


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、25 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。

Mr. Zuckerberg, the 26-year-old Facebook chief executive and co-founder, may be the man of the moment in the United States and much of the rest of the online world. But here in Japan, one of the globe's most wired nations, few people have heard of him. And relatively few Japanese use Facebook, the global social-networking phenomenon based in Palo Alto, California, that recently added its 583 millionth member worldwide.

Facebook users in Japan number fewer than 2 million, or less than 2 percent of the country's online population. That is in sharp contrast to the United States, where 60 percent of Internet users are on Facebook. So even as Goldman Sachs invests \$450 million in the company, Japan, with a large and growing online advertising market, is a big hole in Facebook's global fabric.

Japanese, until now, have flocked to various popular social networking sites and game portals, like Mixi, Gree and Mobage-town. Each has more than 20 million users, and each offers its own approach to connecting people online. One (A) those sites have in common is crucial to Japan's fiercely private Internet users. The Japanese sites let members mask their identities, in distinct contrast to the real-name user policy on which Facebook's business model is based. Japanese Web users, even popular bloggers, typically hide behind pseudonyms or nicknames.

"Facebook does face a challenge in Japan," said Shigenori Suzuki, a Tokyo-based analyst at Nielsen. "There are powerful rivals, and then there's the question of Japanese Web culture." One key to the growth that might help justify the \$50 billion estimated value that Goldman Sachs placed on Facebook would be to expand its presence in Japan. The overall online advertising market in the country had sales of \$8.5 billion in 2009.

Mr. Zuckerberg has promised to address the Japan gap. But it will not be easy. To begin with, each of Japan's own social networking sites, (B) no longer growing at the breakneck pace of the past few years, has at least 10 times as many users as Facebook, which was introduced in Japanese in mid-2008.

Most similar to Facebook is Mixi, started in 2004. Users post photographs, share comments and links, and interact on community pages that have become huge forums based on themes as diverse as recipe-sharing and Michael Jackson. Mixi has more than 21.6 million members. Fast-growing Gree, which overtook Mixi in 2010 with nearly 22.5 million registered users, has expanded by providing a popular game platform for mobile phones that offers free games, which users play with manga-style avatars; fancy outfits or tools for games are available for a fee. Mobage-town, which has almost 21.7 million users, offers a similar combination of avatars, games and accessories. It also lets users earn virtual gaming money by clicking on advertisers' Web sites.

Now, all three sites are starting to incorporate elements of Facebook — like allowing third-party developers to make applications for the sites — giving Japanese users little reason to switch. Mixi, meanwhile, has been adapting some techniques of other popular Silicon Valley start-ups. Since late 2009, for example, Mixi users have been able to send short, real-time messages with a maximum of 150 characters, similar to Twitter, the popular microblogging service. Such additions have not kept many Japanese consumers from taking to Twitter, which is catching on here at a speed Facebook may envy. A partnership with Digital Garage, a local Internet and mobile services company, has greatly increased Twitter users, who numbered about 10 million in Japan in July 2010. Unlike Facebook, Twitter does not require users to reveal their identities.

Facebook has stepped up efforts to tailor its services to Japan. A Japanese version of the site, translated by volunteers, was introduced a few years ago, but the company opened a Tokyo office in February 2010 to customize the site for Japan. Despite this, some users complain that Facebook's Japanese-language site is still awkward to use.

People like Maiko Ueda, a Mixi devotee, see little reason to switch. Ms. Ueda, who works in Osaka, logs into Mixi at least once a day to read other users' diaries, which resemble status updates on Facebook, but in longer form. She uploads pictures of her American Shorthair cat, and sometimes writes about her day in her own diary. However, most people on Mixi do not know her real name, nor have they seen what she looks like. In her five years on Mixi, she has never uploaded a photo of herself. She has heard of Facebook, but says she is suspicious of "how open it seems." "I don't want to give it my real name," Ms. Ueda said. "(D) strangers find out who you are? Or someone from your company?" She spoke on the condition that her Mixi user name would not be revealed.

