

I 次の会話とメニューを読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 30)

**At a restaurant**

Jack: Ok, here's the lunch menu. I'll go for the special. How about you, Katy?

Katy: Same here. Oh, and it says down here we get a coupon for ordering lunch.

Jack: Actually, I got one when I had the Lunch Special here two days ago.

Katy: I've known about this place but have never dined here. Actually, it's been so hectic with that sales project that this is the first time to step out of the office for lunch this week. Anyway, this is the first time I get to talk to you outside of work. Thanks for inviting me, Jack.

Jack: 2 Well, that project leader used to be in my department, and she is pretty demanding.

Waiter: Are you ready to order?

Jack: Yes, I'll have the Lunch Special and a coke. So, can I use this coupon?

Waiter: Sure. I'll take that now. And how about you?

Katy: So, this soup of the day, what is it today?

Waiter: Today, we are serving clam chowder. It's \$1.00 if you order the Lunch Special.

Katy: Oh, perfect! Clam chowder is my favorite. Ok, I'll have the special and the soup, and orange juice.

Jack: Ok, clam chowder for me, too.

Waiter: Sure thing. Anything else?

Katy: No, thank you.

Jack: Yes, that would be all.

(Waiter leaves)

Katy: So, you've been here before.

Jack: Yeah, as I said, I came here this week. The chicken sandwich was pretty good.

Katy: I see. And look here. It says fried catfish. I've never had that.

Jack: Oh, actually, it's pretty good, too. My wife's from the south, so she sometimes makes some. The owner may be from the south.




Katy: I have to come down here some Friday.

Jack: Give me a holler when you do.

<b>Daily Lunch Specials</b>		<b>\$8.50 including tax</b>
Available 11:00 AM-2:00 PM		All specials come with a soft drink or juice
Monday Chef's Pizza	Tuesday Grilled Chicken Sandwich	
Wednesday Homemade Meatloaf	Thursday Vegetarian Tacos	
<p style="text-align: center;">Fantastic Friday Choice of Fried Fish or Catfish</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">We are passing out \$3 off Lunch Coupons to everybody who orders our Lunch Specials!</p>		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ask about our famous Soup of the Day!</b></p>

- (1) Which of the following is closest in meaning to “hectic”?
- ① interesting      ② busy      ③ thrilling      ④ tiring
- (2) Choose the most appropriate answer for .
- ① No problem.      ② No thanks.  
③ Not bad at all.      ④ Not to mention.
- (3) Who most likely are Jack and Katy?
- ① Teacher and student      ② Colleagues  
③ Strangers      ④ Husband and wife
- (4) On which day of the week is this conversation taking place?
- ① Tuesday      ② Wednesday      ③ Thursday      ④ Friday
- (5) Which of the following is true?
- ① Katy doesn't like catfish so much.  
② Jack is from the south.  
③ Katy has eaten at this restaurant before.  
④ It was Jack's idea to eat at this restaurant.
- (6) It can be inferred that
- ① clam chowder is the restaurant's most popular soup.  
② clam chowder is more than \$1.00 for some customers.  
③ the soup of the day comes with the Lunch Specials.  
④ customers can choose soup instead of drinks.

Ⅱ 次の英文は、ノーベル賞のパロディーとして創設された「イグ・ノーベル賞」を受賞した日本人の研究を紹介したものである。空所  ～  に入る最も適切な語を下記の中から選び、その番号をマークせよ。(配点 25)

