

I ある鉄道のターミナル駅にある忘れ物センター (Lost and Found Center) での会話を
読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 25)

John: Hi, I hope you can help me, but I lost my sports bag while I was taking your
line the other day, I'm afraid.

Lost and Found Center Staff: OK. Well, first of all, can you tell me exactly when you
lost the item?

John: Er...I think I lost it on Wednesday this week. I don't usually use that bag, but
I started carrying it, along with my briefcase, from Monday this week because
I decided to work out at the gym after work. You see, the gym is within
walking distance of my workplace. When I was just about to leave after work
on Wednesday, I found I didn't have the bag in my company locker.

Staff: Then, it's possible the bag is still in your office, isn't it?

John: No, I don't think so. Honestly, I don't remember whether I had it with me
when I arrived that day because I had an urgent call from my boss just before
my arrival. Of course, I did search everywhere in my office and asked around,
but that drew a blank.

Staff: I see. 2

John: I did, but they said they only keep items for a short time before sending them
here to the Lost and Found Center at the main terminal. Also, I can't recall if
I left it on the train or platform.

Staff: Yes, actually, items left on the platform would still be at the local station, and
all other items are sent here after two days. So, can you describe the bag?

John: Well, it's black and made of sports-type material. And it might be called a
hybrid type because it can be used as both a hand-carry bag and a rucksack.

Staff: Hmm, I'm afraid you need to narrow it down a bit.

John: Oh, I really don't remember much about it because it's relatively new, but I
think it has red piping around the outer edges and also a mascot keyring
attached to the handle.

Staff: OK, I will check the bags handed in. Just a moment.

(Staff goes to the backroom and comes back after a while.)

Yes, there is one bag now in the backroom fitting your description.

John: Oh, thank you very much for that!

Staff: But I have to ask you to show me your ID before I can release the bag to you.

John: Oh! I don't have any ID with me today!

(1) 下線部 “that drew a blank” 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 there was no one working ② my voice caught no attention
③ I was not able to find it ④ the blank was just filled in

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

- ① Could you be more specific about when you lost it?
② Did you inquire at your local train station?
③ You kept the bag with you at all times, didn't you?
④ Are you sure you didn't leave your bag at home?

(3) 会話の内容に合うように、次の1)～3)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) When does this conversation between John and the staff most likely happen?

- ① On the exact day when John first went to the gym
② Immediately after John looked for the bag at his workplace
③ Before John's lost item was sent to the main terminal
④ Sometime during the weekend

2) Which of the following statements about the bag John lost is true?

- ① It is a black case with a red pinstripe mascot attached to the edge.
② It can be optionally carried on the back or by hand.
③ It is red all over the surface with a touch of deep black.
④ It looks very sporty, but is actually made of quality leather.

3) Which of the following statements about the Lost and Found Center is NOT true?

- ① At first, all the lost items that are brought to the railroad company are immediately sent to the Lost and Found Center.
② Owners may pick up some of their lost items at their local station, not at the Lost and Found Center.
③ Lost items which were sent to the Lost and Found Center are kept in the backroom.
④ There seems to be a rule that the staff will check the owner's ID before releasing the lost item.

II 次の案内ポスターを読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 25)

Eades Pines Campground



Eades Pines Campground offers a wide variety of camping experiences from the most basic tent sites to rental cabins to luxurious cottages with all the amenities. Our private campground is located right next to Platinum Lake State Park, with all its beautiful mountains, lakes and forests. Eades Pines is open all year-round, so you and your family can experience nature in all four wondrous seasons.

Campground Facilities

Our campground is laid out in a loop with water faucets located at every few campsites, centrally located restrooms (with hot and cold running water) and coin-operated showers. Additionally, each campsite comes with a fire ring and grill, and a picnic table. At the main office, you can register for your campsite, purchase firewood and ice, and rent sports equipment with no extra charge, such as volleyball nets and bicycles.

Each campsite costs \$10 per night for a maximum of 8 people and two vehicles, including camper vans. Additional vehicles must be parked in the parking lot by the main office for an extra charge.

