

英 語

注 意

1. 問題は全部で16ページである。
2. 解答用紙に氏名・受験番号を忘れずに記入すること。(ただし、マーク・シートにはあらかじめ受験番号がプリントされている。)
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること。
4. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけない。
5. 解答用紙は必ず提出のこと。この問題冊子は提出する必要はない。

マーク・シート記入上の注意

1. 解答用紙(その1)はマーク・シートになっている。HBの黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを用いて記入すること。
2. 解答用紙にあらかじめプリントされた受験番号を確認すること。
3. 解答する記号・番号の○を塗りつぶしなさい。○で囲んだり×をつけたりしてはいけない。

解答記入例(解答が1のとき)

1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 6	<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> 8	<input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 0
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4. 一度記入したマークを消す場合は、消しゴムでよく消すこと。×をつけても消したことになる。
5. 解答用紙をよごしたり、折り曲げたりしないこと。

I

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Sun Mengyu is sitting at a table under a green parasol, sipping an iced coffee and waiting for her friend to arrive. The sun is shining and the seating area outside Starbucks in Xintiandi, an upmarket area of central Shanghai, is full with mostly young, fashionable, designer clothes-clad Chinese. Sun is one of a growing number of Chinese people starting to drink coffee regularly and helping to make the Chinese coffee market the fastest growing in the world. China may be historically a nation of tea drinkers, but over recent years coffee has become increasingly popular, particularly among younger people in big cities like Shanghai and Beijing.

At just four cups per person per year, the average consumption of coffee in China is still very low in comparison to the US and Europe, but given the economies of scale this still makes it a massive market. International outlets like Starbucks and Costa can now be found in almost every big Chinese city. Both brands see China as a huge growth market. Starbucks, which opened its first Chinese coffee shop in 1999, has said it plans to double its store count in China to over 3,000 stores by 2019, while Costa plans to expand from 344 shops to 900 by 2020. "Coffee culture has been developing in China," says Esther Lau, a research analyst with market research firm Mintel. China's massive and rapid urbanisation, along with a growing number of Chinese travelling overseas, are the factors she believes are behind the development of coffee drinking. International coffee chains have adapted to Chinese tastes and include more blended and tea-based drinks. The number of specials on offer at the Starbucks in Xintiandi includes a green tea java chip Frappuccino along with a green-tea flavoured cake.

In big cities such as Shanghai and Beijing, where coffee drinking has been popular for a number of years, an independent coffee scene is also starting to take hold. One such shop is Sumerian in Shanghai's Jing'an district. Owned by

Dave Seminsky, Sumerian focuses on high-quality coffee and hasn't been tempted to offer the milky blends of Starbucks and Costa. "We've held true to staying true to coffee. I don't have bags of sugar and lots of milk hanging around," said Seminsky. He admits that getting customers to change their behaviour has been one of their biggest challenges, but that by roasting their own beans they aim to offer a "premium experience." Part of the price of a cup of coffee is "the experience of going into the store; we're trying to differentiate from the big stores."

While coffee is a staple everyday purchase for most office workers in the UK, it is considered a premium product in China and is a luxury out of reach of most average workers. In Starbucks in Xintiandi, a medium latte is 30 RMB (£3.17); the same drink costs £2.60 in London. Starbucks has come under fire by state media in China for their high prices, especially as the cost of doing business is generally considered to be cheaper in China. The average monthly wage in Shanghai is 5,891 RMB (£624), less than a third of the average wage in London, making a 30 RMB cup of coffee a luxury most can't afford. "A high price is considered a sign of quality in China," says Lau. "The more expensive the better. There is still this concept in China, and Starbucks and Costa realise this," she adds. "They want to brand themselves as premium chains, that's why they price slightly higher in China."

Most of the coffee on sale in coffee outlets in China comes from imported beans. However, China is also growing as a producer of coffee, with the majority grown in Yunnan province in southern China. Like many other parts of China, Yunnan has issues relating to water scarcity and has suffered from droughts in recent years. Coffee is a very water-intensive crop. In turn, demand for Yunnan's coffee crops has outstripped supply, leading to further sustainability problems, according to research by the Wilson Centre on China's coffee production. Much of the coffee grown in Yunnan is sun-grown, which requires more fertilisers as well as water than shade-grown coffee.

Sustainability is a relatively new concept in China but one that is becoming popular, especially in relation to environmental protection as China attempts to clean up its environment after years of rampant economic growth.

(A) Foreign companies are increasingly ensuring that their investments and production in China comply with corporate social responsibility and sustainability standards. Starbucks, for example, only buys shade-grown coffee in Yunnan as part of the Coffee and Farmer Equity (C.A.F.E.) standards the company introduced in 2011 in the area. The C.A.F.E. practices programme is designed to address social and environmental problems in coffee-producing regions. These also include water conservation measures which, given China's water scarcity issues, are particularly relevant in Yunnan.