In a survey of 2,130 Japanese mobile Web users by the Tokyo-based MMD Laboratory, 89 percent of respondents said they were (E) to disclose their real names on the Web. 米国のフェイスブック利用者は、ネット上で実生活で^(F)の社会関係を再現する傾向があるのに対して、多くの日本人は、職場で他の人と合わせなくてはならないプレッシャーから解放されて、自分の考えを述べるために、インターネットの匿名性を利用していると専門家は語っている。

Mixi has grown by letting users sign up with pseudonyms, and gives its subscribers fine-tuned controls over who sees posts and other uploads. Mixi also lets users closely monitor who has viewed their profiles with a function known as "footprints." In contrast, Facebook has insisted that Japanese users adhere to its real-name policy. "Facebook values real-life connections," states a ^(G) message that pops up when a Japanese user withholds information about his/her identity. "Please use your real name," it reads.

“I think there has to be an event, a celebrity signing up for Facebook, or something else that teaches Japanese users that (H) themselves online isn’t scary and can be useful,” said Toshihiko Michibata, an e-commerce and social media consultant in Japan.

Japan could be an extreme case of the privacy issues that Facebook is tackling elsewhere. Facebook introduced stronger privacy controls in May 2010 after groups complained that it shared too much personal data. “The dangers of too little privacy may be lost in the global Facebook fad, but it’s likely to become a growing problem,” said a popular Japanese blogger, who does not reveal his real name and refuses to be photographed in public. “I’d hate it if people on the street recognize me and I don’t know it.”

(J), Facebook may have a powerful force on its side: Japanese consumers’ preference for all things new. With Mixi in its seventh year, it is starting “to feel old,” said Mitsuyo Nakata, a Web designer. Its growth has slowed, as well as advertising revenue and investor confidence. Profits have fallen at Mixi for three of the last four quarters, and its stock price has slumped 70 percent since its initial public offering* in 2006.

In an interview with the Nippon Television Network in November 2010, Mr. Kodama, the Facebook manager for Japan, said he was confident that users would start accepting Facebook’s real-name policy once they discovered the usefulness of finding old classmates online. “The Internet in Japan has not been so closely connected with real society,” he said. “Those other community sites can keep offering the joys of staying remote from real life.”

*initial public offering 新規株式公開

(This text is based on a newspaper article published on January 9, 2011.)

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 cause
- ② feature
- ③ personality
- ④ reason

(2) 空欄(B)に入る最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① before
- ② by
- ③ though
- ④ wherever

(3) 下線部(C) catching on の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① becoming popular
- ② improving services
- ③ making money
- ④ paying attention

(4) 空欄(D)に入る最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① How come
- ② How do
- ③ What about
- ④ What if

(5) 空欄(E)に入る最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① disappointed
- ② eager
- ③ relieved
- ④ reluctant

(6) 下線部(G) adhere to の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① change
- ② establish
- ③ follow
- ④ violate

(7) 空欄(H)に入る最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① behaving
- ② devoting
- ③ identifying
- ④ replacing

(8) 下線部(I) fad の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① boom
- ② confusion
- ③ event
- ④ recession

(9) 空欄(J)に入る最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① Besides
- ② Consequently
- ③ Moreover
- ④ Still

- 2 下線部(F)「米国のフェースブック利用者は、ネット上で実生活での社会関係を再現する傾向があるのに対して、多くの日本人は、職場で他の人と合わせなくてはならないプレッシャーから解放されて、自分の考えを述べるために、インターネットの匿名性を利用していると専門家は語っている。」を英訳すると、たとえば次のような英文になる。

Specialists say that (①) Facebook users in the United States (②) to recreate real-life social relationships (③), many Japanese use Web anonymity to (④) themselves, free (⑤) the pressures of fitting into a conformist workplace.

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度用いること。

〔while〕

- 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) According to the text, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason why Facebook in Japan is less popular than in the U.S.?

