

(2017年度)

5 英語問題 (90分)

(この問題冊子は31ページ，9問である。)

受験についての注意

1. 試験監督者の指示があるまで，問題冊子を開いてはならない。
2. 試験開始前に，試験監督者から指示があったら，解答用紙の右上の番号が自分の受験番号と一致することを確認し，所定の欄に氏名を記入すること。次に，解答用紙の右側のミシン目にそって，きれいに折り曲げてから，受験番号と氏名が書かれた切片を切り離し，机上に置くこと。
3. 試験監督者から試験開始の指示があったら，この問題冊子が，上に記したページ数どおりそろっていることを確かめること。
4. 筆記具は，HかFかHBの黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルに限る。万年筆・ボールペンなどを使用してはならない。時計に組み込まれたアラーム機能，計算機能，辞書機能やスマートウォッチなどのウェアラブル端末を使用してはならない。
5. 解答は，解答用紙の各問の選択肢の中から正解と思うものを選んで，そのマーク欄をぬりつぶすこと。
6. マークをするとき，マーク欄からはみ出したり，白い部分を残したり，文字や番号，○や×をつけたりしてはならない。また，マーク箇所以外の部分には何も書いてはならない。
7. 訂正する場合は，消しゴムでていねいに消すこと。消しきずはきれいに取り除くこと。
8. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり，破ったりしてはならない。
9. 試験監督者の許可なく試験時間中に退場してはならない。
10. 解答用紙を持ち帰ってはならない。
11. 問題冊子は必ず持ち帰ること。

1 次の英文を読み、(1)~(10)にあてはまる語句としてもっとも適切なものをそれぞれ(a)~(d)から選びなさい。

The education system is not taking adequate care of the increasing number of foreign children living in Japan. According to a recent Kyodo News survey, 41 out of 72 municipal governments have (1) the whereabouts of more than 10,000 non-Japanese children not attending school. That lack of oversight does not happen with Japanese children, whose absenteeism is typically tracked and investigated by boards of education.

The number of students potentially left out of the system is roughly 10 percent of the 100,000 school-age children of foreign nationality in Japan. These kids are not receiving an education, or (2), during their most important years. Such negligence violates the Convention of the Rights of the Child, a United Nations treaty that went into force in 1990 and stipulates that all children have the right to attend school.

The central government and education ministry is handling non-Japanese children (3) Japanese children. The survey found that many municipalities, including the cities of Chiba, Yokohama, Osaka and some of Tokyo's 23 wards, had many children of foreign nationality whose school attendance was not being tracked. Many others only superficially follow the attendance of non-Japanese students by sending questionnaires to families (4).

Usually, when Japanese children are not enrolled in school, local officials investigate the reasons. These officials (5) to talk to all families, regardless of nationality, to find out why students are not attending. This is not to suggest that the causes or solutions are simple. For non-Japanese, two of the biggest reasons for not going to school are weakness in Japanese-language skills and fear of being bullied. The education ministry (6) that non-native speakers have sufficient support networks to catch up and study

together with Japanese students.

Measures taken against bullying in schools have been slightly effective. However, non-Japanese students may (7) specialized assistance in this matter both linguistically and culturally. If school life is difficult for Japanese students, it is even more so for non-Japanese.

It is also important that Japanese students have the experience of being in the same classroom and perhaps being friends with non-Japanese. The (8) of non-Japanese students should encourage interaction between people of different linguistic, cultural and social backgrounds.

Successfully integrating non-Japanese students into the school system is complex and challenging, but (9) is to seek out the non-attending students and find ways to get them in school. As more non-Japanese families come to Japan, the issue will (10) in the future. Practical solutions should be found to ensure that all children residing in Japan receive an education as a basic human right.

(Adapted from "Truancy among non-Japanese kids." *The Japan Times*, March 12, 2016 <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/opinion/2016/03/12/editorials/truancy-among-non-japanese-kids/#.Vw9OdD_ICXI>)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) (a) succeeded in capturing | (b) failed to confirm |
| (c) managed to report | (d) neglected assisting |
| (2) (a) even any attention | (b) any nutrition |
| (c) any proper examination | (d) graduation certificates |
| (3) (a) similarly to | (b) as carefully as |
| (c) more delicately than | (d) differently from |

- (4) (a) without any follow-up (b) with negative medical records
(c) without any preparation (d) with gloomy future prospects
- (5) (a) may feel reluctant (b) should be sent
(c) can be prompted (d) must be induced
- (6) (a) needs to ensure (b) must argue
(c) should indicate (d) wants to maintain
- (7) (a) recognize (b) recommend
(c) require (d) reacquire
- (8) (a) presence (b) attitude
(c) initiatives (d) absence
- (9) (a) the hopeful consequence (b) the work in progress
(c) an official routine (d) a basic first step
- (10) (a) probably lessen (b) only increase
(c) be solved (d) become obsolete