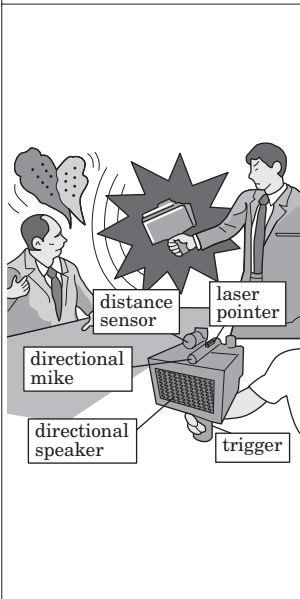
	<p><b>Hisashi Murakami (2021)</b>  <b>Study on phone-distracted walking</b></p> <p>This year's Ig Nobel Prize for kinetics went to Hisashi Murakami, an assistant professor at Kyoto Institute of Technology who studied the effects of looking at one's smartphone while walking. His research team divided 54 students into two groups: those distracted by their smartphones and those who weren't, and had them walk toward each other from opposite sides of a room. He discovered that the "smartphone zombies" <input type="text" value="7"/> how the other participants walked, and suggested that anticipating human movement helps groups of people cooperate and make decisions.</p>
	<p><b>Atsuki Higashiyama and Kohei Adachi (2016)</b>  <b>Bending down gives a different perspective.</b></p> <p>Every kid knows that moving your body can help you see things <input type="text" value="8"/>. Now Atsuki Higashiyama of Ritsumeikan University and Kohei Adachi of Osaka University have scientific proof. They did an experiment and found that if you bend down and stick your head between your legs, objects behind you seem smaller while the distance to them appears shorter. Their work won them the Ig Nobel for perception and may potentially influence tourism on a global scale. What would the Eiffel Tower or Egypt's Giza Pyramids look like from that position? The possibilities are limitless.</p>
	<p><b>Hajime Kimata (2015)</b>  <b>Good news for smoochers: Kissing wards off hay fever.</b></p> <p>Hajime Kimata, who runs an allergy clinic in Osaka, discovered that extensive kissing with a fellow human being can <input type="text" value="9"/> allergic reactions. His work won him the Ig Nobel for medicine. For those who don't know exactly how to go about this procedure, Kimata suggested 30 minutes of snogging with a loved one, behind closed doors and preferably with soft music and low lights. Kimata has also studied the effects of laughter, but has yet to prove whether laughing works on allergies. Still, it's excellent advice. Let's kiss and laugh our way through pollen season.</p>



**Kiyoshi Mabuchi (2014)**

**How slippery is a banana peel? This scientist knows.**

Who would have thought banana peels could help us understand how our joints work? Kiyoshi Mabuchi of Kitasato University won the Ig Nobel for physics for studying what happens when you step on a banana peel. The study found that a banana peel is slippery. That seems obvious, but Mabuchi put numbers to it. Also, he pointed out that banana skins contain polysaccharide follicular gels, which are also found in the membranes where our bones meet. In other words, they make joints work 10. Mabuchi hopes his data will help in developing joint prosthetics.



**Kazuki Kurihara and Koji Tsukada (2012)**

**If you heard yourself speak, it would shut you up.**

Most people will agree that long meetings are a bummer, especially when people talk too much. Fear no more. Kazuki Kurihara of the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology and Koji Tsukada of Ochanomizu University, have created a device called the SpeechJammer. This alerts a person to when it's time to shut up, by repeating their own voice at a delay of a few hundred milliseconds. Apparently, the SpeechJammer's echo effect 11 the speaker and causes them to clam up immediately. Their research won Kurihara and Tsukada the Ig Nobel for acoustics.

(Source: The Japan Times alpha, Oct 29, 2021)

- |    |            |               |            |             |
|----|------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 7  | ① affected | ② directed    | ③ effected | ④ reflected |
| 8  | ① closely  | ② differently | ③ easily   | ④ shortly   |
| 9  | ① cause    | ② protect     | ③ recover  | ④ reduce    |
| 10 | ① hard     | ② slippery    | ③ smoothly | ④ together  |
| 11 | ① amuses   | ② disturbs    | ③ vibrates | ④ pushes    |

Ⅲ 次の英文は、あるトランプゲームのルールを説明したものである。本文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 25)

*Daifugō* (Grand Millionaire) is a Japanese card game for three or more players, played with a standard 52-card pack. The game's objective is to get rid of all the cards one has as fast as possible by playing stronger cards than the other players. The top winner is called the "Grand Millionaire" and earns various advantages in the next round. The last person still holding some cards at the end is called the "Extremely Poor."

In the following round, the winner(s) can exchange one or more unnecessary cards for the advantageous ones that the loser(s) have.

The rules described here are basic but since card games like this are taught and evolve by word of mouth, the gameplay varies depending on the region they originate in.

There are five special titles for players in a round during the game.

- "Grand Millionaire" — The top winner
- "Millionaire" — The second winner
- "Commoner(s)" — Neither winners nor losers
- "Poor" — The second-to-last place loser
- "Extremely Poor" — The last-place loser

Depending on the number of players, multiple players could be "Commoners," or the game might not have any. In a three-player game, there is neither "Millionaire" nor "Poor."