Most of the coffee produced in Yunnan is exported, with only around 30% consumed domestically. This may change, however, with more interest from domestic coffee retailers, particularly the independent coffee sector such as Sumerian coffee. Currently Seminsky imports most of his beans from south and central America. While Yunnan doesn't offer the highest quality beans at the moment, he hopes eventually to be able to obtain his beans directly from farmers in China. It makes sense economically, he says, but also ethically and environmentally, too.

問い I (1～10): 最もふさわしい答えを一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

1. Why is Sun Mengyu mentioned in the first paragraph?

- ① As an example of someone who works in the Chinese coffee industry.
- ② As an example of the historical tea-drinking culture in China.
- ③ To exemplify a typical coffee drinker in China.
- ④ To illustrate the popularity of the Xintiandi district in Shanghai.

2. Which of the following has contributed to the recent increase in popularity of coffee in China?

- ① The fact that Chinese people now consume as much coffee as people in the US and Europe.
- ② The fact that more and more Chinese people have travelled overseas in recent years.
- ③ The fact that more foreign people have visited China, seeking out coffee shops.
- ④ The fact that Starbucks has succeeded in doubling its store count in China since 1999.

3. Which of the following is true about Sumerian?

- ① Sumerian focuses on high-quality coffee and discourages the use of sugar and milk.
- ② Sumerian has adapted to Chinese tastes by introducing more tea-based drinks.
- ③ Sumerian has easily changed its customers' habits.
- ④ Sumerian tries to imitate large established coffee shops.

4. What does Seminsky want his customers to do?

- ① To drink more milk-based coffee.
- ② To maintain their current behaviour.
- ③ To stop roasting their own beans.
- ④ To view their coffee purchase as an experience.

5. Why is the price of Starbucks and Costa coffee in China more expensive than that in the UK?
- ① Because it is expensive to follow Chinese government regulations.
 - ② Because these companies are legally required to use local beans, which are very costly.
 - ③ Because these companies assume that the average monthly wage in Shanghai is about the same as that in London.
 - ④ Because these companies know that Chinese people consider a high price a sign of quality.
6. What is a problem Yunnan faces when producing coffee beans?
- ① Foreign companies are hesitant to invest in coffee production in Yunnan.
 - ② Imported beans are cheaper than local beans, resulting in low demand.
 - ③ The farmers in Yunnan mostly choose to grow tea over coffee because it is more profitable.
 - ④ There is not enough rain in Yunnan, resulting in water shortages.
7. Why does Starbucks only buy shade-grown coffee in Yunnan?
- ① Because it wants to follow C.A.F.E. standards.
 - ② Because of the small amount of sun-grown coffee produced in Yunnan.
 - ③ Because shade-grown coffee is cheaper than sun-grown coffee.
 - ④ Because the quality of shade-grown coffee is comparable to coffee beans produced in other countries.

8. Why is most of the coffee produced in Yunnan exported?
- ① Because Chinese retailers are prohibited from buying coffee directly from domestic farmers.
 - ② Because domestic demand is currently low.
 - ③ Because the quality of beans produced in Yunnan is so high that there is high demand from abroad.
 - ④ Because Yunnan farmers face competition from other parts of China.
9. Which of the following matches what the text says about China?
- ① It has a large water supply suitable for coffee production.
 - ② It is a growing producer of coffee.
 - ③ It prioritizes economic growth and shows no interest in environmental protection.
 - ④ The cost of doing business is slightly higher there compared to other countries.
10. What would be the best title for this passage?
- ① A change in the beverage market in China
 - ② Coffee beans in China: grown in sun or in shade?
 - ③ Concerns about preserving China's traditional tea culture
 - ④ No market for coffee in China

問いⅡ：下線部(A)を和訳しなさい。別紙の解答別紙その2に記入しなさい。

II

(11～20)文中の下線部に最も意味の近いものを一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

Many of us in England often take for granted¹¹ the small things that we have in life, such as a bed to sleep in, a roof over our heads and sufficient food to eat.

We are reminded almost every day when we walk past the tube station or through an underpass that some are not as fortunate¹² and have no choice but to beg¹³ on the streets and rely on strangers to provide for their basic needs. Government statistics¹⁴ have shown that over 3,500 people slept rough on the streets on any one night in 2015 across England.

It is often forgotten how these people are not only missing out on the security of knowing where their next meal is coming from or where they will sleep tonight, but also that their world can be a terribly lonely one, feeling excluded¹⁵ from the arts, culture and the media.

Of course, homelessness is a worldwide issue¹⁶, and a little further from home, in Delhi in India, the streets are home to 100,000 homeless people at any one time.

However, measures¹⁷ have been taken to brighten the days of those suffering just a little — by creating what could be the world's cheapest cinema. Tickets for this cinema cost just 8 cents, and entrants can spend the night after watching a film in a safe place for just 15 cents.

The owner of the cinema, Sanjay Yadav, says that he needed to do something when he saw a homeless person being thrown out of a cinema: "I felt miserable¹⁸ and wanted to make a contribution," he says.

Around 200 people visit the cinema every day, and see it as a place where they can "feel free" and content¹⁹ for a few hours or so. The cinema also offers the opportunity to socialize and form²⁰ friendships — simple things that we regard as normal, but which homeless people often miss out on.