2 次の英文を読み、空所(11)~(15)を埋めるのもっとも適切なものを、次の(a)~(f)よりそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。ただし、同じ選択肢は2回使わないこと。また、選択肢には1つ余分なものが含まれている。

Google's artificial intelligence program AlphaGo's overwhelming win over South Korean *go* grandmaster Lee Sedol in a five-game tournament this month has shown that machine intelligence is rapidly evolving and underlined the

possibility that it will catch up with and eventually surpass human intelligence. The time has come for us to think how best to use Artificial Intelligence (AI) in ways that will contribute to—and not detract from—our well-being.

(11). Google had chosen Lee as an opponent in view of his impressive records, considering him as the world's strongest player of the board game. The outcome has stunned *go* players, professional programmers and the public alike—given that experts had previously expected it would take more than 10 years for an AI program to beat a world-class professional *go* player. It was only last October that AlphaGo beat the three-time European *go* champion Fan Hui at a score of 5-0—the first victory by a computer program over a pro player.

Before the tournament began, Lee boasted that he would win a complete victory over the AI program. (12). The news surprised Japan's *go* masters, who had not expected that the Google program was that good. Previously even the best computer program was given the handicap of four game pieces placed in advance in matches against professional players.

Computer programs have come a long way challenging—and defeating—human players in board games. World chess champion Garry Kasparov beat an IBM supercomputer called Deep Blue 4-2 in 1996, but the program defeated Kasparov 3 1/2 to 2 1/2 the following year. (13).

Go was thought to be the last bulwark among board games for professionals playing against computer programs. (14). Players arrange the stones to create territories by setting boundaries. They can capture their opponent's pieces by surrounding them. It is said that patterns of possible game developments in *go* number more than 10 to the power of 360—far more than chess' 10 to the power of 123. Through experience and intuition, *go* masters develop the ability to work out the best strategy out of the complexity of near-infinite game patterns. (15).

- (a) *Go* involves placing white and black game pieces called stones on a board with a 19×19 grid of lines
- (b) In the tournament held in Seoul, the program built by a Google subsidiary DeepMind defeated Lee, a 33-year-old 9-dan professional *go* player with 18 world titles, in a 4-1 victory
- (c) It was no surprise that computer programs could defeat humans because computers were after all emotionless machines without any human qualities
- (d) Developing such an ability was long thought to be a major challenge for AI programs
- (e) Then he was humiliated with straight defeats in the first three games, only to come from behind to win game 4
- (f) Computer programs then began to beat professional players of *shogi* (Japanese chess), which had been believed to be harder for computers

次の文は前文の続きであるが、その内容に照らして(16)~(20)を埋めるのもっとも適切な文を(a)~(f)よりそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。また、選択肢には1つ余分なものが含まれている。

But technology known as deep learning combined with the number-crunching power of supercomputers has contributed to overcoming this barrier. (16). This is analogous to a baby learning a language by being exposed to it for a period of time. Google announced in 2012 that its Google Brain project using deep-learning technology understood the characteristics of

a cat after it was fed a large number of images of cats and learned to recognize a cat—unlike earlier-generation AI programs that relied on humans first inputting the definition of a cat. Deep learning is said to be a breakthrough in the 50-year history of AI development. Examples of its application in our daily lives include the voice-recognition function of smartphones.

Fed the records of 100,000 matches played by professional players, AlphaGo learned how *go* is played and played 30 million games against itself. (17). Part of its strength is that it doesn't tire and doesn't have emotions that might misguide its choices.

(18). It is a proposition put forward by American physicist and futurologist author Louis Del Monte that in about 30 years “the top species will no longer be humans, but machines” because the rapid progress in AI will allow AI programs to start creating better software on their own, enabling artificial intelligence to eventually outmatch human intelligence.

AI has huge potential to bring benefits to our lives. These include automatically averting dangers while driving, greatly improving disease diagnosis, developing useful drugs by finding optimum compounds, and helping solve problems related to climate change. (19). Given that AI is evolving more rapidly than we had imagined, we need to start thinking how to control the use of machine intelligence to increase the well-being of humans. (20). (Adapted from “Artificial intelligence marches on.” *The Japan Times*, March 27, 2016 <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/opinion/2016/03/27/editorials/artificial-intelligence-marches/#.Vw9LIT_ICXk>)

- (a) It will be all the more important to study what concrete benefits AI will bring to people and society from various angles and be fully prepared to prevent the emergence of adverse effects

- (b) It utilizes neural networks similar to those of human brains to learn from a vast amount of data and enhance judging power
- (c) It also has the potential to outsmart humans and deprive them of jobs
- (d) Heated discussions are going on among experts on the so-called 2045 problem
- (e) The time will never come when people are made to work for the machines instead of the machines working for the humans
- (f) Thus in an amazingly short period of time it became a powerful *go* player that could beat professional masters

3 次の会話文を読み、下線部(21)~(30)に入るもっとも適切な語句を(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

The year is 1945. World War II has ended, and three Japanese American adult sisters returned to their California farm after being released from the internment camps. Rose Matsumoto, the youngest of the three sisters is single and is dancing with a baby outside her home when a young man arrives with a package.

