



英 語 問 題

はじめに、これを読みなさい。

(注意事項)

1. この問題冊子は、23 ページある。ただし、ページ番号のない白紙はページ数に含まない。
2. この試験時間は 80 分である。
3. 解答用紙に印刷されている受験番号が正しいかどうか、受験票と照合して確認すること。
4. 監督者の指示にしたがい、解答用紙の氏名欄に氏名を記入すること。
5. 解答は、すべて解答用紙の所定欄に記入またはマークすること。解答欄以外のところには何も記入しないこと。解答欄は裏にもある。
6. 解答は、必ず鉛筆またはシャープペンシル(いずれも HB・黒)で記入すること。
7. 訂正する場合は、消しゴムできれいに消し、消しくずを残さないこと。
8. 問題に指定された数よりも多くマークしないこと。
9. 解答用紙は、絶対に汚したり折り曲げたりしないこと。
10. 解答用紙は持ち帰らないこと。
11. この問題冊子は必ず持ち帰ること。
12. 解答をマークするときには、下記の記入例を参照すること。

(マークの記入例)

| 良い例 | 悪い例 |
|---|---|
|  |  |

〔 I 〕 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

At first glance, Japanese cellphones are a gadget lover's dream: Ready for the Internet and e-mail, they function as credit cards, boarding passes and even body-fat calculators. But, it is hard to find anyone in Chicago or London using a Japanese phone like a Panasonic, a Sharp or an NEC. Despite years of experiment in overseas markets, Japan's handset makers have little presence beyond the country's shores.

"Japan is years (A) in any innovation. But it hasn't been able to get business out of it," said Gerhard Fasol, president of a Tokyo-based IT consulting firm. The Japanese have a name for their problem: Galapagos syndrome. Japan's cellphones are like the local species that Darwin encountered on the Galapagos Islands — fantastically evolved and different from their mainland cousins — explains Takeshi Natsuno, who teaches at a university in Tokyo.

In 2009, ナツノ氏は、iモードと呼ばれている人気がある無線のインターネット・サービスを開発した人であるが、どのようにすれば日本の携帯電話がグローバル化するかについて議論するために、その分野で最も優秀な人材を招集した。 "The most amazing thing about Japan is that even the average person will have a super advanced phone," said Mr. Natsuno. "So we're asking, can't Japan build on that advantage?"

The only Japanese handset maker with any meaningful global share is Sony Ericsson, and that company is a London-based joint venture between a Japanese electronics maker and a Swedish telecommunications firm. And Sony Ericsson has been hit by big losses. Its market share was just 6.3 percent in the first quarter of 2009, behind Nokia of Finland, Samsung Electronics and LG of South Korea, and Motorola of the U.S. Japan's lack of global clout is all the more surprising because its cellphones set the pace in almost every industry innovation: e-mail capabilities in 1999, camera phones in 2000, third-generation

networks in 2001, full music downloads in 2002, electronic payments in 2004 and digital TV in 2005.

Japan has 100 million users of advanced third-generation smartphones, twice the number used in the United States, a much larger market. Many Japanese rely on their phones, not a PC, for Internet access. Indeed, Japanese cellphone makers thought they had positioned themselves to dominate the age of digital data. But Japanese makers were a little too clever. ^(D) The industry turned increasingly inward. In the 1990s, they set a standard for the second-generation network that was rejected everywhere else. Carriers created restrictive Web services, like i-Mode. Those mobile Web universes fostered huge e-commerce and content markets within Japan, but they have also increased the country's isolation from the global market. Then Japan quickly adopted a third-generation standard in 2001. The rest of the world was slow to change, which essentially made Japanese phones too advanced for most markets.

At the same time, the rapid growth of Japan's cellphone market in the late 1990s and early 2000s gave Japanese companies little incentive to do business overseas. But now the market is shrinking significantly, hit by a recession and a graying economy: Makers shipped 19 percent fewer handsets in 2008 and expect to ship even fewer in 2009. The industry remains fragmented, with eight cellphone makers competing for part of a market that will be less than 30 million units in 2009.