Except for the very first game, the "Extremely Poor" shuffles and deals the cards. All the cards are dealt in a clockwise rotation until none are left. After the cards are dealt, the "Extremely Poor" must hand over his/her two strongest cards to the "Grand Millionaire," while the "Poor" must hand over his/her strongest card to the "Millionaire." The "Grand Millionaire" and the "Millionaire" then hand back an equal number of any "junk" cards they do not want. Since the "Grand Millionaire" tends to have stronger cards than the other players, he/she is more likely to maintain his/her

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In this game, cards with the number 3 are the weakest, with cards becoming stronger from 4 through 10, Jack, Queen, King, Ace, then to 2, the strongest.

The player on the dealer's left begins by playing any card, or two or more cards of the same rank. He/she on the left may then play an equal number of matching cards with a higher face value or may pass.

The next player may do the same, and so on. This continues until all players

pass, or until one or more 2s are played; as the card “2” has the highest value, nothing can beat it. The last person to play a card leads the next trick. Players can pass anytime, even if the player has cards that can be played.

The number of cards that can be led to begin any trick is only dependent on the cards in the player’s hand and his/her strategy. When one player runs out of cards, he/she is out of play for the rest of the round, but the other players can continue to play to get higher-placed titles.

The basic strategy of “Grand Millionaire” is very simple; players attempt to get rid of weaker cards first so that only stronger cards are left in the players’ hands near the end of a game. If a player is stuck with a weak card, it will be very hard to play the card and empty a hand.

However, as winning a trick lets the player lead with any card to start the next trick, one weak card can be kept being played last.

(1) 下線部 “get rid of” を文脈を変えずに置きかえられる語を次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- ① remove                      ② recover                      ③ restore                      ④ replace

(2) 空所  に入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。

- ① domination                      ② destination  
③ discrimination                      ④ duration

(3) 本文に述べられていないものを次の中から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。

- ① カードは時計回りに配られる。  
② 2回目以降のラウンドはカードを配った人の左隣の人から始める。  
③ ジョーカーはどのカードの代わりにでも使える。  
④ 出せるカードがあっても、いつでもパスできる。  
⑤ このゲームには様々なローカル・ルールがある。  
⑥ 同じ数字を4枚出すと強いカードと弱いカードが入れ替わる。

IV 次の2021年の英字新聞の記事を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 50)

When the “Demon Slayer” movie hit cinemas in Japan late last year, its box-office success reverberated beyond the archipelago—all the way to Thailand. According to Major Cineplex, one of the leading chains of cinemas and theaters in Thailand, the film topped the list of 2020’s top-grossing foreign movies with revenue of 115 million Baht (about ¥400 million) even though it was shown for just two months of the year. For decades, the latest Japanese manga and anime releases have topped Thai youngsters’ must-read and must-watch lists. Yet the influence of Japanese culture has not stopped there.

These media are acting as steps to the door of language learning which is allowing Thai people to  a better understanding of another culture. “Japanese culture always interests me,” said Korn Mutirangura, a student at the School of Language & Culture, Technology Promotion Association (Thailand-Japan) in Bangkok and a programmer at a Japanese IT company in the city. “Their food, their TV shows, anime, even their crowded commuter trains, all of these made me decide to study Japanese.” If he improves his Japanese, he has been promised a promotion and even a transfer to his firm’s parent company in Japan. Japanese has had a powerful magnetizing effect on many younger and middle-aged Thais, especially in the cities. This has led to a staggering growth in the number of Japanese-language learners, who say they can  a deeper insight into Japanese culture and a ticket to a well-<sup>3)</sup>compensated career with a Japanese employer.

According to a survey by The Japan Foundation, a government-funded cultural exchange institution based in Tokyo, the number of Thai students studying Japanese leapt 42.7% to 184,962 people in 2018 compared to 129,616 people in 2012. The top Asian nations by the numbers of people there studying Japanese are China, Indonesia and South Korea. But the numbers in those three nations dropped in 2018; by 4% to 1,004,625 people in China, by 19% to 706,603 in Indonesia and by 36.7% to 531,511 in South Korea, compared to figures from 2012. The latest figures from the survey by The Japan Foundation will be released this year.

The survey also reveals that the number of Japanese-language institutions in Thailand increased from 606 in 2015 to 659 in 2018. These numbers include primary, secondary and higher education, as well as private language schools. “Our school has been welcoming more and more students each year,” said Aunchisa Rungthongkumkul, the administrator of Mainichi Academic Group, a Japanese-language institute located in Bangkok that has served Thai students for more than 20 years. “Sadly, the strike of the pandemic decreased our students by half,” she said. “A lot of young students want

to study Japanese for reasons such as the love of manga, anime, games, food, traveling and more. But there are also students who have bigger goals like studying in Japan or for their future career.”