Rose: Yes?

Henry: (*Stares at Rose for a moment.*) Rose? It is Rose, isn't it?

Rose: Yes.

Henry: I'm Henry. Henry Sasaki.

Rose: (*Rose doesn't recognize him.*) _____
(21)

Henry: My family used to work for your father—picking, driving tractors, sorting.

Rose: I'm sorry, I ...

Henry: Then we leased a few acres from your father and started growing on our own. We used to all play together as kids.

Rose: *(pause)* _____
(22)

Henry: *(nodding)* Un-huh.

Rose: And you were the middle one ...

Henry: No, that was Takashi. I'm the youngest, Henry.

Rose: *(gradually remembering)* Oh, oh, the small one. Your mother shaved your head—you were bald or something?

Henry: Just one summer—I had ring-worms.

Rose: Oh yeah, yeah—and you had a stocking cap on your head, too. My sisters _____
(23)

Henry: Yeah, they were pretty awful.

Rose: "How come you're wearing stockings on your head?" That's right, I remember you—the cry baby with the bald head.

Henry: *(embarrassed)* Yup, that's me.

Rose: _____
(24)

Henry: Just for a moment, I don't want to disturb you or anything.

Rose: No, no—would you like some tea?

Henry: No, no, really ...

Rose: No trouble at all—let me put the baby to sleep.

(Rose puts the baby into the bassinette. Henry looks at all the pictures on the cupboard. Rose returns and starts to prepare the baby's milk.)

Rose: The bottle ought to _____
(25)

Henry: I hoped you'd remember me. You just remembered too much.

Rose: _____
(26) Oh—no, no, it's my sister Chizu's baby. Remember Chiz?

Henry: She was the tomboy one, right? She beat me up once.

Rose: Her baby. _____⁽²⁷⁾

Henry: Watsonville—well, we were in Poston.

Rose: Everyone around here went to Rohwer. So are you here visiting?

Henry: Uh-huh— (*pointing to the pictures of men on the wall*) What are these?

Rose: (*laughing*) _____⁽²⁸⁾ I'm being introduced to all the eligible men in the area. Mainly anyone with money.

Henry: Who painted the mustache on this one?

Rose: (*sheepishly*) I did.

Henry: You've grown up so much. _____⁽²⁹⁾, always hiding behind Grace. And when I'd try to talk to you, you wouldn't say anything.

Rose: _____⁽³⁰⁾, you were the ring-worm boy.

Henry: Please, just one summer, just one summer.

(Adapted from Scene Five, Act One from the play *Sisters Matsumoto* by Gotanda, P. K., 1999, University of Washington Press)

- (21) (a) I know. (b) Are you sure?
(c) Excuse me? (d) What is your name?

- (22) (a) Are you kidding me? (b) We were three sisters.
(c) I don't remember any boys. (d) There were three boys?

- (23) (a) treated you kindly (b) kept teasing you
(c) were always playing (d) wished they had known

- (24) (a) Are you leaving now? (b) Where are you off to now?
(c) Is there anything I could do? (d) Come in, come in ...

- (25) (a) be put away (b) keep her quiet
(c) help remember things (d) give me some ideas
- (26) (a) Were they good memories? (b) How many kids do you have?
(c) Where are her parents? (d) What is the baby's name?
- (27) (a) Not mine. (b) Chizu was always a bit rough.
(c) Are you living with your parents? (d) You're living where now?
- (28) (a) Not sure. (b) They're trying to marry me off.
(c) Don't you remember them? (d) Aren't they beautiful?
- (29) (a) Who would have known you would be
(b) How fast time flies
(c) You used to be this little girl
(d) You were always so outgoing
- (30) (a) I was scared (b) I was sad
(c) I was amused (d) I was unaware

4 次の英文を読み、空所(31)~(40)を埋めるのもっとも適切なものを、次の(a)~(k)よりそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。ただし、同じ選択肢は2回使わないこと。また、選択肢には1つ余分なものが含まれている。

Even at the Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology, a top-
⁽³¹⁾_____ magnet school, senior Pooja Chandrashekar stands out among her
brainiac peers.