Several Japanese companies are now considering a push into overseas markets, including NEC, which pulled the plug on its money-losing international cellphone efforts in 2006. ^(F) Panasonic, Sharp, Toshiba and Fujitsu are said to be planning similar moves. "Japanese cellphone makers need to either look overseas, or exit the business," said Kenshi Tazaki, a managing vice president of a consulting firm in Japan.

At a recent meeting of Mr. Natsuno's group, twenty men and one woman

crowded around a big conference table in a skyscraper in central Tokyo, examining market data, arguing fiercely and frequently shaking their heads. The discussion then turned to the cellphones themselves. (G) their advanced hardware, handsets here often have primitive, limited interfaces, some participants said. Most handsets have no way to easily synchronize data with PCs as the iPhone and other smartphones do. Because each handset model is designed with a customized user interface, development is time-consuming and expensive, said Tetsuzo Matsumoto, senior executive vice president at Softbank Mobile, a leading carrier. "Japan's phones are all 'handmade' from scratch," he said. "That's reaching the limit."

Then there are the peculiarities of the Japanese market, like the almost universal clamshell design, which is not as popular overseas. Recent hardware innovations, like solar-powered batteries or waterproofing, have not been revolutionary. This kind of emphasis on hardware makes even the newest phones surprisingly thick. Some analysts say cellphone carriers discourage innovation by demanding so many trivial hardware functions for phones. The Sharp SH912, (H), comes with an LCD screen that turns 90 degrees, GPS tracking, a bar-code reader, digital TV, credit card functions, video conferencing and a camera, and is unlocked by face recognition.

Meanwhile, Japanese developers are jealous of the runaway global popularity of the Apple iPhone and App Store*, which have pushed the American and European cellphone industry away from its obsession with hardware specifications to software. "This is the kind of phone I wanted to make," Mr. Natsuno said, playing with his own iPhone 3G. The disparity between Japan's advanced hardware and its primitive software has led to some confusion over (I) Japanese users find the iPhone innovative or boring. One analyst said they just aren't used to handsets that connect to a computer.

The meeting Mr. Natsuno organized to address the Galapagos syndrome has come up with a series of recommendations: Japan's handset makers must

focus more on software and must be more aggressive in hiring foreign talent, while the country's cellphone carriers must also set their sights on overseas markets. "It's not too late for Japan's cellphone industry to look overseas," said Tetsuro Tsusaka, a telecom analyst. "Besides, most phones outside the Galapagos are just so basic."

*App Store : Apple's online store where you can download software.

(This text is adapted from an article in *The New York Times* of July 20, 2009.)

1 次の各問の答を①～④の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(1) 空欄(A)に入る最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① after
- ② ago
- ③ ahead
- ④ away

(2) 下線部(C) clout の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① circumstance
- ② influence
- ③ knowledge
- ④ pleasure

(3) 下線部(D) dominate の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① accommodate
- ② control
- ③ follow
- ④ reach

(4) 下線部(E) incentive の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① agreement
- ② courage
- ③ honor
- ④ motivation

(5) 下線部(F) pulled the plug on の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① allowed
- ② ended
- ③ started
- ④ supported

(6) 空欄(G)に入る最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① By
- ② Despite
- ③ Through
- ④ Until

(7) 空欄(H)に入る最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① all in all
- ② for example
- ③ moreover
- ④ on the contrary

(8) 空欄(I)に入る最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① however
- ② that
- ③ whether
- ④ who

- 2 下線部(B)「ナツノ氏は、iモードと呼ばれている人気がある無線のインターネット・サービスを開発した人であるが、どのようにすれば日本の携帯電話がグローバル化するかについて議論するために、その分野で最も優秀な人材を招集した。」を英訳すると、たとえば次のような英文になる。

Mr. Natsuno, (①) developed a (②) wireless Internet service (③) i-Mode, (④) some of the best minds in the (⑤) to debate (⑥) Japanese cellphones can go global.

それぞれの空所に最も適切な語を1つ書いて、文を完成させなさい。ただし、次の〔 〕内の単語は、必ず1度ずつ用いること。

[assembled, field]

- 3 本文の内容について、最も適切な答を、①～④の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(1) What does Mr. Natsuno mean by the Galapagos syndrome?