According to the analysis by The Japan Foundation, the motive for many Thai learners is that they are studying with a view to gaining job opportunities with Japanese companies. In Thailand, Japanese organizations are seen to offer a mix of a strict culture that gives people discipline, with the relaxed, laid-back attitude of Thai culture. With that curious combination and appeal as well as long-term job security, higher pay and generally good benefits, Japanese employers in Thailand are gaining popularity with young and middle-aged generations as positive places to work.

And people don't usually need to go too far to find such jobs. Japan has been one of the top nations for foreign direct investment in Thailand for decades. A survey by the Japan External Trade Organization in 2017 revealed that there are more than 5,000 Japanese organizations currently operating in Thailand. The figure includes major Japanese automotive companies as well as electronics firms such as Nidec, Panasonic and Mitsubishi Electric. The number was up by almost 900 compared to the previous survey in 2014.

This provides a lot of job opportunities for the local workforce and is an excellent career path for Thais who are fluent speakers of Japanese. Moreover, many Japanese organizations in Thailand are willing to provide a language proficiency allowance to members of staff who manage to pass the Japanese Language Proficiency Test, which has a number of levels. The higher the level passed, the higher the allowance.

A worker who can pass the highest levels, N2 and N1, and who works at a company with a generous training subsidy program, might, for example, be able to receive an additional 6,000-9,000 Baht (approximately ¥20,000-30,000) per month, which could account for about 10-20% of their salary, said Thana Wattanasomsirl, who used to work as a sales staffer for a major Japanese trading company.

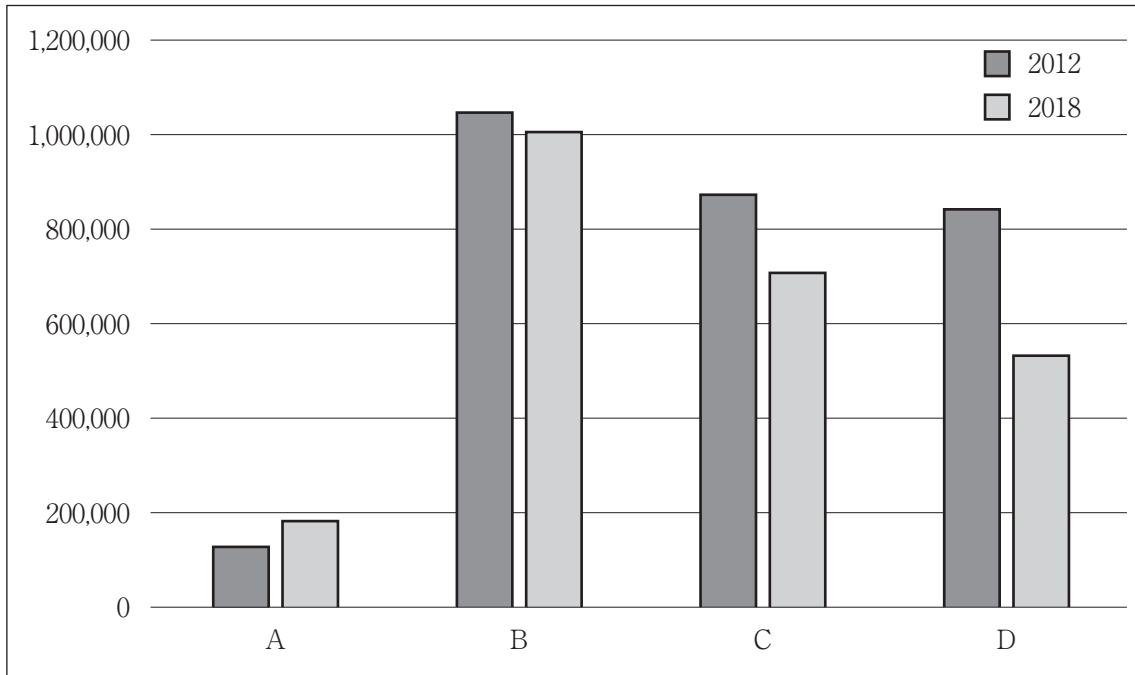
For many, the desire to study might be driven by necessity. “During my work, I am mostly surrounded by a Japanese environment. My colleagues are Japanese, my supervisors are Japanese, my customers are Japanese. Being able to communicate in Japanese is a lifeline in my career,” said Rapeepat Nomkiattikul, a flight attendant for a Japanese airline. “When I entered the company, I had zero knowledge of the Japanese language. Then the company provided me with basic language training and urged me to study more and more,” she said. “It was then that I realized the importance of Japanese language to my career and it made me want to know more about Japan.”