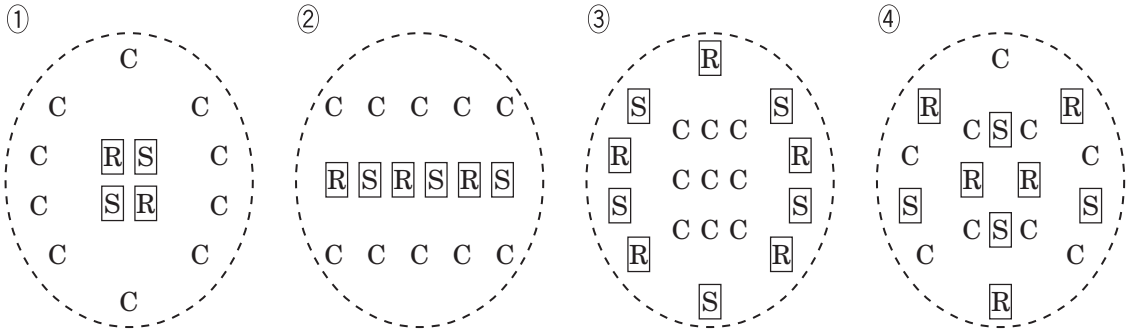
Rental cabins cost \$15 per night and can hold a maximum of 4 people. Please be aware that there is no electricity or running water inside the cabin, and all cooking must be done outdoors. A grill will be provided for this purpose.

Our luxury cottages cost \$25 per night and have bunk beds for up to 6 people. These cottages also have electricity and running water and fully functional kitchens, toilets and showers. An outdoor campfire area is located outside the cottage, although we ask that all meal preparation be done indoors.

Happy Camper Package

Never been camping before? Or maybe your apartment is too small to keep all the equipment. Camping is , so Eades Pines wants everyone to be able to experience the great outdoors. Our Happy Camper Package will provide you with all the equipment you will need, as well as assistance setting up and meal advice, and we will even throw in the first night's campsite fee for free if you stay for more than two nights. Please call the main office in advance for reservations as it is not possible to do so in person. Please note that this package is only available from April through October.

- (1) 下線部 “Our campground” 内の施設に関して, “campsite (=C)” “restrooms (=R)” “showers (=S)” の位置関係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。



- (2) 空所 に入る最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び, その番号マークせよ。

- ① not necessary any more ② similar to urban living
 ③ such an exciting adventure ④ an extremely dangerous activity

- (3) 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 this poster, cooking outside is prohibited at .

- ① rental cabins only ② both rental cabins and luxury cottages
 ③ luxury cottages only ④ neither rental cabins nor luxury cottages

- (4) 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) What is the main purpose of this poster?

- ① To describe the area around Platinum Lake State Park
 ② To invite people to a camping site in a mountainous area
 ③ To inform outdoor professionals of a park suitable for camping
 ④ To explain the general rules of camping to beginners

- 2) Which of the following statements is true?

- ① Users of this campground are required to pay an extra fee for bicycle rentals.
 ② Each group of users can park up to two cars within their campsite, but larger vehicles such as camper vans are not permitted.
 ③ If campers stay in this campground for more than three nights, the fee for the first two nights will not be charged.
 ④ The Happy Camper Package is available in limited seasons and can be pre-booked by phone.

III 次の新聞記事を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 25)