- ① Japanese handsets are not up to world cellphone standards because Japanese people like simple handsets.
- ② In Japan, there are many interesting types of software that are highly innovative.
- ③ Japan gave up keeping track of successive innovation of cellphones because of a lack of technology.
- ④ Japanese cellphone makers overdeveloped the hardware, so even though these cellphones are well accepted in Japan, they are not outside the country.

- (2) Which of the following is stated about Japanese handset makers?
- ① They made successful joint ventures such as Sony Ericsson's in 2009.
 - ② They took the lead in cellphone industry innovation such as e-mail capabilities, full music downloads, and digital TV.
 - ③ They created unique Web services designed not only for cellphones but also PCs in the 1990s.
 - ④ They have been taking the world's needs into account when developing new cellphones.
- (3) According to the text, which suggestion was NOT made at Mr. Natsuno's meeting to overcome the Galapagos syndrome of Japanese cellphones?
- ① Japanese handset makers should place more emphasis on software development.
 - ② Japanese handset makers should pay more attention to cellphone design.
 - ③ Japanese handset makers should hire competent employees from different countries.
 - ④ Japanese cellphone carriers should target the global market.
- (4) According to the text, which of the following is NOT a reason why Japanese cellphones have been unsuccessful in the global market?
- ① Japanese carriers created Web services exclusively for their customers.
 - ② Japanese mobile Web services produced huge e-commerce and content markets in Japan, so makers did not pay enough attention to the global market.
 - ③ Japanese software for cellphones is too advanced for people abroad to use.
 - ④ Japanese cellphone design is not so popular overseas.

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

This year is the 1,300th anniversary of the founding of Japan's first major capital, named Heijokyo, and its present-day home prefecture of Nara is enjoying the spotlight.

One sunny afternoon earlier this month, the downtown area of Nara City—which is just two train stations from the Heijokyo Palace site from where the country was run between 710 and 784—was noticeably more crowded with tourists than usual. Nearby Nara Park—where more than 1,000 “sacred” deer roam free—was also thronged with busloads of visitors, including a group from Tahiti, drawn to its many ancient temples and other cultural attractions. There, lots of camera-carrying visitors snapped away at the Five-Storeied Pagoda within Kofukuji Temple, while others made long lines to enter the Great Buddha Hall of Todaiji Temple, which enshrines a 300-ton, 15-meter-high statue of Buddha—the largest Buddha statue in the world.

(ア) Tourism statistics released by the Nara Prefectural Government emphasize the trend, with the number of visitors having grown steadily every year since 2004. In 2008, the latest year for (A) there are figures, a total of 35.7 million people visited Nara—an astonishing 490,000 more than the year before. And though there are no official statistics yet for this year, that number is sure to rise further—especially with the 1,300th-anniversary celebrations having got into full gear on April 24th.

(イ) The commemorative projects on and near the Heijokyo Palace site include the opening of history and experiential museums, parades by performers wearing Nara period costumes, guided walking tours and live performances of music and dance. The Heijokyo celebrations, scheduled to run through November 7th, are aimed at bringing in 10 million visitors, and—more importantly—it is hoped they will help boost Nara's

future national, regional and global profile as (B).

It's no secret that Nara Prefecture has long been in the (C) of its more glitzy, tourism-oriented neighbor, Kyoto. Indeed, many tourists merely regard Nara as a place for an afternoon trip before or after a longer stay in Kyoto, which is much easier to get to because of its Shinkansen station and expressway links nationwide (D) Nara is another 40-minute train ride away from Kyoto.

Also, even though Nara Prefecture can boast of three UNESCO World Heritage Sites — more than any other prefecture in Japan — それらは県全体に渡って散在している ^(E) ので、時間的余裕のない旅行者がすべてを一日で見るのは実質的に不可能である。

A lack of accommodation is another factor that has long hindered ^(F) Nara from developing as a major tourist destination. Indeed, the prefecture had a total of only 9,436 hotel/inn rooms available as of 2008 — fewer than any other prefecture in the nation.

