

I 次の会話を読み、下記の設問の答えとして最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。(配点 30)

Sara: Oh, hi, Mark. Long time no see! I thought you were living in Japan now.

Mark: Hi, Sara. Yes, that's right. I'm back temporarily for a friend's wedding. How are you?

Sara: Never better. You know what? I'm going to Japan next week.

Mark: That's great news! What takes you to Japan?

Sara: I'm 1 a conference in Tokyo.

Mark: Really? Are you giving a talk at the conference?

Sara: Yes, I am. The conference is for the Tokyo Paralympic Games and I am attending on behalf of our national teams! I am giving a talk about my experience as a wheelchair athlete. The conference will be held from Monday through Wednesday at the Marriot Hotel.

Mark: How wonderful! How long will you be staying?

Sara: It'll be just about a week.

Mark: Is it strictly on business or do you have any free time?

Sara: Well, after the conference, I am planning to go to Kyoto for a couple of days. That will give me a chance to check out places I can bring my fellow team members after we finish competing in the 2020 Tokyo Paralympic Games.
¹⁾

Mark: Great! How are you going to get around?

Sara: Oh, I bought one of those Japan Rail Passes. They're great value! The pass lets me travel on JR trains as often as I like. By the way, what's the best way to get around in Kyoto — by subway or bus?

Mark: Well, Kyoto doesn't have many subway lines but the bus service is pretty comprehensive.

Sara: Hmm. I'm a little worried that I won't be able to get on the bus with my wheelchair.

Mark: I think most buses have wheelchair lifts fitted so you should be okay. Any special plans in Kyoto?

Sara: Yes, I do. I have a friend who lives in Kyoto and we are attending a tea ceremony near the Golden Pavilion from 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. on Thursday. Tickets were pretty expensive at 5,000 yen each, but I'm sure it will be worth it. There is also a *katana* exhibition that we would like to see, but I can't decide when to go. Here's the flyer for it.

Katana Exhibition



Venue: The Great Kyoto Hall

Entrance fee*: ¥1,000

Opening times:

9:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m. Weekdays

9:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m. Weekends

*Note: There is a 50% discount available on admission for seniors and wheelchair users as well as those accompanying them.

Mark: Oh, I've heard about that one. It's supposed to be quite good, but you had better get there early as I have heard the lines are long, especially before lunch.

Sara: Oh, no! I hate crowded places. People are not as accommodating²⁾ of wheelchair users as they used to be. Hmm. I wonder what time we should go. I guess I'll sleep on it.

Mark:³⁾ Well, I think people in Japan are good at giving assistance where necessary. As I said, I think the earlier the better. Oh, by the way, have you booked your accommodation yet? If not, I know a good *machiya*-style guest house.

Sara: Oh, don't worry. My friend will let me stay at her condominium.

Mark: That's great. And, after that? Any chance you go back to Tokyo before you leave?

Sara: Well, I'm flying back from Osaka at 1:00 p.m. on Saturday via Haneda in Tokyo. The connection is pretty tight, though—an hour and a half. Maybe we can meet up in Japan when I come for the Games in 2020!

Mark: That would be great! Have a wonderful trip and let's keep in touch!

Sara: Yes. Thank you so much for your advice.

- (1) Which of the following is a suitable expression to fill the blank ?
- ① taking over
 - ② taking a flight to
 - ③ taking my mother to
 - ④ taking part in
- (2) The underlined expression 1) “check out places” is closest in meaning to : .
- ① leave places
 - ② examine places
 - ③ talk about places
 - ④ pay by check at places
- (3) How much is the total cost for Sara and her friend to go to the *katana* exhibition?
- ① ¥1,000 ② ¥1,500 ③ ¥2,000 ④ ¥10,000
- (4) When is Sara most likely to attend the *katana* exhibition?
- ① Thursday at noon
 - ② Friday at 9:00 a.m.
 - ③ Friday at noon
 - ④ Saturday at 3:00 p.m.
- (5) The underlined expression 2) “accommodating” is closest in meaning to : .
- ① finding a hotel for someone
 - ② inviting people to stay at your home
 - ③ recommending people places to visit
 - ④ willing to help other people despite the inconvenience
- (6) The underlined expression 3) “sleep on it” is closest in meaning to : .
- ① sleep well before going to the exhibition
 - ② fall asleep during the exhibition
 - ③ think more about when to go to the exhibition
 - ④ try not to think about the exhibition

Ⅱ 図を参照しながら次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 25)

この問題は著作物 2 次利用の関係で問題文の掲載を省略しています（設問文のみ掲載）。

(省略)

- (1) 空所 (ア) と (イ) に入る語の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。

(省略)

- (2) 本文の中で述べられていることとして、適切なものを次の中から 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。

(省略)