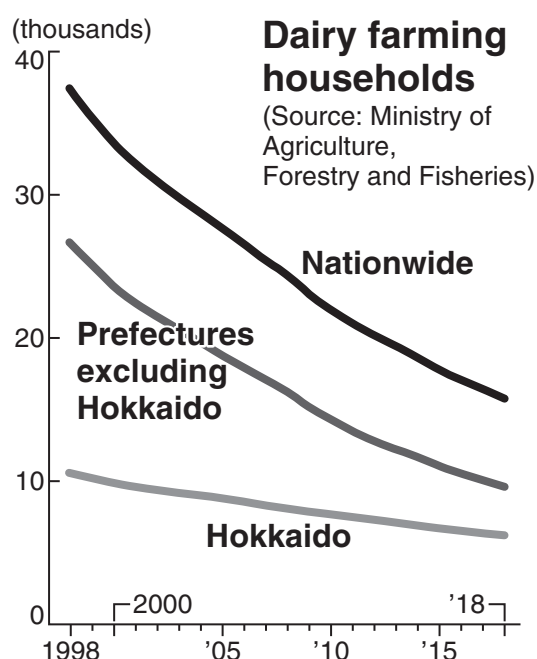
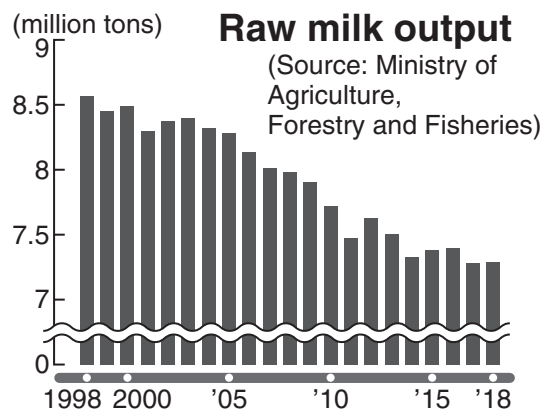
The number of dairy farming households nationwide has dropped in the last 20 years, according to data from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Reasons for the decline include a harsh working environment that allows few days off and a lack of willing successors. Its effects are beginning to be seen, such as in the rise in retail prices for milk.

According to the agriculture ministry, the 37,400 dairy farming households nationwide in 1998 dropped to 15,700 in 2018, equivalent to 1,085 households per year giving up the business. Production of raw milk, which is used to make milk and butter, also fell by about percent from 1998 to 2018. As most dairy farming households are family-run businesses, labor shortages and the difficulty of successors are major factors behind the decline.

A survey by the Tokyo-based Japan Dairy Council found that the average dairy farming household in Hokkaido had 77.7 milkable cows, compared to only 43.4 cows in the other 46 prefectures, indicating that many operations in the latter are small-scale. The average age of non-Hokkaido dairy farmers is older, with about 80 percent being at least 50 years old. According to an expert on agricultural economics, production in Hokkaido supports consumption in the other prefectures. In fiscal 2017, Hokkaido delivered 400,000 tons of raw milk and 390,000 tons of milk in cartons to the rest of the nation.

Nationwide, dairy farmers get an average of 17.7 days off per year, or only one or two days per month. They also work long hours. Farmers who have no successors think twice about investing in equipment. Common reasons for stopping farming include aging and disease.

A decline in dairy farming households will also affect the stable supply of raw



milk. According to the agriculture ministry, the price of a regular-size carton of milk in supermarkets and other retail outlets rose by about seven yen from April to June in 2019. “If things continue as they are, it will be difficult to maintain a stable supply of dairy products through domestic production,” said a Japan Dairy Council official.

(Source: *Dairy farm numbers fall 60% in 20 years*, *The Japan News*, June 17, 2019)

- (1) 下線部1) “the decline” に関して、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。
- ① 休日が少なかったり、後継者が不足したりしていることが、酪農家戸数減少の理由である。
② 酪農家戸数減少の影響は、牛乳の小売価格の上昇などに表れ始めている。
③ 2018年の酪農家戸数は、1998年の戸数の半分以下に減少した。
④ 2018年は特に酪農家戸数の減少が著しく、1年で1,085戸の酪農家が廃業した。
- (2) グラフを参照し、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 15 ② 30 ③ 45 ④ 60
- (3) 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 lacking ② reducing ③ securing ④ excluding
- (4) 下線部2) “the latter” が指すものを、本文中の次の語句の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。
- ① Hokkaido ② 77.7 milkable cows
③ only 43.4 cows ④ the other 46 prefectures
- (5) 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 北海道では、酪農従事者の約8割は50歳を超えている。
② 2017年度に北海道から他の都府県に出荷された生乳とパック詰め牛乳を合わせると、約80万トンになる。
③ 労働時間が長く、後継者もない酪農家は、設備投資額を2倍にしようと考えている。
④ 中央酪農会議によると、現状がそのまま続けば、外国産の乳製品を合わせても、乳製品の安定した供給の維持が困難になる。

IV 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 55)

Cicadas are a superfamily of insects with around 2,000 known species worldwide,¹⁾ around 35 of which live in Japan. Although cicadas are most common in areas with tropical climates, they can be found as far north as Hokkaido.