- ① Japanese people are afraid of disclosing their real identities on social networking sites.
- ② Young Japanese think that Facebook is for English-speaking people.
- ③ Facebook's Japanese-language site is not very user-friendly for some people.
- ④ There are already popular social networking sites like Mixi, Gree and Mobage-town in Japan.

- (2) According to the text, which of the following is true about Japan's social networking site, Mixi?
- ① Recently its advertising revenue has been increasing drastically.
 - ② It is expected to continue growing rapidly by attracting more and more users.
 - ③ People cannot sign up for Mixi with nicknames.
 - ④ The number of Mixi users was smaller than that of Gree in 2010.
- (3) According to the text, which of the following is true about Facebook?
- ① Facebook requires people to sign up with pseudonyms.
 - ② On Facebook, users can share comments but they cannot post pictures.
 - ③ Facebook provides free games and manga-style avatars.
 - ④ Third-party developers can make applications designed for Facebook.
- (4) Which of the following is NOT mentioned about Facebook?
- ① Facebook attempts to recreate real social relationships online based on the real-name policy.
 - ② Facebook opened a Japanese office in 2010.
 - ③ Some people have complained about the privacy issues of Facebook.
 - ④ Facebook can expand in Japan because it shares a lot in common with Twitter.

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

Last March, the president of Harvard University, Drew Gilpin Faust, visited Japan to find out for herself what has become of Japan's once-vibrant contribution to American universities. The numbers of Japanese students enrolling in Harvard have declined steadily over the past decade, and in September 2009 that renowned university's first-year undergraduate intake included just one student from Japan.

Faust's concern is not new. For several years, educators worldwide have been puzzling over Japan's decade-long decline in students studying overseas. That's not just degree-seeking students but also semester and yearlong study-abroad numbers.

Unfortunately there is not one factor that can be blamed, or singled out. As David H. Satterwhite, executive director of the Fulbright Japan program, told me last autumn, there seem to be a broad range of factors that have appeared simultaneously—from demographics to financial concerns to risk aversion—with the combination magnifying the overall trend.

As a university educator in Japan for almost two decades, I also have been concerned, especially while watching the numbers of other Asians and Europeans studying abroad continue to climb steadily. I was even left speechless last year when I asked a bright student (A) he was thinking of studying abroad. The young man responded matter-of-factly, "Japan is so safe and convenient; why would I want to leave?" "How about adventure, excitement, meeting new people and seeing new places?" I asked in surprise. He just smiled and shrugged.

(B), I can also say with confidence that reports of the death of Japanese internationalism have been greatly exaggerated. Yes, the overall number of students studying abroad is down, but over the past two years I have also come across plenty of students eager and determined to study and

travel abroad. Many, too, are truly excited about getting jobs in the global marketplace.

Just the other day, one of my students was returning from three weeks of backpacking in Europe when she ran into two of her classmates on their way to Jordan and Morocco. The three crossed paths in Abu Dhabi International Airport. The student returning from Europe has already left on another trip with three friends to Bolivia and Peru. This kind of young woman is unusual, but not as unusual as she once would have been.

(C) Two of my second-year students are doing volunteer work in India; another young man is backpacking through Southeast Asia; two other students are traveling across Europe on local buses; and quite a few students are studying English in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and England. I can also say with certainty that among the young people coming into my classes recently, I am finding some of the best and most interesting students ever.

(E), here are some of the research topics that students in my university's seminar on the environment undertook this past year. A second-year student, Hazuki, considered three quite divergent topics over the course of the year: inundation of Japanese freshwater ecosystems by water hyacinth* plants; the Penan people who live in Malaysia's Sarawak forests; and how plants and animal species have thrived in the Chernobyl region of Ukraine since the 1986 nuclear accident.