- (3) 下記の事例1と事例2について、それぞれの下線部は本文中の太字箇所のいずれに相当すると考えられるか。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。

(省略)

Ⅲ 図を参照しながら次の環境問題に関する記事を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 25)

The EU plans to ban certain single-use plastic products. It says plastic waste dumped in the ocean is seriously ¹⁾damaging marine ecosystems. The European Commission proposed the rules to member countries and the European Parliament on Monday. The commission says less than 30 percent of plastic waste is recycled. Products made of the material make up 85 percent of the garbage found in oceans. The proposal says ²⁾single-use plastic products, including straws, forks, and plates, should be banned. It calls for the use of paper and other materials as replacements. In 2018, the EU announced a plan to make all plastic packaging recyclable by 2030. The U.S. is moving in the same direction. The state of California and New York City are considering bans on plastic straws at restaurants and cafes.

この問題は著作物 2 次利用の関係で図の掲載を省略しています。

(EU 使い捨てプラスチック製品の規制へ (ラジオ「NHK 世界へ発信英語術」2018年6月7日放送))

(1) 下線部1) “single-use” の意味に最も近い語句として、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。 12

- ① used by one person
- ② used for one time only
- ③ used for one more cycle
- ④ used for one purpose

(2) 下線部2) “the material” が示すものとして、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

- ① plastic ② waste ③ pollution ④ paper

(3) 1年間に使用されるプラスチック袋（ポリ袋）の枚数として、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。 14

- ① 50億枚 ② 500億枚 ③ 5,000億枚 ④ 5兆枚

(4) 記事及び図で述べられていることとして、適切なものを次の中から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。 15 16

- ① これまでに投棄されたプラスチックの容積は地球の4倍分になる。
- ② 毎年100万羽の海鳥がプラスチック製品を飲み込んで死んでいる。
- ③ クラゲはよくプラスチック袋（ポリ袋）に絡まって死んでしまう。
- ④ プラスチック製品のリサイクル率は30%未満である。
- ⑤ 85%のプラスチックごみがカリフォルニア州の沖合に浮かんでいる。
- ⑥ プラスチックは300年では分解しない。

IV 絵文字に関する次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 50)

Emoji are pictographs (pictorial symbols) that are typically presented in a colorful cartoon form and used inline in text. They represent things such as faces, weather, vehicles and buildings, food and drink, animals and plants, or icons that represent emotions, feelings, or 17. Emoji on smartphones and in chat and email applications have become extremely popular worldwide. As of March 2015, for example, Instagram reported that “nearly half of text on Instagram contained emoji.” Individual emoji also vary greatly in popularity (and even by country).

Emoji are most often used in quick, short social media messages, where they connect with the reader and add flavor, color, and emotion. Emoji do not have the grammar or vocabulary to substitute for 18 language. In social media, emoji make up for the lack of gestures, facial expressions, and intonation that are found in speech. They also add useful 19 to messages, allowing the writer to convey many different possible concepts at the same time. Many people are also attracted by the challenge of composing messages in emoji, and puzzling out emoji messages.

Here is a sample emoji set;



There has been considerable media attention to emoji since they appeared in the Unicode Standard, with increased attention starting in late 2013. For example, there were some 6,000 articles on the emoji appearing in Unicode 7.0, according to Google News. See the emoji press page for many samples of such articles, and also the Keynote from the 38th Internationalization & Unicode Conference.

Emoji became available in 1999 on Japanese mobile phones. There was an early proposal in 2000 to encode DoCoMo emoji in the Unicode standard. At that time, it was unclear whether these characters would come into widespread use. As there was no support from the Japanese mobile phone carriers to add them to Unicode at that time, no action was taken.

The emoji turned out to be quite popular in Japan, but each mobile phone carrier developed different (but partially overlapping) sets, and each mobile phone vendor used their own text encoding extensions, which were incompatible with one another. The vendors developed cross-mapping tables to allow limited interchange of emoji characters with phones from other vendors, including email. Characters from other platforms that could not be displayed were represented with GETA MARK, but it was all too easy for the characters to get corrupted or dropped.

When non-Japanese email and mobile phone vendors started to support email exchange with the Japanese carriers, they ran into those problems. 20, there was no way to represent these characters in Unicode, which was the basis for text in all modern programs. In 2006, Google started work on converting Japanese emoji to Unicode private-use codes, leading to the development of internal mapping tables for supporting the carrier emoji.

There are, however, many problems with a private-use approach, and thus a ²⁾ proposal was made to the Unicode Consortium to expand the scope of symbols to encompass emoji. This proposal was approved in May 2007, leading to the formation of a symbols subcommittee, and in August 2007 the technical committee agreed to support the encoding of emoji in Unicode based on a set of principles developed by the subcommittee.