(ウ) On top of all this, many local merchants are conservative-minded and are generally not interested in hosting guests from abroad, says Ryo Yonehara, owner of the free English-language magazine *Nara Explorer*. “When I visited merchants just to interview them, they said, ‘We don’t want to be interviewed because we are not interested in business with foreigners.’ For them, the business they derive from foreigners is so small as a percentage of their total income that they think they can survive without it.”

^(G) (エ) At a Japanese-style cafe in downtown Nara, a middle-aged female clerk looked panic-stricken recently the moment a pair of French-speaking tourists walked in. However, she used a lot of arm and hand gestures to convey her message that one of the drinks presented on the English-language menu was actually not available at that time.

Fumihiko Ito, an official at the Tokyo office of the Nara Prefectural Government, says the fundamental aim of the 1,300th-anniversary festival is to change the mindset of Nara residents. "We want more people to come to Nara, and through that we want residents of the prefecture to acquire a more hospitable mind," he said.

(This text is adapted from an article in *The Japan Times* of April 25, 2010.)

1 次の各問の答を①～④の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(1) 空欄(A)に入る最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① what
- ② where
- ③ which
- ④ whom

(2) 空欄(B)に入る最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① a commercial city
- ② an industrial center
- ③ a religious spot
- ④ a tourist destination

(3) 空欄(C)に入る最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① case
- ② light
- ③ place
- ④ shadow

(4) 空欄(D)に入る最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① if
- ② so
- ③ where
- ④ whereas

(5) 下線部(F) hindered を文脈に合わせて別の表現で言い換える場合、最も適切なものはどれか。

- ① encouraged
- ② escaped
- ③ kept
- ④ promoted

(6) 下線部(G) it が指すものとして、最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① an interview
- ② a percentage
- ③ business with foreigners
- ④ their total income

2 次の文が入る最も適切な場所を本文中の空欄(ア)～(エ)の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

Some, though, are learning to adapt — however stressful that may sometimes seem.

- ① (ア)
- ② (イ)
- ③ (ウ)
- ④ (エ)

3 下線部(E)「それらは県全体に渡って散在しているので、時間的余裕のない旅行者がすべてを一日で見るのは実質的に不可能である。」を、次の(a)~(f)を並べかえて英文にする場合、最も適切な順番はどれか。①~⑤の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- (a) that it's practically impossible
- (b) they are so scattered.
- (c) for a time-pressed visitor
- (d) in a single day
- (e) across the prefecture
- (f) to see them all

- ① (a) → (f) → (d) → (c) → (b) → (e)
- ② (a) → (f) → (d) → (e) → (c) → (b)
- ③ (b) → (c) → (d) → (a) → (f) → (e)
- ④ (b) → (e) → (a) → (c) → (f) → (d)
- ⑤ (b) → (e) → (c) → (a) → (d) → (f)

4 本文の内容について、次の質問に対する最も適切な答を①~④の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(1) According to the text, which of the following is true?

- ① 490,000 people visited Nara in 2008.
- ② It is hoped that a total of 10 million will visit Nara in 2010.
- ③ The Heijokyo celebrations will continue for more than half a year.
- ④ More than 10,000 hotel/inn rooms were available in Nara as of 2008.

(2) Which of the following is NOT mentioned as commemorative projects?

- ① costume parades
- ② music and dance performances
- ③ opening of museums
- ④ renovation of temples

(3) According to the text, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason why Nara has not been as popular as Kyoto among tourists?

- ① accommodation
- ② food
- ③ hospitality
- ④ transportation

(4) Which of the following is NOT a purpose of the 1,300th-anniversary festival?

- ① to celebrate the founding of the capital
- ② to change local people's mindset
- ③ to expand expressway links nationwide
- ④ to promote tourism to Nara

〔Ⅲ〕 以下の空欄に入る最も適切なものを①～④の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(1) Whatever novel idea they might propose, you should stick to your original plans and insist () they should accept your terms in the deal.