At first I thought Hazuki was taking a shotgun approach to her topic selection, but when we talked I realized that she was intrigued by points of intersection between humans and the natural environment. たとえば、ペナンの人たちは、何世代にも渡って自然と共存してきたが、木材を求めて森を伐採し
(G)
に来たよその人間のせいで、自分たちの森も家も文化も失う結果になってしまっ
た。 The water hyacinth is an invasive species in Japan that was first imported during the Meiji era for use as an ornamental plant. Today it has spread to canals, ponds and other water bodies, choking out plant and fish life and

blocking water flow. Regarding the after-effects of Chernobyl, Hazuki was impressed by the ability of plants and animals to inhabit and thrive in an ecosystem that has become lethal to humans. The destructive power of human development dismayed her, but the resilience of nature, as shown in Ukraine, left her confident about nature's chances, even as human impact on ecosystems increases.

So, even though I don't have statistics to support my personal observations, overall I am quite (H) about young Japanese people. Japan has never produced world travelers in the numbers that have spilled out of Europe and Australia, but more and more of my students are heading off alone or with friends for extended travels to China, South Korea, Southeast Asia, India, Australia and New Zealand. Others are going even further away, to the Middle East, Turkey, North Africa, Europe and South America.

So what is getting these young people up and out of Japan? Their influences include meeting foreign students in Japan who introduce their home languages, cultures and schools; foreign instructors in high schools and universities; short-term study-abroad language programs; and formal exchange programs. Having just one person say, "Give it a try; you'll be fine" can make all the difference to young people, and help them overcome any fears and anxieties they may have.

By the way, the student who traveled through Europe and is now off to Bolivia and Peru will graduate in March and join a small IT venture firm, which she calls her next adventure. So what set her on a global path? It was a teacher who said: "Go, study abroad; you'll be fine." A year later she went to the United States, where a year of study changed her life.

*water hyacinth ホテイアオイ(熱帯アメリカ原産の植物)

(This text is based on a newspaper article published on February 27, 2011.)

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 but
- ② if
- ③ who
- ④ why

(2) 空欄(B)に入る最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① In addition
- ② Likewise
- ③ Nevertheless
- ④ Therefore

(3) 下線部(C) not as unusual as she once would have been が示す意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① no other woman would be so unusual as that student
- ② that student would have been usual in the past
- ③ that kind of woman used to be usual in the past
- ④ that kind of woman was even more unusual in the past

(4) 下線部(D) quite a few の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① a good number of
- ② almost no
- ③ not enough
- ④ only a few

(5) 空欄(E)に入る最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① As a result
- ② For example
- ③ However
- ④ In contrast

(6) 下線部(F) a shotgun approach の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① a careful approach
- ② a deadly approach
- ③ a positive approach
- ④ a random approach

(7) 空欄(H)に入る最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① confused
- ② optimistic
- ③ pessimistic
- ④ worried

2 下線部(G)「たとえば、ペナンの人たちは、何世代にも渡って自然と共存してきたが、木材を求めて森を伐採しに来たよその人間のせいで、自分たちの森も家も文化も失う結果になってしまった。」を英訳すると、たとえば次のような英文になる。

The Penan people, for example, have (a) with nature for (b), (c) to lose their forests, their homes and their culture because of other humans (d) have come to cut down the forests (e) timber.

それぞれの空欄に下から適切な語を1つずつ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

① according	② coexisted	③ combined	④ families
⑤ for	⑥ generations	⑦ off	⑧ only
⑨ they	⑩ who		

3 下線部(I) the student who traveled through Europe の学生の行動(a)~(e)を時系列に並べかえると次のどれが正しいか。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。

- (a) Running into her classmates in Abu Dhabi International Airport
- (b) Studying in the United States
- (c) Traveling in Bolivia and Peru
- (d) Traveling through Europe
- (e) Working for a small IT venture firm

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

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 NOT true?

- ① In September 2009, only one first-year undergraduate Japanese student entered Harvard University.
- ② The number of Japanese students studying at Harvard has not increased during the past 10 years.
- ③ The number of Japanese students who study abroad for a semester has been increasing.
- ④ There used to be many Japanese students who studied at American universities.