She's got a 4.57 grade-point average, _____ a 2390 (out of 2400) on the SAT, and _____ all 13 of her Advanced Placement exams. She also _____ a national nonprofit organization that encourages middle-school girls to participate in science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) programs.

She's also _____ a mobile app that analyzes speech patterns and predicts with 96 percent accuracy if a person has Parkinson's disease.

Oh, and she's 17.

College admissions offices took notice. She can now add another bullet to her résumé: Pooja _____ admission to all eight Ivy League schools. She was also accepted at Stanford, MIT, Duke, the University of Virginia, the University of Michigan and Georgia Tech, going 14 for 14.

Pooja's guidance counselor, Kerry Hamblin, said that the senior is _____ to pushing herself in the classroom, which helped her to stand out. "She's taking the hardest courses, the most challenging that we offer, and has _____ anyone's expectations in all of them," Hamblin said.

Born in Potomac Falls, Pooja is the only child of two engineers who _____ to the United States from Bangalore, India.

Pooja said that what sets her apart is her passion for promoting STEM among young girls. Her nonprofit ProjectCSGirls hosts nationwide computer science competitions, "devoted to closing the tech gender gap," according to its Web site.

She wrote one of her college application essays about being a woman interested in a career in computer science, a field long ⁽⁴⁰⁾_____ by men. She said she's often one of just a handful of girls in her high school technology classes. "I want to encourage diversity in the field," she said.

(Adapted from Shapiro, T. R., *The Washington Post*, April 10, 2015)

- (a) dedicated (b) dominated (c) developed (d) ranked
(e) immigrated (f) scored (g) founded (h) intensified
(i) exceeded (j) aced (k) earned

5 以下の各文の誤っている箇所を、(a)~(d)からそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。

(41) The earliest American lighthouses saved the lives of many sailors but often imperiled the lives of their keepers. Putting it aside the risks of storms, lightning, and extreme isolation, a keeper had to maintain a constantly burning fire, fueled by highly combustible whale oil, many stories off the ground, inside a narrow, rickety wooden structure.

(42) This did not always go well. The whales of Nantucket had their revenge when the island's first lighthouse burned to the ground because of an overturned lamp filling with whale blubber. Rhode Island's first lighthouse suffered the same fate in 1753, four years after its construction.

(43) In the 1780s, innovations in lamp and fuel technology made lighthouses safer, brighter, and more efficient—at least in Europe. While American travelers marveled at the startling superiority of British and French lighthouses, American lighthouses became to a national embarrassment.

- (44) This was largely due to the *machinations of two men of low character and high bureaucratic stand. Winslow Lewis was a Cape Cod importer who was put out of business by President Jefferson's Embargo of 1807, which prohibited American ships from sailing to foreign ports.
- (45) Having impressed by the quality of the Argand lamp, a lantern made with brass tubes invented by a Swiss physicist in 1782 and commonly used in European lighthouses, he patched together his own version.

*machinations = intrigues, plotting

(Adapted from Rich, N., "To the Lighthouse." *The New York Review of Books*. May 26, 2016)

6 次の英文を読み、(46)～(50)の問いにもっとも適切な答えを(a)～(d)から1つ選びなさい。

Mumbai is a city of astonishing human energy and entrepreneurship, from the high reaches of finance and film to the jam-packed spaces of the Dharavi slum. All of this private talent deserves a public sector that performs the core tasks of city government—like providing sewers and safe water—without overreaching and overregulating. One curse of the developing world is that governments take on too much and fail at their main responsibilities. A country that cannot provide clean water for its citizens should not be in the business of regulating film dialogue.

The public failures in Mumbai are as obvious as the private successes. Western tourists can avoid Mumbai's slums, but they can't avoid the city's failed transportation network. Driving the 15 miles from the airport to the

city's old downtown, with its landmark Gateway of India arch, can easily take 90 minutes. There is a train that could speed up your trip, but few Westerners have the courage to brave its crowds during rush hour. Average commute times in Mumbai are roughly 50 minutes each way, which is about double the average American commute.

The most cost-effective means of opening up overcrowded city streets would be to follow Singapore and charge more for their use. If you give something away free, people will use too much of it. Mumbai's roads are just too valuable to be clogged up by ox carts at rush hour, and the easiest way to get flexible drivers off the road is to charge them for their use of public space. Congestion charges aren't just for rich cities; they are appropriate anywhere traffic comes to a standstill. Like Singapore, Mumbai could just require people to buy paper day licenses to drive downtown, and require them to show those licenses in their windows.

Mumbai's traffic problems reflect not just poor transportation policy, but a deeper and more fundamental failure of urban planning. In 1991, Mumbai fixed a maximum floor-to-area ratio of 1.33 in most of the city, meaning that it restricted the height of the average building to 1.33 stories. In those years, India still had some enthusiasm for regulation, and limiting building heights seemed to offer a way to limit urban growth.

