

一般入試後期D日程

英語

I 次の会話を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 25)

- Katy: Finally! I thought we'd never get through that long line at the ticket gate!
- Allison: Wow, I'm so excited to finally be here! . I would have just been sitting on my couch watching TV all day if you hadn't called me.
- Katy: Don't mention it. This amusement park is amazing. They've got so many rides to go on and things to see.
- Allison: Well, let's not waste any time! What should we check out first?
- Katy: Here, take a look at the map. Hmm, let's see. We are here near the entrance. And right in front of us is the *Enchanted Forest*. Oh, and there's the *Misty Peak* not far from here. But these two are pretty much the same type of ride. So, if you want, we can just check out the *Misty Peak* since it's newer and skip the other one.
- Allison: That makes sense. Hey, by the way, where's the *Whirling Wheel*? That's the one I'm most excited to try. I'm not going home today without trying that one. Oh, I found it right here. What do you think?
- Katy: That'll be awesome to try. It's super popular right now as you know. Wait, but it's way up in the far northwestern area of the park. I think that's a long walk from here. This park is pretty massive as you can see.
- Allison: That's true. Well, maybe we can check it out when we're in that area later on in the day. Do you have any other ideas?
- Katy: I was looking forward to trying out the *Heavenly Fall*, but I'm not seeing it anywhere on the map.
- Allison: I think that one was just a seasonal thing last year. I doubt they still have it.
- Katy: Well, that's unfortunate. But I guess it narrows down our choices.
- Allison: Hey, I have an idea. So, right now, the park is pretty empty as you can see since we got here early. But later in the day, it's probably going to be packed with people in the evening after everyone gets off of work.
- Katy: OK. But how does that affect the situation now?
- Allison: Well, then all of the more popular rides might have long lines at that time. And the *Whirling Wheel* is the most popular right now, so we should go earlier to avoid the lines.
- Katy: You're right. .
- Allison: I know it's a bit far, but maybe we should go on that one first before it's too late. Then we can head back to the entrance and try out the one you mentioned.
- Katy: That sounds good. Alright, let's go!

(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 I wish I had invited you
② Thank you for inviting me
③ We should go sometime
④ You're welcome to come with me

- ① We should save that one for this afternoon
② Let's skip it for now
③ I hadn't thought about that
④ I'm glad we're so near the entrance

(2) 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) Which of the following statements is true?

- ① The *Whirling Wheel* is located in the northeastern area of the park.
② Allison would have rather stayed home and watched TV.
③ The *Enchanted Forest* is older than the *Misty Peak*.
④ Allison agrees to ride the *Enchanted Forest*.

2) What is implied about the status of the *Heavenly Fall* ride?

- ① It is currently unavailable because it is under maintenance.
② It was a temporary attraction that is no longer available.
③ It is almost similar to the *Misty Peak* ride.
④ It is a popular ride with significantly long lines.

3) What is the first ride Allison and Katy will go on and why?

- ① They will ride the closest one first because it is the new attraction.
② They will ride the closest one first because it is the number one attraction.
③ They will ride the farthest one first since it is a seasonal ride.
④ They will ride the farthest one first to avoid its long queue later in the day.

II

次のポスターを読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 25)

Come Join Our Cycle Group!

Are you someone who has recently purchased a bicycle? How about an occasional rider new to the city? Or a parent looking for something the whole family can enjoy? If so, the Circle City Cycling Club (CCCC) might be for you! CCCC is a group of casual cyclists who get together one weekend a month to ride together, and we would like you to join us!

Who and What is it?

CCCC has members of both beginner and advanced skill, although the goal of our rides is for all people to be able to enjoy them. To this end, each ride

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 to last three hours, not including a 30-minute break at roughly the halfway point. There is a leadership board of three people: a main organizer who plots the routes; a treasurer who handles the money; and a secretary who handles all social media and online work.

When and Where do you ride?

CCCC meets for a ride on the first Saturday of every month, no matter the weather. Our starting point changes each time, but it is usually within a 10-minute ride of the downtown traffic circle. Please check your email for the location, which is sent out the Wednesday before the ride. Our rides typically end at Brick Street Cafe at noon, where riders can cool down or warm up with a refreshment and discuss next month's ride. Because of our long-standing relationship with the cafe, they offer members a 10% discount on drinks which is valid at any time, not only on scheduled club ride days. Don't forget your member's card!

What do I need to bring for a ride?