(2) Which of the following is NOT mentioned as one of the reasons for the declining number of Japanese students studying abroad?

- ① avoidance of risk
- ② financial burden
- ③ language barrier
- ④ satisfaction with living in Japan

(3) What is the common theme underlying Hazuki's research topics?

- ① human impact on the natural environment
- ② impact of natural disasters on humans
- ③ relations between developed and developing countries
- ④ no common theme

- (4) Which of the following is mentioned as one of the reasons why the author thinks reports of the death of Japanese internationalism have been greatly exaggerated?
- ① Some statistics prove that the number of Japanese students studying abroad has been increasing.
 - ② The author personally knows many students who actively study and travel abroad.
 - ③ The decline in the number of Japanese students is happening only in the United States, not worldwide.
 - ④ The numbers of Asian and European students studying abroad have also been falling.

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

(1) We have to take () of public opinion when we make a decision about our future energy policy.

① account

② cost

③ most

④ out

(2) It is important to be consistent. You should () to your conviction, no matter what other people may say.

① attach

② belong

③ get

④ stick

(3) Since we are () guests this afternoon, why don't you get some snacks for tea?

① excepting

② expecting

③ hoping

④ waiting

(4) Could you () on for a minute? I'll be right with you after taking this call.

① delay

② hold

③ put

④ rely

(5) It is useless to ask them for help. To () up, they have no influence at all.

- ① bring
- ② level
- ③ sum
- ④ turn

(6) Why don't you date Miguel? He is very smart, to say the ().

- ① best
- ② least
- ③ most
- ④ worst

(7) You look stressed! You'd better go to a gym and exercise () in a while.

- ① any
- ② once
- ③ some
- ④ twice

(8) Don't underestimate the complexity of this task. It is going to be () but easy.

- ① anything
- ② everything
- ③ nothing
- ④ something

(9) Nagatomi did very well last season. He has a reputation () to none in Europe.

- ① first
- ② none
- ③ second
- ④ third

(10) Please dress () next Friday as it is going to be a casual party among friends.

- ① away
- ② down
- ③ out
- ④ up

[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。

The following is a conversation between two friends.

(1) Suzie: Ernesto, do you happen to have time right now?

Ernesto: Yes, ().

- ① I am really busy
- ② I have a clock in my bag
- ③ I have 10 minutes
- ④ it's almost 4:30

(2) Suzie: Can you think of a good topic for my final report in our history class?

Ernesto: Maybe you should ask Professor Olson. She's very helpful and she can () you.

- ① advise
- ② hint
- ③ recommend
- ④ suggest

(3) Ernesto: I have to start writing my report, as well. Right now, though, I'm really worried about tomorrow's tennis match. My opponent is tough.

Suzie: ()'s important is that you try your best.

- ① How
- ② It
- ③ That
- ④ What

(4) Suzie: I hope the tennis match goes well. Anyway, I'd better go and do my assignment. Oh no, I forgot my library card! Can I borrow yours?

Ernesto: Sorry, I can't. ().

- ① You need to complain in the library
- ② You need to return me the card tomorrow
- ③ You need to revise your card
- ④ You need to talk to the librarian

The following is a conversation between two friends.

(5) William: Are you OK, Raul?

Raul: Something's wrong with my mobile phone. Whenever I try calling, the battery ().

- ① cuts
- ② dies
- ③ is busy
- ④ shuts out

(6) William: That sounds like a problem. You should get a new phone.

Raul: I know. But right now, I need to call my company in Nairobi.

Can I use your phone for a ()?

- ① moment
- ② something
- ③ sometimes
- ④ timely

(7) William: Sorry, but I can't help you.

Raul: Are you serious?

William: Yes, I'm serious. I have a () of not lending my phone for overseas calls.

- ① policing
- ② rule
- ③ term
- ④ theme

The following is part of a public lecture by a scholar of East Asian politics.