But Mumbai's height restrictions meant that, in one of the most densely populated places on Earth, buildings could have an average height of only one and a third stories. People still came; Mumbai's economic energy drew them in, even when living conditions were awful. Limiting heights didn't stop urban growth; it just ensured that more and more migrants would squeeze into squalid, illegal slums rather than occupying legal apartment buildings.

(Adapted from Glaeser, E. *Triumph of the City*. 2011, New York. Penguin)

- (46) According to the first paragraph, what is the challenge that governments in developing countries face?
- (a) Focusing only on safe water and working sewers wastes their resources.
 - (b) They are required to oversee their film industry and provide working utilities.
 - (c) They lack trust in private companies and fail to seek professional advice.
 - (d) By attempting to solve many problems at once, governments struggle to succeed.
- (47) According to the second paragraph, which statement is true about the traffic in Mumbai?
- (a) Trains in Mumbai are slow forcing most residents to commute by car.
 - (b) Compared to America, Mumbai residents commute close to 25 more minutes each way.
 - (c) Frequent train accidents double the commuting time for Mumbai workers.
 - (d) Tourists wanting to view the famous arch overcrowd downtown streets in Mumbai.
- (48) According to the third paragraph, which is one solution to the traffic problem in Mumbai?
- (a) Ban ox carts from using the downtown streets during the morning rush hour.
 - (b) Increase housing taxes on people unwilling to work outside the downtown area.
 - (c) Force downtown commuters to pay fees to enter downtown.
 - (d) Similar to Singapore, Mumbai should make more public space available for parking.

- (49) According to the author, which of the following best describes the Mumbai government's initial reasoning for the city's height restrictions?
- (a) The public overwhelmingly demanded shorter buildings.
 - (b) Strict building regulations would slow city expansion.
 - (c) Enough two-story buildings were constructed before 1991.
 - (d) City builders lacked the knowledge to make taller structures safe.
- (50) Which statement best describes the impact Mumbai's height restrictions had on working people?
- (a) Job seekers made their homes in substandard living conditions.
 - (b) People accepted living with strangers in spacious one-floor homes.
 - (c) A housing shortage forced people to leave the city and work elsewhere.
 - (d) Migrant workers crowded into small government apartments.

7 次の英文を読み、(51)～(55)にもっとも適したものを(a)～(d)の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

The stubbornly high (51) of deaths and injuries on our roads indicates that measures taken by traffic police—including fines and black points—have had only limited success in (52) reckless drivers and changing the country's poor driving culture. In Abu Dhabi alone, 100,000 tickets were issued by the police in the first three months of this year for speeding and dangerous driving. Despite the fines, people continue to break the rules, endangering themselves and other road users.

It is clear that improving driving standards will require a change in policy, including stronger enforcement and (53) penalties for those drivers who constantly break the law.

The Federal Traffic Council has proposed that drivers who break the rules—in particular those who exceed the speed limit by more than 60 kilometres an hour—be detained for 24 hours. While this may seem like a drastic step, denying dangerous drivers their (54) may be what it takes to make them reconsider their behaviour. It would allow them to reflect on their actions and, perhaps, undertake classes about the danger they are causing. Similar measures have been implemented with varying success in other countries, including jurisdictions where driving that endangers public safety is a serious criminal (55).

(Adapted from "Prison may be an option for bad drivers." *The National*, April 18, 2016 <<http://www.thenational.ae/opinion/editorial/prison-may-be-an-option-for-bad-drivers>>)

- (51) (a) calculation (b) estimation (c) list (d) toll
- (52) (a) delaying (b) deterring (c) avoiding (d) blocking
- (53) (a) slimmer (b) more lenient (c) stiffer (d) more careful
- (54) (a) cars (b) requests (c) liberty (d) licences
- (55) (a) attack (b) offence (c) penalty (d) failure

- 8 次の英文を読み、(56)～(65)の問いにもっとも適切な答えを(a)～(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

A Japanese friend who used to travel a lot for work told me of a funny thing that once happened to her in a Tokyo hotel. She was checking in when a bellhop came up and, without saying anything, picked up her bag. She resented the presumption and tried to yank it out of his hand. A silent tug of war ensued. ⁽⁵⁶⁾

The bellhop wasn't being rude or, for that matter, particularly Japanese. He was just operating according to instructions. My friend told me this story to illustrate her reaction to the increased currency of the word *omotenashi*, ⁽⁵⁷⁾ which, ever since Tokyo won the right to hold the 2020 Olympic Games, is used to describe the Japanese style of hospitality and, when it's covered by the media, a source of national pride. To my friend, *omotenashi* is not something you talk about, much less brag over. There's something arrogant about the idea that one's hospitality is superior to another's, which was the message implicit in the Olympic bid campaign.