First and most importantly, you should bring your bicycle! Any type of bicycle is fine to use, but thin tires will have difficulty handling uneven surfaces and bumps, and it should have enough gears to climb the slopes up from the rivers we ride along. Please make sure your bike is regularly maintained and cared for. While accidents happen, stopping often to fix punctures from old tires can delay our ride. Also, it is important to bring a tire repair kit and other basic tools. Many people also bring pumps, and they will be happy to loan you one to get you back in the saddle. You should also wear comfortable clothing appropriate for the weather on the ride day. And don't forget sunscreen!

How do I sign up?

Interested parties can scan the QR code on this poster to our registration form. We will review your application and contact you with further information. The annual membership fee is \$20, and helps fund our website and purchase supplies for our twice-yearly riverside cleanup.

Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 25)

It is the season at Tokyo Skytree to get ready for snow, which falls every year from the tower's steel frame, sometimes hitting the roofs of private homes and other buildings.

The temperature at the top of the tower is lower than on the ground, and it sometimes snows at the top of the tower in winter even when it is raining on the ground. Snow will often stick to the uneven parts of the tower's steel frame and pillars, creating the risk of harm from falling snow. The observation decks at 350 meters and 450 meters above ground have overhangs that allow snow to pile up. Electric heaters are installed on the exteriors, but snow that accumulates on such detailed parts as the steel frame has to be by hand.

According to the operator of Skytree, one to four cases of damage from falling snow have been reported every year since fiscal 2011, before the tower's opening in May 2012. As of fiscal 2021, there had been reports of 25 cases of such damage overall. The cases involved damage to the roof or exterior of a private house or other building, and the tank of a parked motorcycle was also dented. Although there have been no witnesses to the actual moments when damage occurred, the operator has judged that these incidents were caused by falling snow.

In addition to setting up electric heaters, the tower's operator has taken such measures as increasing the number of surveillance cameras to check on snow stuck on the tower. Nets are spread over the top of the tower to prevent snow from forming large chunks, but "it's difficult to prevent falling snow, as it completely depends on the weather," a company spokesperson said.

To reduce damage from snow, the operator started full-scale manual operations in fiscal 2013 using special devices that have almost every year based on feedback from the staff who use them.

The first year saw the use of a sweeper with a rectangular piece of rubber attached to the end of a long stick. However, staff had problems removing hard-packed snow with this tool, so its tip was reinforced with aluminum in fiscal 2014. In the same year, a sweeper with a brush attached to the tip was adopted to cope with uneven surfaces. In fiscal 2015, a tool shaped like an aluminum spatula was introduced, making it possible to break icy snow more easily. The operator continued to improve its snow-removing techniques, using an air pump from fiscal 2016 to push out stuck snow, and a small cleaner that sprays hot water with an anti-freezing agent from fiscal 2017.

"We'll make improvements to expand the area where snow removal works are possible and ensure safety," the spokesperson said.

(Source: 2022年12月15日 The Japan News より抜粋、改変)

(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。

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|
| 11 | ① removed | ② parked | ③ installed | ④ created |
| 12 | ① improvements | ② improved | | |
| | ③ to improve | ④ been improved | | |

(2) 東京スカイツリーからの落雪による被害について、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。

- ① 開業前の2011年度までは、落雪による毎年の被害件数は開業後の4分の1程度だった。
- ② 開業以降、2021年度までに報告された落雪被害の総計は25件である。
- ③ 落雪によって、個人の住宅や他のビルの屋根や外壁が破損したことがある。
- ④ 運営会社は、被害が発生した瞬間の目撃者が存在する場合のみ、落雪被害の責任を認めている。

(3) 次の表は、手作業による本格的な除雪のために東京スカイツリーの運営会社が導入した器具である。導入器具の説明が本文の内容に合わないものを表の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

	導入年度	導入器具
①	2014	固くなった雪を取り除くために先端にブラシを取り付けたスノーパー
②	2015	氷のように固まった雪をさらに簡単に砕くためのアルミ製のスパチュラ(へら)に似た器具
③	2016	詰まった雪を空気で押し出すためのポンプ
④	2017	薬剤の入った温水を散布する小型クリーナー

(4) 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 東京スカイツリーの上部は地上に比べて気温が低いので、冬の間は地上が雨でも上部は雪になることがある。
- ② 最も着雪しやすいのは、地上350メートルと450メートルにある2つの展望デッキの間である。
- ③ 東京スカイツリーの運営会社は、ツリーの上部に積もる雪を確認するための監視カメラを増設している。
- ④ その運営会社の広報担当者は、「落雪は完全に天候に左右されるので、防ぐのが難しい」と述べている。

IV 旧グッゲンハイム邸 (the Guggenheim House) と旧ライオンズ邸 (the Lyons house)
に関する次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 55)

Long known as the “Guggenheim House,” a landmark Western-style building in Kobe is having its history rewritten after experts discovered that Jacob Guggenheim never lived there.