(8) Japan recently disagreed () France's new policy on East Asia.

- ① against
- ② by
- ③ for
- ④ with

(9) To () my talk, let me summarize Japan's current views on EU policy.

- ① conclude
- ② increase
- ③ give up
- ④ polish

(10) Thank you for listening. I'll now take any questions or comments that you might ().

- ① have
- ② need
- ③ think
- ④ want

[V] 次の(A)~(J)の空欄に最も適切なものを、①~⑭の中から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。

Marie (M) is a journalist working for a Hong Kong fashion magazine. She is visiting Tokyo to write an article about people involved in the fashion business in Japan. She is interviewing Patricia (P), who is a fashion trend spotter in Tokyo.

M : Can you tell me about the kind of work you do?

P : Well, my job is identifying fashion trends in Tokyo. Since there are many different styles, I only look for new styles among young people, from 15 to 18 years old. (A) as they experiment with fashion. Because of their part-time jobs, they have extra money to spend and they love shopping. I write about their trends on my blog and, of course, take lots of photos.

M : So can you explain to our readers (B) ?

P : Believe me, Tokyo is a major center for street fashion. The things young Japanese buy often become a trend in New York or Los Angeles.

M : (C) that have been adopted in the U.S.?

P : Sure. Japanese cell phone accessories are all the rage among young people in the U.S. Another Japanese trend that has taken off in the States is wearing glasses with no lenses. It's cheap and fun.

M : These trends are also popular in Hong Kong. So where do you think are the best places in Tokyo to see the latest trends?

P : Since I concentrate on young people's fashion, Harajuku is the place to go. Ginza is popular with older, more conservative people, especially women in their late twenties and early thirties. (D). The group I'm interested in has considerably less money, but they love buying fashionable clothes and accessories.

M : What's a typical working day for you?

P : (E), I always go to Harajuku and observe what people are wearing. I also study window displays and visit a lot of shops. Wherever I can, I take photos. In addition, I watch popular TV programs, read fashion magazines and go to clubs. I have to be creative and use many different ways to find out about new styles. I enter my notes daily on my computer and then (F). I've found that trend spotting is a combination of observation and intuition.

M : You really work hard! Are there any trends in Tokyo that you think wouldn't transfer to the States?

P : I've seen some very fashion-conscious men wearing skirts, (G). I've also noticed some cute women wearing children's pajama tops. I don't feel this will become mainstream, either.

M : I think you're right. Now, can you tell me (H)?

P : Well, I studied fashion design at college in Toronto. I also took courses in fashion history and the psychology of color. I've always wanted to work as a trend spotter in the States, as the fashion industry is much bigger there than in Canada and there are more opportunities. (I) and I knew I could never get a job straight out of college because I had no experience.

M : That must have been tough. What did you do?

P : Luckily for me, one of my former classmates was living in Tokyo and she suggested I come and work for a while in Japan. So I came to Tokyo and began working as a freelance trend spotter. It was a struggle to begin with since I was unknown. No one was interested in using my photos and I couldn't get anything published. However, (J).

M : That's great! So will you stay in Tokyo?

P : No, I don't think so. I've been in Tokyo for five years now and I'm ready to move to the States. I have experience and know some people in the fashion business. It won't be easy getting a job, but I'm going to try.

M : You'll make it. Good luck!

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- ① to get inspired
- ② yet the fashion world is very competitive
- ③ how you learned Japanese
- ④ I think that age group is especially adventurous
- ⑤ why you are looking for trends in Tokyo
- ⑥ how you became a fashion trend spotter
- ⑦ why Harajuku is so popular
- ⑧ they like quality and so enjoy spending money on luxury brands
- ⑨ but making predictions is easy because of color changes
- ⑩ I've slowly established my reputation through my blog
- ⑪ I update my blog and post my photos
- ⑫ do you have any examples of Japanese fashion trends
- ⑬ yet the Tokyo trends are limited
- ⑭ but I don't think that trend will take off in the States