

# 山形大学

平成 29 年度入学者選抜試験問題

人文社会科学部  
地域教育文化学部  
医学部

## 外国語

(英語)

前期日程

### 注意事項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- 2 この問題冊子の本文は1ページから9ページまでです。
- 3 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明・落丁・乱丁，解答用紙の汚れなどに気が付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
- 4 監督者の指示にしたがって、解答用紙に学部名と大学受験番号を正しく記入してください。大学受験番号が正しく記入されていない場合は、採点されないことがあります。
- 5 問題冊子のほかに、解答用紙2枚，下書き用紙1枚を配付してあります。
- 6 試験終了後、問題冊子と下書き用紙は持ち帰ってください。

I Read the text and answer Q1 - Q5.

**A** The government's new tourism strategy aims to attract 40 million visitors from abroad and have them spend ¥8 trillion\* a year by 2020 — both goals about twice what was achieved in 2015. It is indeed an ambitious plan that would turn Japan ( 1 ) one of the world's major travel destinations. The number of inbound tourists roughly doubled over the past two years, but it can't be taken for granted this trend will continue. The government should work out an action plan with concrete steps to enhance conveniences for visitors, including improved accommodations and easy access to interesting tourist spots.

**B** The total number of inbound tourists topped 10 million for the first time in 2013 and surged to 19.73 million last year. Consumption by these visitors increased to ¥3.47 trillion in 2015, thanks in particular ( 2 ) buying sprees\* by Chinese visitors. According to the Japan Tourism Agency, total tourism-related spending in 2013 hit ¥23.6 trillion, creating ripple effects\* to the tourism industry worth ¥48.8 trillion and 4.19 million jobs. Tourism has become one of the nation's major industries — and a rare growth sector amid the shrinking population — and can expect further growth if tourist numbers continue to increase.

**C** Still, this opportunity could be wasted unless Japan makes serious efforts. Currently, foreign tourists are facing accommodation shortages in major destinations such as Tokyo and Osaka, where the hotel room occupancy ratio tops 80 percent — 82.3 percent for Tokyo and 85.2 percent for Osaka, far surpassing the national average of 60.5 percent. Increasing the number of hotel rooms may not be enough to cope with the increase in demand. Ways should be explored for greater use of Japanese-style inns and rooms owned by private owners. Another problem is that capacity at both Narita and Haneda airports is expected to reach its limit in the early half of the 2020s. The government should turn its attention to local under-used airports and consider ways to increase the number of direct flights from overseas to these facilities.

**D** A psychological barrier to welcoming foreign visitors appears to linger in certain sectors. A survey found that 35 percent of shops, restaurants and accommodation facilities would prefer not to accept foreign tourists, citing such reasons as language difficulties, bad manners by some visitors and a possible increase in customer troubles. The government should consider what help it can extend to them in overcoming such prejudices.

**E** If the government wants to increase the number of inbound tourists, perhaps the most important thing should be to devise ways to lead them to areas that so far have been off the beaten track.\* Most tourists still follow the so-called golden route — visit Tokyo first, then see Mount Fuji and finally go on to Kyoto and Osaka. The government and the tourism industry should work together to develop

new routes that start and end at regional airports around the country. Attracting low-cost carriers to local airports by drastically cutting landing fees is one possible step.

㉔ As part of its efforts, the government is thinking of opening government guest houses in Tokyo's Akasaka district and in Kyoto, as well as public facilities with historical or cultural value, to the public. It will also have all 47 prefectures and half of the nation's municipalities\* develop plans to maintain and get the maximum benefit out of their tourism resources. It is unlikely that tourism based on shopping, as symbolized by Chinese tourists' extreme spending, will continue to grow ( 3 ) its current rate. A strategy must be devised to increase the number of repeat visitors who come to Japan for purposes other than shopping.

㉕ Another survey shows that inbound tourists want easy access to information on restaurants and bars, routes to their destinations and how to use public transport to get there. Increasing the number of tourist information centers, improving multilingual signs in train stations and bus terminals and providing more information on accommodations will be indispensable.

㉖ Human resources will also play a crucial role. The government and tourism industry need to make sure workers are properly trained to assist foreign visitors, including better language abilities.

㉗ Apart ( 4 ) the national government's broad plan, local authorities and the tourism industry should set achievable goals to attract visitors from abroad and develop relevant strategies by selecting attractive local themes such as hot springs, food, history and nature. This is a task that will require careful study, insight and originality.

(Adapted from an article in *The Japan Times* (online), May 7, 2016.)

## Vocabulary

¥8 trillion 8兆円

buying sprees 爆買い

ripple effects 波及効果

off the beaten track 人気のある観光地から離れた

municipalities 市町村

**Q1** Fill in ( 1 ) - ( 4 ) with the most appropriate of (A) - (D).

- |       |            |          |         |          |
|-------|------------|----------|---------|----------|
| ( 1 ) | (A) around | (B) from | (C) in  | (D) into |
| ( 2 ) | (A) from   | (B) of   | (C) to  | (D) with |
| ( 3 ) | (A) at     | (B) by   | (C) for | (D) to   |
| ( 4 ) | (A) from   | (B) of   | (C) on  | (D) with |

**Q2** Which of the four choices (A) - (D) is the closest in meaning to the words (1) - (6)?

(1) enhance ( in paragraph **A** )

- (A) increase in angle
- (B) increase in degree
- (C) increase in distance
- (D) increase in temperature

(2) shrinking ( in paragraph **B** )

- (A) aging
- (B) decreasing
- (C) exploding
- (D) growing

(3) linger ( in paragraph **D** )

- (A) continue to build
- (B) continue to develop
- (C) continue to exist
- (D) continue to fade away

(4) devise ( in paragraph **E** )

- (A) cut
- (B) declare
- (C) insist
- (D) invent

(5) benefit ( in paragraph ㉔ )

- (A) something that brings advantages
- (B) something that brings frustration
- (C) something that brings problems
- (D) something that brings tears

(6) crucial ( in paragraph ㉕ )

- (A) extremely dangerous
- (B) extremely important
- (C) extremely interesting
- (D) extremely wasteful

**Q3** According to the article, what should Japan do to take advantage of foreign tourism? Circle T for the true statements, and F for the false statements.