It has been believed that the building was the mansion of Jacob Guggenheim, a trading merchant

distantly related to the family of the same name known for the Guggenheim Museum in New York.

The two-storied building is a popular venue for concerts and other events and a filming location. Scenes for a famous Japanese director’s movie, which won an award at an international film festival in 2020, were shot there.

The discrepancy in the building’s ownership came to light in June last year. ²⁾ Members of an architectural institute in Japan learned that another Western-style ³⁾ building known as the “Lyons house,” which stands to the north of the Guggenheim House, was being considered for demolition or repairs. During their research for submitting a written request for preservation of the building, they found that the land register for the Guggenheim House did not contain Guggenheim’s name. The members discovered that the structure was built around 1908 as a residence for Jacob Lyons and that Guggenheim lived in the Lyons house, which was also completed around the same time.

The two Western-style houses have been mixed up for more than half a century. They were already listed under the present names in a study published in an architectural journal in 1969. That mix-up remained uncorrected in a book edited by the architectural institute and published in 1980.

The revelation, however, had been foreshadowed in 2015, when a musician who administers the Guggenheim House was contacted by a granddaughter of Jacob Guggenheim. He received photos of the grandfather’s life in Kobe, which showed the Lyons house 19 the Guggenheim House.

He thought, however, that the Guggenheim House, which has large room sizes for a residence, was probably a second house for Guggenheim and his family, who usually lived in the Lyons house. “That view struck a chord and left me convinced in my own mind,” he said.



“I do not want to insist strongly what the house should be called,” he said. “I will hold a huge name transfer ceremony and rename it if the owner of the Lyons house it.”

But he said that he has no immediate plans for renaming the building for reasons of administration and public relations. “(ア) people remember the Guggenheim House as a symbolic venue of their lives where they held a wedding or gave a concert, for example,” he said. “It cannot be renamed so (イ) if the memories of those people are to be treasured.”

His younger sister said the name “Guggenheim House” has taken on a different meaning since 2007, when it became known as a “fun location” where events can be held. “It is probably like memories of a location have piled up on a neighborhood monument and have turned it into something different from what it previously was,” she said.

An assistant professor of architecture with an institute who has studied both Western-style buildings sounded supportive of a potential renaming. “It is not just about whether the attribution was right or wrong,” he said. “A mistaken attribution can still be embraced as one episode of history.”

He added, “It will not be a problem to rename the house in accordance with the facts when the time is right, considering that it will still survive for 100 or 1,000 more years. If the building is to be re-presented as the Lyons house following due research on Mr. Lyons, that could even help raise more public interest by providing fodder for discussion.”

There are plans for having the Guggenheim House host a series of discussions on the theme of memories and records associated with locations. An explanation on the mix-up has been posted on the Guggenheim House website.

(Source: The Asahi Shimbun Asia & Japan Watch, Jan 29, 2021)

承諾番号 24-0734

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(1) 下線部1) “Guggenheim House” 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 長年、ジェイコブ・グッゲンハイムの邸宅であったと思われていた。
- ② ニューヨークにあるグッゲンハイム美術館を模して設計された。
- ③ 2階建ての建物で、コンサートやイベントの会場として利用されている。
- ④ ある映画祭で賞を受賞した映画の撮影場所として使用された。

(2) 下線部2) “discrepancy” 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。

- ① a difference between two or more things that should be the same
- ② the process of building something, typically a large structure
- ③ a formal act of giving property to somebody
- ④ the state of possessing a right to live in

(3) 下線部3) “Members of an architectural institute” の調査によって明らかになったことに関して、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 旧グッゲンハイム邸が、解体もしくは改修すべき状態にあること
- ② 旧グッゲンハイム邸の土地台帳にグッゲンハイム氏の名前がないこと
- ③ 旧グッゲンハイム邸が、ジェイコブ・ライオンズ氏の邸宅として建てられたこと
- ④ グッゲンハイム氏の住まいは、同時期に完成した旧ライオンズ邸の方だったこと

(4) 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。

① except for ② owing to ③ instead of ④ equipped with

① that ② as ③ from ④ on

① desire ② desires ③ to desire ④ desiring

(5) 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。

(ア) — (イ)

- ① Quite a number of — readily
- ② Quite a number of — hard
- ③ Only a small number of — readily
- ④ Only a small number of — hard

(6) 下線部4) “An assistant professor” の考えに関して、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。

- ① The Guggenheim House should never be renamed even after 1,000 years.
- ② It is better for the Guggenheim House to be renamed as soon as possible so that people forget the mistaken attribution.
- ③ Looking ahead to the long-term future, it is acceptable to rename the Guggenheim House based on the new findings.
- ④ The Guggenheim House should be given the same name as another famous historical building.