- ① that
- ② this
- ③ what
- ④ why

(2) There is no () season than winter to enjoy the local food in Hokkaido even though you may not like the cold weather.

- ① better
- ② less
- ③ more
- ④ worse

(3) Due to the seriousness of the wide-spread epidemic, it was required that every single employee () a mask before entering the workplace.

- ① to have worn
- ② to wear
- ③ wear
- ④ wearing

(4) This model car cost me more than thirty thousand yen! Because it is so expensive and fragile, it must be handled () great care.

- ① as
- ② in
- ③ of
- ④ with

(5) I don't think David would make a good leader because he can () be expected to act honorably in difficult circumstances and tends to give up too quickly.

- ① almost
- ② extremely
- ③ hardly
- ④ neither

(6) Did you read Professor Morita's book on *manga*? () in plain English, it is very easy to understand and one of the best books I've ever read on the subject.

- ① To be written
- ② To write
- ③ Writing
- ④ Written

(7) You might say that I should have taken a harder stand in the negotiations, but I couldn't afford to maintain that kind of attitude. Otherwise the livelihood of all the company employees () placed in danger.

- ① couldn't have been
- ② should be
- ③ would have been
- ④ wouldn't be

(8) Sandi came to Japan as a refugee. She fled her country when she was () to spy on her close friends.

- ① forced
- ② forcing
- ③ to force
- ④ to have forced

(9) When you start working, you () stop behaving like a child and act responsibly, if you want your colleagues to respect you.

① are going to have to

② are necessary to

③ will must

④ will need

(10) Too bad you didn't have a chance to talk to Xiao Li before she left for Shanghai. I am afraid nothing () now to prevent her from working for our rival company.

① can be done

② could have done

③ maybe do

④ might have to do

[IV] 以下の空欄に入る最も適切なものを①～④の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(1) Mr. Yamada: Mr. Lee, are you planning to go back to Seoul to see your parents this summer?

Mr. Lee: (), but I may have to stay in Tokyo if I can't finish all my work.

- ① I hope so
- ② I'm afraid
- ③ I'm not
- ④ I shouldn't

(2) Luis: Tomorrow's meeting is going to be difficult because certain members will be against our plan. Are you sure you're going to be present and assist me?

Jack: You can count on me. I'll be there at the meeting, ().

- ① neither what matters
- ② no matter what
- ③ what might happen
- ④ what's the matter

(3) Supporter: There is a rumor that you are going to resign.

Prime Minister: Who said that? I will never give up my position.

Supporter: Great! ().

- ① I don't think so
- ② I'm glad to hear that
- ③ You bet
- ④ You'd better give up

(4) Michael: I'm so (), Jane. Tell me what I can do.

Jane: Thank you, Michael. I know it's hard for you too, because you worked so closely with him and cared for him so much.

Michael: Who didn't? All of us here deeply miss his presence.

- ① curious
- ② happy
- ③ sorry
- ④ truthful

(5) Friend A: This Friday we are organizing a potluck dinner, because Maria is leaving next week to study in India for a year. Can you guys come?

Friend B: ()! If it's for Maria, we can't miss it. What should we bring?

- ① Absolutely
- ② Definitely not
- ③ Possibly
- ④ You should come

(6) Team Owner: How's the new guy getting along, coach? Is he fitting in with the team?

Coach: Well, it's too early to say for sure. I'm still checking him out.

Team Owner: He has strength of character, doesn't he? That's more than important in a football player.

Coach: You may say that, and I know many people also say that, but to be honest, I don't think it's () important as it's said to be.

- ① a little bit more
- ② half as
- ③ partially
- ④ such an

(7) Friend A: As you know, the Olympic Games will be held in London in 2012. I am a big sports fan and I can't wait.

Friend B: Me, too. I am so () about it!

- ① excitable
- ② excite
- ③ excited
- ④ exciting

(8) Friend A: You know Henry was injured on Sunday, don't you?

Friend B: Yeah, so I heard. Poor Henry. I'll () him a visit at the hospital this weekend.

Friend A: He'd like that. Say hi to him for me.

