete the entire selection and payment process on their smartphones, as well as skip the gift wrapping process.

“When it comes to e-gifts, speed matters,” said the president at an online gift 2) company that offers a “social gifting” service. “It’s critical that you can send a gift whenever you want and without hassle.” Designed to send small “thank you” gifts at a reasonable price, the company enables its users to send an online gift coupon via email or messaging app with a barcode that the recipient can use to buy items at an actual store.

The president founded the company in 2010 after leaving a foreign consulting firm. In the first few years after the 2011 debut of its online service, it 3) struggled to promote the idea of e-gifts and tried expanding its lineup. The number of users has grown rapidly since the launch of its app for smartphones in 2015. He believes such casual gifts can help people develop interpersonal relationships. Casual gifts can be sent for any occasion, such as when a boss wants to thank colleagues for their hard work or when a person wants to send a gift to a friend who lives far away.

The company said the average price for its gifts, which range from ¥100 to over ¥20,000, is about ¥600. As quick payments hold the key, the gift-sending app can now be used together with a smartphone’s digital payment system. People appear willing 17 up to ¥2,000 or so to send a gift on the company’s online site. Roughly 70 percent of customers are women. The range of products includes food, drink and flowers offered by participating companies, as well as relaxation massage services. One 4) of the benefits for participating companies is that the e-gift service encourages recipients to visit their stores, adding the potential for extra sales. The company explains that some major convenience store operators are among 18 the service.

Japan’s gift market 5) grew 2.2 percent to ¥9.95 trillion in 2015. The expansion was largely led by ( ア ) gifts while more ( イ ) and traditional ones gradually lost favor, according to a research institute. The research institute also expects the

Japanese market for e-gifts to reach ¥111 billion in 2020, sharply up from around ¥8.2 billion in 2014. But some market analysts say that the domestic e-gift market still lags behind those of the United States and South Korea.

The e-gift industry faces challenges in broadening its appeal. Its current core market is users in their 20s and 30s who, accustomed to online payments, might be open to new trends. Meanwhile, the lineup of e-gifts is still limited, critics say.

“It’s not an easy challenge, but I want to link the physical world with that of the internet and enrich people’s lives,” the president of the company said.

(Japan e-gift startup sees inexpensive items as key to growing market

(The Japan Times / Kyodo, Dec 1, 2016))

(1) 空所  ～  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="16"/> | ① since          | ② for           | ③ till      | ④ from   |
| <input type="text" value="17"/> | ① paid           | ② paying        | ③ of paying | ④ to pay |
| <input type="text" value="18"/> | ① what offering  | ② which offered |             |          |
|                                 | ③ those offering | ④ that offered  |             |          |

(2) 下線部1) “e-gifts” 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。

- ① メッセージアプリが普及する以前から、電子ギフトサービスは人気があった。
- ② 電子ギフトサービスは、コーヒー、ドーナツ、アイスクリームの販売から始まった。
- ③ 電子ギフトサービスは、支払いを含めたすべての手順がスマートフォンだけで完了する。
- ④ 電子ギフトのラッピングを省略すると、商品が早く配送される。

(3) 下線部2) “an online gift company” に関して、本文で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。

- ① It was founded in 2010 and then bought by a consulting company after the debut of its online service in 2011.
- ② It has been trying to introduce the idea of e-gifts and increase the range of products since its establishment.
- ③ More and more people have begun to use its e-gift service since it launched the app for smartphones.
- ④ The president expects that its service can encourage people to develop interpersonal relationships.

(4) 下線部3) “it” が指す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。

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- |                  |                             |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| ① the company    | ② a foreign consulting firm |
| ③ the 2011 debut | ④ its online service        |



(5) 下線部4)の内容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。

22

- ① 電子ギフトサービスに参加する企業が与える恩恵の一つは、その店舗を訪れる可能性の高い電子ギフトの受け取り手に、別の特典をついでに提供することである。
- ② 参加企業が得られる利益の一つは、電子ギフトサービスがギフトの受け取り手にその店舗を訪れることを促し、ついで買いをする可能性を高めることである。
- ③ 企業の参加によって得られる利益の一つは、その店舗を訪れる電子ギフトの受け取り手が刺激され、電子ギフトサービスを利用する可能性が高まることである。
- ④ 参加する企業にとっての恩恵の一つは、ついで買いの可能性をさらに高めるために、ギフトの受け取り手がその店舗を訪れて、電子ギフトサービスの普及を促進してくれることである。

(6) 下線部5) “Japan’s gift market” 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。 23

- ① 2015年の日本のギフト市場の規模は、9兆9,500億円であった。
- ② 国内ギフト市場での従来型ギフトの売上は、将来的に1,110億円に達するだろう。
- ③ 国内の電子ギフトの売上は、2014年には前年より82億円増加した。
- ④ アメリカと韓国のギフト市場は、日本のギフト市場に遅れを取っている。

(7) 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。 24

(ア) — (イ)

- ① official — informal
- ② official — formal
- ③ casual — informal
- ④ casual — formal

(8) 本文の内容に合うものを次の中から2つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。ただし、解答の順序は問わない。 25 26

- ① 女性の消費が停滞するにつれて、電子ギフト業界の売上げも低迷している。
- ② 電子ギフトは、上司が部下の働きに感謝の気持ちを表す時にも用いることができる。
- ③ 電子ギフトの現在の平均価格は約600円で、今後2万円を超える商品を扱う予定である。
- ④ 受け取った電子ギフトのクーポンは、メッセージアプリを通してのみ利用できる。
- ⑤ 電子ギフトサービスの中心的な利用者は、20代から30代である。
- ⑥ 電子ギフトの商品の品ぞろえが豊富であることを、経済評論家は高く評価している。

V 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 20)

From the days humans started to explore space several decades ago, scientists have had difficulty providing food that both tastes good and travels well in space. Space explorers have always had to face the problem of how to carry enough food for their journeys. Whether they are onboard a rocket or a space station, adequate storage has been a problem. In addition, food needs to (① eat ② not ③ remain ④ to ⑤ good)<sup>1)</sup> throughout the voyage, and it also must provide important nutrients such as vitamins, proteins and carbohydrates to keep astronauts healthy.

Long ago, humans discovered that food could be kept longer if it was dried and stored in a cool dry place. Meat, fish, and certain fruits could be cut into thin slices and dried in the sunlight. Rubbing food with salt also helped preserve it. Later techniques (① storing ② were ③ have ④ for ⑤ developed)<sup>2)</sup> food in sealed containers such as canning. Accordingly, a much larger variety of foods could be stored and carried on long journeys.

While these forms of packaged food products are fine for travel on Earth, they are not always suitable for use on space flight. There are limitations (① weight and volume ② when ③ traveling ④ that ⑤ on)<sup>3)</sup> in space, and the zero-gravity conditions can also affect the food packaging. To meet these challenges, special procedures for the cooking, packaging, and storing of food for space flight are still being developed.

(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)

下線部 2)

下線部 3)

(2) 本文の内容に合う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 Astronauts are rarely satisfied with the amount of storage available to keep sufficient food in space rockets.
- ② In early days, people were not so concerned about preserving food they obtained.
- ③ Space is the best place to maintain the quality of fruits or meat sliced and dried on Earth.
- ④ All forms of food packaging on Earth are equally effective in outer space.