Last January, the economic magazine *Toyo Keizai* interviewed Mohamed Omer Abdin, a Sudanese who works at the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies. In the piece, Abdin calls *omotenashi* "Japanese snobbery." He isn't talking about the over-solicitous service offered ⁽⁵⁸⁾ by the bellhop, but rather the high-minded attitude contained in the word. He cites an NHK survey from 2013 that found 67 percent of respondents thought "Japanese people possess excellent characters compared to other countries." He found this self-praise contradictory, given that the ostensible reason for *omotenashi* is to treat guests in a special way, but the survey suggests that the respondents "reject the good features of other countries."

The usual reaction to such comments is that because the person is not Japanese he or she doesn't fully understand the situation, which is often true

but a pointless observation given the subject at hand. If the individual who is receiving the benefits of *omotenashi* finds them not beneficial, then something must be wrong. Abdin believes that the associated interaction is *skewed. In the dynamic of *omotenashi*, the giver of hospitality knows what is best for the guest and does not consider alternatives. The wishes of the guest are not important, because the idea is to provide “service even when it isn’t asked for.”

Cultural insensitivity aside, the focus on *omotenashi* actually distracts from its main purpose, which, as the Olympic bid illustrated, is to draw foreign visitors to Japan. According to David Atkinson, a former analyst for Salomon Brothers and Goldman Sachs who has become a kind of one-man refutation of the virtues of *omotenashi*, while hospitality is appreciated by non-Japanese, it is not what they come for. They come to see things, and the Japanese tourist industry mostly disregards this aspect.

In a Sept. 20 article on the financial page of the Asahi Shimbun, Atkinson, who currently heads a 300-year-old company that oversees the preservation of temples and other historical buildings, contends that Japan needs as many tourists as possible in order to achieve growth, because growth is impossible without an increase in population. Since Japan is unwilling to accept permanent immigrants, it needs to attract more “temporary immigrants,” meaning tourists.

But the tourism sector hasn’t really done enough research into what foreign visitors are looking for. They only talk about *omotenashi*. The government loves to designate things and places as important cultural assets, but they don’t promote those assets in ways that appeal to foreigners. Atkinson finds most of the historical sightseeing spots in Japan lacking in value-added features that would make them attractive to non-Japanese. The U.K. invests the equivalent of ¥50 billion a year in the repair and maintenance of its national treasures, and tourism accounts for 9 percent of its GDP. Japan invests ¥8.1 billion, and tourism accounts for 2 percent of GDP.

It's true that foreign tourism is on the rise in Japan, but that's because of the large influx of Chinese, who come to shop, not to sightsee. Kyoto, considered the jewel of Japanese cities, receives almost 2 million foreign visitors a year. Paris gets 15 million, and while the French capital has the advantage of being in the middle of Europe, Atkinson thinks Kyoto could boost its numbers if it endeavored to find out what foreigners want to do there.

He elaborated on this idea in a conversation with Hitotsubashi University professor Yoko Ishikura in the *Harvard Business Review* in June, saying that Kyoto's leaders have an "unshakeable belief" that theirs is "the best tourist city in the world," a smug misconception "fed by the media." This is the problem with *omotenashi*, whose tenet is not that the customer is always right, but rather that the service provider knows what's best for the customer. He says this way of thinking extends to Japanese craftsmanship, manufacturing and even to some traditional pastimes, like the tea ceremony, which is not about the guest, but rather about the host. The guest's role is to "appreciate the host's fine taste." What the guest wants is unimportant.

(Adapted from Brador, P., *The Japan Times*, October 10, 2015)

*skewed: distorted or unbalanced

- 56) What does the author mean by a silent tug of war ensued?
56
- (a) The woman and the bellhop stared at each other in silence.
 - (b) This was the start of the woman's battle with the hotel.
 - (c) This was the beginning of the woman's fight against *omotenashi* in Japan.
 - (d) The woman and the bellhop both refused to let go of the woman's bag.

- (57) What is the author's friend's reaction to the recent popularity of the term *omotenashi*?
- (a) That people in the service industry in Japan are often actually quite arrogant.
- (b) That good hospitality is something that you should not boast about to others.
- (c) That it is embarrassing to talk about hospitality with other people in Japan.
- (d) That *omotenashi* is more to do with following instructions than genuine hospitality.
- (58) Why does Abdin consider *omotenashi* to be "Japanese snobbery"?
- (a) Because it is used to imply that Japanese hospitality is better than that elsewhere.
- (b) Because the people involved in the service industry in Japan are often high-minded and snobby.
- (c) Because Japanese people often accept the good features of other countries without questioning.
- (d) Because only snobs praise themselves and think they have excellent characters.