- ① buy
- ② get
- ③ pay
- ④ send

(9) Manager: Everybody! Attention, please. I have an important announcement. I just decided to make our office () from next month.

Employee: Really? I can't do without cigarettes for even an hour. What am I going to do?

- ① free to smoke
- ② smoke-filled
- ③ smoke-free
- ④ smoky

(10) Worker A: I'm wondering whether we should report this incident to headquarters or not. It's a minor incident involving a minor mistake for sure, so I don't see any point in reporting it.

Worker B: No, I can't agree with that. Sooner or later the truth will come out and we'll (). As they say, it pays to be honest in the long run.

- ① ask for more
- ② be appointed
- ③ be in trouble
- ④ get promoted

- [V] 次の(A)~(H)の空所に入る最も適切なものを①~④の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。ただし、同じものを2度以上使ってはならない。なお選択肢は、文頭にくるものも、“I”以外は小文字で始まっている。

Yuko (Y), a college student in Niigata who is writing a report about cultural exchange, is interviewing Mary (M), a British woman who used to work in Japan on the Japan Exchange and Teaching (JET) Program. One of the aims of this program, sponsored by the Japanese government, is to place English-speaking teachers, known as Assistant Language Teachers (ALT), in elementary and high schools. After being away from Japan for two years, Mary has returned to visit her former Japanese colleagues and students.

Y : How did you become an ALT?

M : Well, I was teaching English to international students at a language school in Oxford and realized that (A) since I had not been abroad much. In addition, some of these students were Japanese and they talked a lot about Japanese culture. That made me interested in Japan. One day I read about the JET Program on the Internet, so I decided to apply for it. I went to London for an interview and found that there were forty people who had the same idea. Luckily, I was accepted.

Y : (B) before you came to Japan?

M : Yes, I did. Before I left Britain, there was an orientation in London. There were twenty of us and we all flew together to Japan. We arrived in summer and joined the three-day orientation program in Tokyo. There were 1,500 people from 36 countries. We had a lot of time to meet new and continuing JET participants and everyone was very friendly. This was an amazing experience.

Y : So how did you come to work in Niigata?

M : I was just sent by the Education Ministry. (C) , so I had no idea where it was. I worked in two junior high schools. I was in one school for three days a week and the other for two days.

Y : What kind of work did you do?

M : I worked with the English teachers in both schools. We did team teaching and I helped the teachers prepare materials. I also spent a lot of time introducing British culture to the students, such as (D) . After class, I helped with the English-speaking clubs in both schools. We did speeches and debates, and even wrote our own play. It was a lot of fun. Both schools welcomed me and made me feel part of the community.

Y : Can you give me an example?

M : Well, (E) and she invited me to join her group. I had never done anything like that before. In fact, I had never played any musical instrument. However, I enjoyed drumming so much that I started a group when I went back to Britain.

Y : (F) ?

M : My biggest problem was winter. I had never experienced living in so much snow. The streets were full of snow and it was difficult going shopping and moving around. The winters were really long and cold. I much preferred the summers. Another difficulty was language. I came to Japan without any knowledge of Japanese. (G) .

Y : I can imagine. Do you still keep in touch with your former colleagues and students?

M : Oh yes! The reason for this visit is that I have such good friends in Niigata. Several colleagues have come and stayed with me in Oxford. They even came to my drumming group and practiced with us. Some students still send me e-mails. I'll meet them tomorrow. (H) .

Y : Wonderful!

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- ① one of my colleagues was into traditional Japanese drumming
- ② I needed more experience living in other countries
- ③ did you have a chance to get to know the other JET participants
- ④ reading and writing essays about Japan
- ⑤ what were the happiest times you had living in Niigata
- ⑥ I had lived in Asia for many years
- ⑦ one of the schools was far away
- ⑧ I really had to work hard on learning the language
- ⑨ did you have a chance to practice drumming
- ⑩ I had never heard of Niigata
- ⑪ I'll also be going back to my former schools this week
- ⑫ talking about British history and listening to British music
- ⑬ I really had to find ways to enjoy the weather
- ⑭ what kind of difficulties did you have living in Japan