To take advantage of foreign tourism Japan should...

- (A) overcome prejudice against foreigners.
- (B) create more tours to Mount Fuji.
- (C) have highly trained tourism employees.
- (D) improve signs for tourists at stations.
- (E) increase the number of bargains at shops.
- (F) focus on what local cultures have to offer.
- (G) promote outbound tourism.
- (H) remain as it is.

**Q4** What should Japan do about its airport capacity issues mentioned in paragraph ㉔? Answer in 30-40 Japanese characters.

**Q5** In your opinion, what is the appeal of two places out of the four on the golden route (paragraph ㉕)? Answer in two English sentences for each place.

## II Read the text and answer Q1 - Q8.

- A** Do you think you're an extravert\* or an introvert?\* To answer, you might immediately think how much you like going to parties and talking to strangers, or perhaps you've already got an answer given to you by one of those online quizzes that prompt such self-reflection. The trouble with these approaches of course is that they rely on honest insight and a large amount of subjectivity.\*
- B** A completely different approach that gets round these problems involves using a lemon – more specifically, concentrated lemon juice. This is a test with a long history in personality psychology and it's really easy to try out at home. You'll need a cotton bud\* with a short piece of thread tied exactly in the middle of it. Now place one end of the cotton bud on your tongue for 20 seconds. Next, put five drops of concentrated lemon juice onto your tongue, swallow, and then put the other end of the cotton bud onto your tongue for 20 seconds. Finally, take the end of the cotton bud out of your mouth and hold the cotton bud hanging by the thread. The idea is to see whether it hangs horizontally, or whether the end that you used after the lemon juice hangs lower because it is heavier.
- C** If your reaction to the lemon juice made one end heavier, this suggests that the juice caused you to salivate\* more than normal, which is a sign that — at a physiological\* level — you are an introvert. If the cotton bud is horizontal, this suggests you didn't react much to the lemon juice and that you are probably an extravert.
- D** However, extraversion and introversion aren't the only aspects of personality that can be measured with a lemon-based test. A paper published in 2014 suggested that we can also use a lemon to test a different aspect of personality — how much empathy\* people have. Again, this is something that psychologists often measure using questionnaires,\* with the usual issues of subjectivity and honesty coming into play.
- E** To provide a more objective test, Florence Hagemuller and her colleagues asked volunteers to put three rolls of cotton in their mouths (used to measure saliva) and watch two one-minute videos — one featured a man cutting up and eating a lemon, the other involved the same man taking colored balls out of a container and putting them on a table.
- F** Afterwards, the researchers weighed the cotton rolls and found that, overall, the participants salivated more when watching the man eat lemon than the other video. This is an example of what psychologists call “autonomic resonance” — the way that we automatically copy each other's physiological states, such as when we yawn when we see someone else yawn, or wince\* at their pain. But we all differ in how sensitive we are in this respect and, interestingly, the researchers found that the higher the participants had scored on a questionnaire measure of empathy (they

agreed with statements like “I often have tender, concerned feelings for people less fortunate than me” and “I am often quite touched by things that I see happen”), the more they tended to salivate while watching the man eat lemon.

(Adapted from an online BBC article, April 21, 2016.)

### Vocabulary

extravert 外向的な人

introvert 内向的な人

subjectivity 主観

cotton bud 綿棒

salivate 唾を出す

physiological 生理学上の

empathy 感情移入, 共感

questionnaires アンケート

wince 顔をしかめる



- Q1** Which of the following topics is most discussed in paragraph **B**?
- (A) a cotton bud
  - (B) a test using lemon juice
  - (C) lemon juice
  - (D) problems of personality
- Q2** According to paragraph **C**, a horizontal cotton bud possibly means you are
- (A) an extravert
  - (B) an introvert
  - (C) both an extravert and an introvert
  - (D) neither an extravert nor an introvert
- Q3** What is the main point of paragraph **D**?
- (A) measuring empathy
  - (B) measuring extraversion and introversion
  - (C) measuring questionnaires
  - (D) measuring subjectivity
- Q4** Florence Hagenmuller in paragraph **E** is probably
- (A) an ecologist
  - (B) an economist
  - (C) a physicist
  - (D) a psychologist
- Q5** In paragraph **F** this respect refers to
- (A) autonomic resonance
  - (B) one-minute video
  - (C) questionnaire measure
  - (D) saliva

**Q6** Which statement does one of those online quizzes refer to in paragraph **A**?

- (A) それに答えることで、自分を外向型の人間に変えることができるようになる質問。
- (B) それに答えることで、自分を内向型の人間に変えることができるようになる質問。
- (C) それに答えることで、自分が外向型か内向型かが判定される質問。
- (D) それに答えることで、自分の対人関係の問題が解決される質問。

**Q7** Translate the underlined sentence in paragraph **B** into Japanese.

**Q8** Choose the word from the text that is defined as:

people whom you work with; your co-workers.