- (59) According to the article, how would critics generally respond to the type of opinion put forward by Abdin?
- (a) They would point out his lack of understanding due to his unfamiliarity with Japan.
 - (b) They would point out how his understanding of the situation is skewed.
 - (c) They would point out how his observations are pointless in the current situation.
 - (d) They would point out the benefits of *omotenashi* and the spirit of Japanese hospitality.
- (60) Why does Atkinson question the Japanese Olympic committee's focus on *omotenashi*?
- (a) Because he thinks tourists generally aren't interested in coming to Japan.
 - (b) Because he thinks foreign tourists appreciate *omotenashi* more than the Japanese tourist industry realizes.
 - (c) Because he thinks *omotenashi* is not really a draw for foreign tourists.
 - (d) Because he thinks the Japanese tourist industry's message is distracting.

- (61) According to Atkinson, why is tourism important to the Japanese economy?
- (a) Because it's a way to bring money into Japan that can be used to preserve historical sights, such as temples.
 - (b) Because it's a way to boost the economy without increasing the number of people involved in the workforce.
 - (c) Because tourists coming to Japan might decide to stay and become temporary immigrants.
 - (d) Because tourists can temporarily increase the working population of Japan without the need for permanent immigrants.
- (62) How does Atkinson believe the Japanese government could make Japan more attractive to foreign tourists?
- (a) They could expand the number of shopping options.
 - (b) They could target Chinese tourists more specifically.
 - (c) They could gather input from the tourists themselves.
 - (d) They could make Japanese cities more like Paris or London.
- (63) What does Atkinson think about Kyoto as a tourist attraction?
- (a) The city is a jewel, comparable with famous European cities.
 - (b) The city is able to attract tourists from mainly Asian countries.
 - (c) The city has many value-added features to make it attractive to foreigners.
 - (d) The city is not reaching its potential as a tourist destination.

- (64) According to the article, what are the underlying principles of *omotenashi*?
- (a) That the host will conduct a thorough investigation to find out what each guest wants and then deliver that service.
 - (b) That the guest will be treated like a king or queen and the host should do everything in his/her power to make the guest have an enjoyable experience.
 - (c) That the host will assume responsibility for providing the guest with a high quality service regardless of what the guest wants.
 - (d) That the host will demonstrate good taste so that every guest will be able to appreciate the excellent service they receive.
- (65) Which of the following titles best fits this passage?
- (a) *Omotenashi*, the key to attracting more tourists to Japan
 - (b) *Omotenashi*, hospitality without humility
 - (c) *Omotenashi*, the true spirit of Japan
 - (d) *Omotenashi*, offering a warm welcome to Japan

9

次の英文を読み、(66)～(75)の問いに最も適切な答えを(a)～(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

Century-old American companies like General Electric and Ford appear ancient when viewed alongside modern upstarts like Google and Facebook. But there are a number of Japanese firms—some of which have been around for more than a millennium—that exist on another scale of time entirely. Japan is home to some of the oldest continuously operating businesses in the world, among them a 1,300-year-old inn and a 900-year-old sake brewer.

While this longevity is not confined to East Asia, these Sequoia-like firms are relatively common in Japan. The country is currently home to more than 50,000 businesses that are over 100 years old. Of those, 3,886 have been around for more than 200 years. As a point of comparison, only one in every four U.S. companies founded in 1994 was still operating in 2004, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

But in the past decade, some of Japan's oldest businesses have finally shut their doors. Last month, the roughly 465-year-old seafood seller Minoya Kichibee filed for bankruptcy, which came after the news last year that the 533-year-old sweets maker Surugaya met a similar fate. In 2007—after 1,429 years in business—the temple-construction company Kongo Gumi ran out of money and was absorbed by a larger company.

The first question to ask about a company like Kongo Gumi is why it stuck around so long in the first place. For one thing, these companies tend to be clustered in industries that never really go out of style. Kongo Gumi specialized in building Buddhist temples—a pretty dependable bet in a nation with a strong Buddhist history. The company's first temple, near Osaka, was completed in 593, and has been rebuilt six times since then (by Kongo Gumi, of course).

The other reason these companies multiply in Japan is because of how the

country's family-run businesses have been passed down through generations. Japanese business owners typically left entire companies to their eldest sons. But what fostered corporate longevity was that owners were permitted some leeway if they didn't trust their offspring to take control: They could adopt a son, who would often marry into the family and go on to run the business.