Cicadas live for several years underground as nymphs before emerging in summer or, much less commonly, spring. Once above ground, they shed their exoskeletons to complete their transition into adulthood.

Adult cicadas live for only about a month before they die, but they certainly make their presence felt 16 their short lifetimes. Males produce a call that borders on deafening, rapidly contracting and relaxing membranes in their abdomens in a bid to attract mates. The distinctive sound, appearance and short lifespan of adult cicadas²⁾ have earned them a special place in Japanese culture, and the insects have appeared in numerous pieces of art and literature over the years.

“I don’t think people really like cicadas,” says a curator of the National Museum of Nature and Science. “There are lots of them and they’re noisy. But if they 17 there, it would feel kind of lonely. Japanese people think of cicadas as a symbol of the summer.” The call of cicadas can often be heard on TV shows and anime. The sound serves as a shorthand method of conveying the atmosphere of the Japanese summer to audiences.

The museum curator says the insects have a number of specific features that have even inspired technological innovations. Cicada wings have anti-reflective properties³⁾ that have helped researchers develop materials to reduce glare on computer screens and smartphones. The wings also have anti-bacterial, self-cleaning and waterproof properties that have driven the development of other products.

“There are 35 species of cicada in Japan, but each one is completely different,” the curator says. “That’s very interesting.” Each species varies 18 shape, size, color, call, habitat, behavior, what time of year they emerge and what type of trees they suck sap from. The most common species in Japan include the *abura zemi*, *min-min zemi*, *kuma zemi* and *nii-nii zemi*.

In most cases, the names given to Japanese cicada species are derived from the noises they make. The *abura zemi* — *abura* meaning oil in Japanese — is so called because its “*jin jin jin jin jin*” call resembles the sound of food frying in a pan. One exception is the *kuma zemi*, which is named for its large size.

Not all parts of Japan refer to cicada species in the same way, however. According to the curator, there are many regional distinctions. “There are lots of different ways to express the sounds that cicadas make in Japanese,” he says. “It’s like with bird

songs, where people use a word to describe the sound of a particular call.”

“For *kuma zemi*, people usually say ‘*sha sha sha sha*,’ but in Kyushu they describe the call as ‘*washi washi washi washi*.’ They use the name *washi-washi semi* for that species. (ア) is the same, but (イ) people hear it is different. Different regions have different ways of hearing the calls.”

While adults may not be so keen to get a close-up look at cicadas, children are much more enthusiastic. Collecting the discarded shells of cicada larvae is a popular summer pastime, as is catching the full-grown insects in nets.

The curator says collecting discarded shells is both safe and hygienic, but he urges⁴⁾ caution when trying to snare the full-grown adults. “A cicada will expel urine at something to try to surprise it when it’s trying to escape,” he says. “It’s much more difficult to catch a cicada than you might think. You would think that a bigger net would be best for catching them, but it’s actually better to use a smaller net. If you’re accurate with a smaller net, they won’t be able to fly out of it.”

But why do children even bother to try to catch something that grotesque? Cicadas have none of the glamorous appeal of rhinoceros beetles or stag beetles — both wildly popular with Japanese children — and are too common to be considered a rare treasure.

Curiosity, the curator says, is the answer. “If kids don’t catch cicadas, they won’t be able to find out what kind of insects they are,” he says. “That’s the reason they catch them.”

(Source: *From classic literature to anime, seasonal insects have special place in country’s culture* by staff writer (The Japan Times, July 26, 2019))

(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 when | ② during | ③ since | ④ till |
| <input type="text" value="17"/> | ① were | ② had been | ③ were not | ④ had not been |
| <input type="text" value="18"/> | ① on top of | ② in terms of | | |
| | ③ on behalf of | ④ in charge of | | |

(2) 下線部1) “Cicadas” に関して、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。

- ① 世界中でおよそ2,000種があり、日本に生息しているのはそのおよそ35%である。
- ② 生息地は熱帯気候地域が最も一般的であるが、北海道でも確認されることがある。
- ③ 土の中で幼虫として数年間生き、地上に出るとすぐに羽化して成虫になる。
- ④ オスはメスを引き寄せようと、腹の薄膜を震わせ、耳をつんざくような音を発する。