(7) 下線部5)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 その建物が旧ライオンズ邸として新たに紹介されれば、ライオンズ氏に関する十分な調査を引き続き行うのに役立ち、人々の関心をいっそう高める議論の種をまくことにもなるでしょう。
- ② その建物が旧ライオンズ邸として新たに紹介されれば、ライオンズ氏に関してさらなる調査が続くこととなり、彼は人々の関心をいっそう高めるのに役立ち、議論の種をまくことにもなるでしょう。
- ③ その建物が旧ライオンズ邸として新たに紹介された後に、ライオンズ氏に関するさらなる調査が続けば、その調査は、議論の種をまくことによって人々の関心をいっそう高めるのにも役立つでしょう。
- ④ ライオンズ氏に関する十分な調査の後に、その建物が旧ライオンズ邸として新たに紹介されれば、そのことが、議論の種をまくことによって人々の関心をいっそう高めるのにも役立つでしょう。

(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。

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- ① 1969年に発表された研究では、旧グッゲンハイム邸と旧ライオンズ邸の名前は取り違えられていなかった。
- ② 1980年に発行されたある書籍では、旧グッゲンハイム邸と旧ライオンズ邸の名前の取り違えがあった。
- ③ グッゲンハイム氏の孫から送られた写真を見たある音楽家は、旧グッゲンハイム邸がグッゲンハイム家の別宅として使用されていた可能性があると思った。
- ④ 旧グッゲンハイム邸を管理しているその音楽家が、建物の名前をすぐには変更しない理由として、土地の権利の問題があった。
- ⑤ その音楽家の妹は、旧グッゲンハイム邸が映画のロケ地として有名になったため、これまでとは違う意味を持つ建物の名前に改めようと提案した。
- ⑥ 旧グッゲンハイム邸の管理人に、さまざまな場所で、記憶や記録をテーマとした議論を行ってもらおう計画が進められている。

V 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 20)

Despite Japan's reputation for good food, an online survey suggests Japanese are not overly fond of cooking compared with people in other countries. This was the finding of a private survey among 800 men and women aged at least 18 each in Japan, the United States, Italy, China, Thailand and Indonesia (① making ② out ③ carried ④ a Tokyo-based consulting firm ⑤ by)¹⁾.

Respondents were allowed to give multiple answers about what they enjoy about cooking. "Selecting ingredients at stores" and "being complimented for great cooking" were cited by the largest portion of respondents in Japan at 21% each, although 21% also said "I don't cook." "Nothing is enjoyable in cooking" and "deciding what to cook" were cited by the second-largest portion of Japanese respondents at 17% each. The results showed that two negative answers — "I don't cook" and "nothing is enjoyable in cooking" — were included in the top five answers in Japan while positive answers — "cooking itself" and "serving meals" — came high on the list in the other countries.

When the respondents were asked to give multiple answers on why they cook, "to cut down on food expenses" (① high ② those ③ among ④ there ⑤ was extremely)²⁾ in Japan at 44%. "By necessity" came next at 18%, followed by "I don't cook" (17%), "out of a sense of obligation to the family" (16%), "to have communication time with family members" and "to control their own health and condition" (14%). Only 12% of the respondents in Japan said they "are interested in cooking itself and can obtain knowledge." But (① than ② more ③ as ④ twice ⑤ so)³⁾ many respondents said so in the other Asian countries. Besides, while 12% of the respondents in Japan said they cook to "relax," at least 30% of those in each of the other five countries said so.

(Source: The Asahi Shimbun Asia & Japan Watch, Dec 13, 2022)

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(1) 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)

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下線部 3)

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(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。

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- ① The survey asked the respondents about the time period in which they select ingredients for cooking.
- ② The survey required the respondents to find a single answer about the reason they cook.
- ③ The percentage of Japanese respondents who said “I don’t cook” changed depending on the question asked.
- ④ The percentage of Japanese respondents who said they cook to “relax” was higher than that of Chinese respondents.