In Japan, a 2011 study found, businesses run by adopted heirs consistently outperformed those run by blood heirs. This explains a bizarre statistic about Japanese family life: Unlike in the U.S., where most adoptees are children, 98 percent of Japan's adoptees are 25-to-30-year-old men.

So if they made it 500 or even 1,500 years, why would any of these companies collapse now? The most compelling explanation has to do with how the Japanese government has changed the way it treats struggling companies, according to Ulrike Schaede, a professor of Japanese business at U.C. San Diego. Historically, Schaede says, Japanese banks helped out even the most hopeless businesses without a second thought. "Between 1955 and 1990, only something like 72 Japanese companies went bankrupt. The reason was that the banks were supposed to bail them out," Schaede says.

These old-fashioned companies—Minoya Kichibee sold salted squid guts using a 350-year-old recipe—used to benefit from the dependability of banks, even if their products weren't optimized for the modern world. "Non-performing companies no longer receive help from lenders unless they have a solid plan for change," Schaede says.

It's also worth noting that Japan's cultural norms have eroded quite a bit in recent decades. "Japanese Millennials are not that interested in really traditional Japanese culture as compared to their grandparents or parents," says William Rapp, a professor of business at the New Jersey Institute of Technology. "As the old population dies off, there is just not enough demand that is able to sustain such firms."

(Adapted from Pinsker, J., *The Atlantic*. Print, February 12, 2015)

- (66) Which of the following statements best defines the term continuously operating?⁽⁶⁶⁾
- (a) Remain open each day of the year without taking any holidays.
 - (b) Remain connected to their customers during times of economic struggle.
 - (c) Constantly provide the same services and products without making any changes.
 - (d) Remain in business year after year without ever stopping.
- (67) Which of the following businesses was founded in the early twentieth century?
- (a) Minoya Kichibee
 - (b) Facebook
 - (c) Ford
 - (d) Surugaya
- (68) According to the article, which statement is true about American businesses started in 1994?
- (a) More than half of the businesses founded in 1994 survived into the next century.
 - (b) One in four businesses that began in 1994 made a profit during the next ten years.
 - (c) Of all the businesses that began in 1994, twenty-five percent remained open a decade later.
 - (d) The Bureau of Labor and Statistics had difficulty keeping data on companies founded in 1994.

- (69) According to the article, what happened to the company Kongo Gumi in 2007?
- (a) In 2007 it ran low on money and was forced to take out a bank loan to stay open.
 - (b) After 1,429 years in business, demand for its temple sweets declined.
 - (c) Its reputation was negatively impacted by other century-old companies going bust.
 - (d) It no longer had the funds to operate and became part of another business.
- (70) What factors led to Kongo Gumi staying in business for hundreds of years?
- (a) For centuries, Japanese tradition ensured their work remained necessary and in demand.
 - (b) Old temples were poorly constructed and needed rebuilding every decade.
 - (c) Buddhists in Osaka paid the company large sums to maintain their sacred temple.
 - (d) Their construction was strong and popular all over the world.

- (71) According to the article, what business practice by company owners allowed businesses to remain within a single family for so many generations?
- (a) For generations, they forced their eldest sons to adopt the secrets of their successful fathers.
 - (b) If they lacked faith in their children, they could choose someone to join the family and take over.
 - (c) When talented employees outperformed their blood heirs, they were married into the family.
 - (d) Their daughters were made to marry successful men working for competing companies.
- (72) According to the article, what change in banking policy most recently affected these older businesses?
- (a) Banks now offer these companies advice on how to modernize their businesses.
 - (b) Banks began suggesting companies show strong profits before helping.
 - (c) Banks stopped supporting failing companies they once felt obligated to save.
 - (d) Banks now force underperforming companies to change their family management.

- (73) According to the last paragraph, what is the final reason these older businesses started to fail?
- (a) Their aging customer base has not been replaced with enough interest from younger people.
 - (b) Japanese Millennials completely avoid traditional culture and traditional businesses.
 - (c) Japanese Millennials are not encouraged by their parents to support these businesses.
 - (d) Their sole customers are growing older and dying, erasing all demand for their business.
- (74) According to the article, which of the following statements is *not* true?
- (a) To this day, thousands of century-old companies continue to operate in Japan.
 - (b) Two percent of adoptees in Japan fall outside the demographic of 25-30 year old men.
 - (c) The age of Minoya Kichibee's squid guts recipe equaled the age of the company.
 - (d) Less than 100 Japanese companies went bankrupt in the thirty-five years before 1990.
- (75) Which of the following titles best describes the overall content of the article?
- (a) Secret Strategies to Succeed at the Family Business
 - (b) Buddhist Principles For a Long Life in Business
 - (c) Adoption and Adaptation: How Japanese Businesses Have Survived the Centuries
 - (d) Troubled Times for Companies Tied to Tradition

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