(3) 本文中の語で、セミの鳴き声を指して使われていないものはどれか。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 call ② sound ③ atmosphere ④ noises

(4) 下線部2)の文の主語として、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 adult cicadas
② The distinctive sound
③ appearance and short lifespan
④ The distinctive sound, appearance and short lifespan of adult cicadas

(5) 下線部3)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。

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- ① セミの羽には反射を抑制する特性があるので、コンピューターやスマートフォンの画面の素材を凝視する研究者たちの疲労軽減に役立った。
② セミの羽には反射を抑制する特性があるので、コンピューターやスマートフォンの画面の素材がぎらつくのを抑え、研究者たちを助けて研究を発展させた。
③ セミの羽には、研究者たちがコンピューターの画面やスマートフォンのぎらつきを抑える材料を開発するのに役立った、反射を抑制する特性がある。
④ セミの羽には、コンピューターの画面やスマートフォンを凝視して研究の能率を下げてしまう研究者を助けた、反射を抑制する特性がある。

(6) 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。 23

(ア) — (イ)

- ① The call — the reason
② The call — the way
③ The word — the reason
④ The word — the way

(7) 下線部4)“The curator”の発言として、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。 24

- ① You should be careful about discarded shells of cicada larvae since they can be harmful.
② It does not make any difference whether you use a bigger net or a smaller one to catch cicadas.
③ Adult cicadas might attack you or bite you when you surprise them.
④ Children run after cicadas just because they are so curious about them.

(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 長年にわたる日本の美術・文学の歴史において、セミを扱った作品は数例しかない。
- ② セミの声は夏を想起させる便利な手段として、テレビなどで頻繁に用いられている。
- ③ セミの羽には、抗菌作用、自浄作用、保湿作用があり、商品開発に活用されている。
- ④ アブラゼミという名前は、羽に油で揚げたような光沢があることに由来する。
- ⑤ 鳥の鳴き声を表す言葉は、日本各地で異なることが少なくない。
- ⑥ ワシワシセミは、九州以外ではたいていシャーシャーゼミと呼ばれている。

V 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 20)

Awaji Island has been a major manufacturing center of “Awaji-gawara,” one of Japan’s three major “kawara” tile products.

Since he was young, the 43-year-old president of a kawara manufacturer in Minami-Awaji had imagined how cool it would be if he could break tiles with his bare hand. He started developing a specially processed tile that breaks easily. Through trial and error, he created the ideal thickness, roundness and hardness. Two years later, he started selling the special kawara named “wareeru,” (① in Japanese ② meaning ③ which ④ breakable ⑤ means). The item has ¹⁾ become a hit as customers buy them as novelty gifts for parties.

The president then opened a *karate dojo* to start offering tourists and others a chance to experience (① just like ② tiles ③ break ④ a karate performer ⑤ smashing). Visitors have flocked to the *dojo* for many reasons, such as to relieve stress or to impress a date. So far, people from the age of 4 to 93 have come to the facility.

In the production center of Awaji-gawara, a total of 26 million tiles are produced annually. However, since the Great Hanshin Earthquake, homeowners (① glad ② to use ③ have become ④ hesitant ⑤ increasingly) ³⁾ heavy roof tiles. The number of Awaji-gawara business operators has decreased to about 70, less than one-third the amount before the disaster.

Overcoming such adverse conditions, the manufacturers on Awaji Island have made a concerted effort to pass down the tradition to future generations. They have tried to develop tiles that are more durable and resistant to earthquakes and typhoons, improve designs and open up new markets including export opportunities. “I am happy if the *dojo* plays an instrumental role in increasing people’s familiarity with kawara tiles,” the president said.

(Source: *Karate kid lives his dream to break tiles with fist in Hyogo* (*The Asahi Shimbun Asia&Japan Watch*, January 6, 2020))

(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。

30

- ① It took less than two years to develop the special kawara tiles without a trial.
- ② The *karate dojo* has become a popular venue for parties among young customers.
- ③ There used to be more than 200 Awaji-gawara business operators before the earthquake.
- ④ Awaji-gawara manufacturers have opened an online shop for overseas customers.