(Source: The Japan Times, May 20, 2021)



- (1) 下線部1) “¥400 million” とはいくらのことか。次の中から最も適切なものを1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。 **16**
- ① 400万円                      ② 4,000万円                      ③ 4億円                      ④ 400億円
- (2) 空所 **17** (2か所) に共通して入る語を次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。
- ① gain                      ② make                      ③ receive                      ④ take
- (3) 下線部2) “magnetizing” を文脈を変えずに置きかえられる語を次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。 **18**
- ① attracting                      ② controlling                      ③ promoting                      ④ spreading
- (4) 下線部3) “well-compensated career” の意味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。 **19**
- ① 働きがいのある仕事                      ② 社会保険が整った仕事  
③ 災害補償の行き届いた仕事                      ④ 給与の高い仕事
- (5) 下線部4) “there” が指し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。 **20**
- ① Japan                      ② Thailand  
③ The Japan Foundation                      ④ The top Asian nations
- (6) タイで日本企業が職場として人気を得ている理由として、下線部5) 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。 **21**
- ① 現地の文化との融合                      ② 規律を守る文化  
③ 安全な職場                      ④ 給与や手当の充実
- (7) 下線部6) “allowance” (2か所) の意味に最も近い語を次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。 **22**
- ① ability                      ② praise                      ③ permission                      ④ reward
- (8) 本文から推測でき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。 **23**
- ① タイで日本のマンガやアニメがブームになり始めたのは、10年ほど前からである。  
② タイの日本語学校の数は、2015年から2018年までに10%以上増えた。  
③ タイにある日本企業数は、2014年以前は4,000社以下だった。  
④ 日本語学習を奨励するタイ企業には、10～30万円の月給を支給している所がある。

(9) 本文に書かれている内容を示す次のグラフのタイトル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。 24



- ① The number of Asian students studying in Japan
- ② The number of Asian companies encouraging Japanese language learning
- ③ The number of Asian students studying Japanese
- ④ The number of language institutions in Asian countries

(10) 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 日本の人気アニメ映画『鬼滅の刃』(“Demon Slayer”)は、タイでは2か月連続で興行収入が1位となった。
- ② タイの日本企業でプログラマーとして働いているある男性は、日本語の能力を向上させれば昇進が約束されている。
- ③ コロナ禍の影響で、タイから日本へ留学する学生の数が半分に減った。
- ④ タイの多くの企業では、日本語運用能力試験を社内で実施している。

V 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 20)

Sleeping while on  or sleeping on the job — falling asleep while one is not supposed to — is considered to be gross misconduct and grounds for disciplinary action, including termination of employment, in some occupations. Recently, however, there has been a movement (① of ② in ③ on ④ support ⑤ sleeping)<sup>1)</sup>, or napping at work, with scientific studies highlighting health and productivity benefits. In fact, over 6% of employers in certain countries now provide facilities to do so.

In some types of work, such as firefighting or live-in caregiving, sleeping at least part of the shift may be an expected (① paid ② work ③ part ④ of ⑤ number)<sup>2)</sup> time. While some employees who sleep while on  do so intentionally and hope not to get caught, others intend to stay awake and accidentally doze off.

Sleeping while on  is such an important (① that ② is ③ what ④ it ⑤ issue)<sup>3)</sup> addressed in the employee handbook in some workplaces. Employers' concerns may include the lack of productivity, the unprofessional appearance, and danger that may occur when the employees' duties involve watching out to prevent a hazardous situation from occurring.

In some occupations, such as pilots, truck and bus drivers, or those operating heavy machinery, falling asleep while on  puts lives in danger. However, in many countries, these kinds of workers are supposed to take a break and rest every few hours.

(1) 空所  (4か所) に共通して入る語として最も適切なものを1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

① service                      ② duty                      ③ occupation                      ④ business

(2) 下線部1)～3)を文脈に合うように並べかえる際、不必要なものが1つ含まれている。その語をそれぞれ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)