In 2009, the first Unicode characters explicitly intended as emoji were added to Unicode 5.2 for interoperability with the ARIB (Association of Radio Industries and Businesses) set. A set of 722 characters was defined as the union of emoji characters used by Japanese mobile phone carriers: 114 of these characters were already in Unicode 5.2. In 2010, the remaining 608 emoji characters were added to Unicode 6.0, along with some other emoji characters. In 2012, a few more emoji were added to Unicode 6.1, and in 2014 a larger number were added to Unicode 7.0. Additional characters have been added since then, based on the Selection Factors found in Submitting Emoji Character Proposals.

注：

Instagram：主に写真を投稿するためのソーシャル・ネットワーキング・サービス

Unicode：コンピュータ上で文字を扱う際の規格の一種

Consortium：国際協議団体（コンソーシアム）

(Unicode® Technical Standard #51 by Mark Davis, Peter Edberg. Reproduced with permission of Unicode, Inc.)

(1) 本文中の空所 17 ～ 20 に入る語として最も適切なものを、次の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 17 | ① possibilities | ② opportunities | ③ necessities | ④ activities |
| 18 | ① write | ② wrote | ③ written | ④ writing |
| 19 | ① acquisition | ② ambiguity | ③ authorship | ④ assembly |
| 20 | ① Moreover | ② Until | ③ Though | ④ Otherwise |

(2) 下線部1) “considerable” の単語の意味を英語で定義する場合、最も適切なものを1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。 21

- ① possible to think about
- ② great in amount, size, importance, etc.
- ③ taking care to do things carefully and correctly
- ④ special, good or unusual, therefore worth remembering

(3) 他社開発の絵文字を表示することができないことを示す記号はどれか。最も適切なものを1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。 22

- ① colorful cartoon form
- ② cross-mapping table
- ③ GETA MARK
- ④ ARIB

(4) 下線部2) 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。

23

- ① 絵文字を個人的に利用するには多くの問題があり、Unicode コンソーシアムはよく使われる種類の絵文字を大々的に募集するという提案を行った。
- ② 私用コード領域を利用した方法には多くの問題があり、絵文字を表せる記号の範囲を拡大するよう、Unicode コンソーシアムに提案がなされた。
- ③ Unicode コンソーシアムが提案の中から個別に選んだ内容には多くの問題があり、どのような絵文字を拡張領域に含めて行くか議論することになった。
- ④ Unicode コンソーシアムが提案した個々の絵文字の利用には多くの問題があると指摘されたので、ある携帯電話会社の絵文字が大々的に盛り込まれた。

(5) 本文中で述べられていることとして、適切なものを次の中から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。 24 25

- ① 2015年時点の Instagram では半分近い投稿に絵文字が使われている。
- ② 絵文字が最初に Unicode に収録されたのは1999年である。
- ③ 日本の携帯電話会社は各社で独自に絵文字を開発していた。
- ④ 絵文字のもつ効果に注目が集まり始めたのは2014年である。
- ⑤ Unicode への登録には世界中の114の携帯電話会社から参加があった。
- ⑥ 絵文字は当初から世界的に広まるだろうという認識の下で開発された。

(6) 最終段落で述べられていることとして、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。 26

- ① Unicode 5.2 で ARIB セットと相互運用が可能になった。
- ② Unicode 6.0 では全部で絵文字の数が608になった。
- ③ Unicode 6.1 ではさらにたくさんの絵文字が追加された。
- ④ Unicode 7.0 以降、新たな絵文字は追加されていない。

V 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 20)

English does have the () of *keigo*

English has “levels” of politeness just like Japanese *keigo*. In more polite speech, we use longer, more complete sentences, without ellipsis or slang. In casual speech, we omit unnecessary parts of sentences, use contractions, and use colloquial expressions. We also have an intermediate type of speech (① safe ② generally ③ though ④ to ⑤ is ⑥ which) ¹⁾ use with almost anyone.

In general, our conversations drift upward and downward through these levels of politeness and formality. We do not maintain the exact same level throughout a conversation. Instead, we vary from one to another, and it is the “average” of these that determines (① very ② whether ③ we ④ vary ⑤ polite ⑥ are), ²⁾ very casual or somewhere in between.

Be sure (① violently ② that ③ swing ④ to ⑤ too ⑥ not) ³⁾ between levels, for example by politely asking, “Would you be willing to help me?” and then parting with a very casual, “See ya.” The gap between these two registers is too great.

(日本人が誤解しやすい英語生活マナーブック *Keeping It Smooth* (IBC パブリッシング、2007年)
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(1) 下線部 1) ~ 3) を文脈に合うように並べ替える際、不必要な語句が1つ含まれている。

その語句を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) この英文のタイトルの空所に入る語として最もふさわし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 equal

② equality

③ equation

④ equivalent