11. take for granted

① consider as generous

② fail to appreciate

③ receive for free

④ suffer a lack

12. fortunate

① arrogant

② grim

③ inferior

④ lucky

13. beg

① find shelter

② plead for money

③ sleep rough

④ wander along

14. statistics

① figures

② policies

③ qualities

④ symbols

15. excluded

① brightened up

② joined in

③ kept out

④ run over

16. issue

① accomplishment

② concern

③ shame

④ triumph

17. measures

① actions

② amounts

③ preventions

④ oppositions

18. miserable

① embarrassed

③ persuaded

② optimistic

④ unhappy

19. content

① gossip

③ satisfied

② remain

④ warm up

20. form

① comfort

③ firm

② create

④ long-lasting

III

A(21~30): Read the following conversation that has words deleted in certain places. Choose the word or phrase ①~④ that best fills the numbered parentheses.

Sayuri: Hi, Nadine. What are you looking at?

Nadine: Some pictures of my dog, Josie. Isn't she cute? I can't stop (21) photos of her with my phone.

Sayuri: Oh, she's adorable! You know, I'm a pet lover, too. I've got a cat, a canary, three mice and some tropical fish.

Nadine: Wow, (22) so many pets must keep you pretty busy.

Sayuri: That's true, but I get so much back from them in return. For example, if I get (23) at work, I always feel so much better after I've come home and spent some time petting my cat, or watching my mice run on their wheel. Even cleaning the fish tank and the canary and mice cages can be quite relaxing.

Nadine: Well, I'm not sure if I agree with you on that last point, but I do understand what a positive influence pets can have on our lives. Since I got Josie, I've been getting a lot more exercise, (24) I have to take her out for a walk twice a day. (25) that, but I've got to know the people in the neighborhood much better, too. Josie's so sweet that everyone wants to stop to pat her and have a chat.

Sayuri: I can tell just by looking at her photos that people would love her. (26), where did you get her? A pet shop?

Nadine: No, I got her from an animal shelter that takes in abandoned pets. Unfortunately, there are still many people who get an animal without thinking carefully about the responsibilities of pet ownership. When their pet becomes a burden, they lose interest in it and abandon it. (27), animal shelters take in some of these abandoned pets and try to find them new homes.

Sayuri: Yes, I've heard that pet abandonment is a big problem. It's great that you gave Josie a new home. Actually, my cat Fluffy (28) homeless, too. I found him wandering around in the park near my house one day, skinny and crying out for food. I started feeding him and (29) he trusted me enough to start living in my apartment.

Nadine: He must be very (30) to have found a home with you.

Sayuri: Yes, but my other pets aren't so pleased. Fluffy often stares at them with a hungry look in his eye!

21. ① doing
② looking
③ seeing
④ taking
22. ① caring
② looking after
③ looking to
④ tending in
23. ① comfortable
② interested
③ promoted
④ stressed
24. ① because
② despite
③ so
④ unless

25. ① As well
② Further
③ In addition
④ Not only

26. ① By the way
② Just in case
③ No matter what
④ Speaking of

27. ① Easily
② Luckily
③ Regretfully
④ Unfortunately

28. ① is often
② used to be
③ wasn't
④ will be

29. ① eventually
② final
③ in the past
④ somewhere

30. ① disinterested
② happy
③ tired
④ upset

B(31~35): Read the following conversation that has words deleted in certain places. Choose the word or phrase marked ①, ②, ③, or ④ that best fills the numbered parentheses from the choices below.

Freya: Samantha, are you okay? You look so stressed and pale. You seem on edge.

Samantha: I'm fine. Just a bit tired. Work's pretty busy at the moment.

Freya: You're the brightest lawyer in your year and you work the hardest in your law firm. You haven't had a holiday in years. Maybe you should take a vacation.

Samantha: I really can't. I'm (31) promotion at the moment. They make the decision tomorrow. It's what I want more than anything else. If you want something seriously, you have to make (32).

Freya: And what happens when you're promoted? Does it get easier?

Samantha: To tell the truth, I haven't thought (33) getting promoted.

Freya: Oh my. You should be able to do something spontaneous once in a while. You workaholic!

Samantha: I'm not a workaholic. I'm a lawyer. It's different.

Freya: Take a month (34). Why not? They're not going to fire you. Come to the airport with us and let's fly to Bali.

Samantha: I can't fly to Bali. Freya, you're crazy, but I love you. Thanks, have a fabulous time in Bali.

Freya: We will, and if you want to escape, just let me know. Invent a family emergency... anything. Give them my number. I'll (35) for you. Whatever your story is.

Samantha: Go. Have a great one.

Freya: Good luck for tomorrow. If it's really what you want, I hope you'll get it.

31. ① attending to
② away from
③ gathering in
④ up for

32. ① anecdotes
② compliance
③ governance
④ sacrifices

33. ① above
② beyond
③ by
④ until

34. ① in
② off
③ on
④ over

35. ① copy
② cover
③ follow
④ make



