

英

1

次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ。

Japan's efforts to encourage inbound tourism have been a huge success. The annual number of travelers to Japan is believed to have reached 31 million by the end of 2018. That's about six times the figure recorded in 2003, when the government set a target of welcoming 10 million visitors by around 2010. Of course, the numbers have risen and fallen slightly along the way. For example, tourism to Japan decreased after the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011. But the number has increased by three times in just five years since the figure topped 10 million in 2013.

The Japanese government has promoted tourism as a way of opening up Japan to other cultures. Being able to attract tourists from overseas leads to greater international understanding of Japan and more exchanges with people from abroad. However, the main benefit of tourism may be economic. Increased spending by tourists has made up for less spending by Japan's rapidly aging and shrinking population. In other words, Japan is also benefitting from the rapidly growing economies of Asia, a key source of tourism in Japan. Therefore, efforts must be made to increase tourism as a key industry in the future.

The sharp increase in tourism in recent years occurred after rapid growth in many Asian economies. More and more Asian consumers can now afford overseas tours. Another factor has been the falling value of the yen since 2012, making travel to Japan more affordable. Meanwhile, the Japanese government has taken steps such as easing visa requirements for tourists from Southeast Asia. In addition, the number of duty-free shops has increased. More flights to Japan by low-cost carriers also support the growth of tourism.

There are no signs that this trend will end soon. The travel agency JTB expects the number of inbound tourists to grow 12 percent in 2019 to 35.5 million. The government says its next target of increasing the number to 40 million in 2020—when Tokyo will host the Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games—is now within reach. It has a longer-term goal of 60 million inbound tourists in 2030. However, there are many challenges to establishing the tourism industry as a key growth sector.

In the first 10 months of 2018, travelers from four East Asian economies—China, South Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong—accounted for 74 percent of the total. In contrast, the share of tourists from Europe, North America, and Australia came to around 12 percent. This regional breakdown has remained roughly the same for the past few years. Because the growth in the number of tourists from East Asia is expected to slow down, one of the challenges is to attract more travelers from Western countries and Southeast Asia.

Most tourists from abroad arrive in the metropolitan areas of Tokyo, Nagoya, and Osaka. Another challenge is to expand their destinations. Many tourists, in particular first-time visitors, are believed to take what is referred to as the “golden route” connecting the popular destinations of Tokyo, Kyoto, and Osaka. The government has set a target of increasing the share of foreign visitors who stay overnight outside these metropolitan areas from 50 percent in 2020 to 60 percent of the total in 2030. However, this number has remained at around 41 percent since 2017. In order for rural areas to attract tourists, they need to develop local attractions and improve public transportation. This is not an easy task.

Another problem is that room capacity at hotels in popular urban destinations is failing to keep up with the rapid increases in tourists. This problem is not expected to be resolved anytime soon, even as the rush continues to build more hotels ahead of the 2020 Olympic Games. The government is promoting *minpaku*, or private lodging services, to make up for the shortage of hotel rooms. However, the number of officially registered properties is falling short of expectations. This is due to the tight regulations that came into effect in 2018.

To sustain the tourism boom, Japan also needs to provide relevant information in multiple languages. Unfortunately, Japan still lacks basic infrastructure such as multilingual information and signs, Wi-Fi access, and hospitality industry staff who can use English. The government plans to strengthen multilingual information service at airports and main railway stations. Local organizations are working on providing language support in case of emergencies. In 2018, a series of big disasters hit Japan, including the September earthquake in Hokkaido and the powerful typhoon that damaged Kansai International Airport. Some tourists complained that they had no access to crucial information or evacuation instructions.

The final challenge is that the current boom is mostly the result of group tours which come for a short time and engage in *bakugai*, or shopping binges. If Japan doesn't create more sustainable tourism models, the government's targets may be impossible to reach. Sustainable tourism involves resources which cannot be easily used up. These include not only the natural resources or goods that a destination may produce, but also scenery and a destination's charm. One sustainable tourism model for Japan is health, spa, and beauty tourism at hot springs, and another model is sake tours. Because these models are closely tied to Japan's history, culture, and geography, they are uniquely Japanese, and they cannot easily be reproduced in a visitor's home country. One of the great aspects of these tours is that they encourage visitors to go to rural areas and see the more traditional side of Japan.

So how can Japan achieve its inbound tourism targets for 2020 and beyond? Japan must

encourage longer stays, independent travel, and repeat visits through sustainable tourism. The number one thing that visitors want to come away with is lasting memories of their experiences. They want to interact with locals and get a deeper understanding of the destination's history, culture, cuisine, scenery, and activities. They want experiences that they couldn't possibly get at home. If Japan can successfully market itself to independent travelers from both Asian and Western countries, it has a good chance of meeting its targets.

問1 Choose the best answer based on the reading.

1. What is the most significant effect of inbound tourism?
 - A. An increase in cultural exchanges.
 - B. A decrease in the aging population.
 - C. Improvement in the Japanese economy.
 - D. An increase in the benefits to other key industries.

2. Why has there been an increase in tourists from Asian countries?
 - A. More Asian tourists have money to travel to Japan.
 - B. The Japanese currency is becoming easier to exchange.
 - C. Duty-free shopping is becoming popular in other Asian countries.
 - D. The cost of visa applications is becoming cheaper.

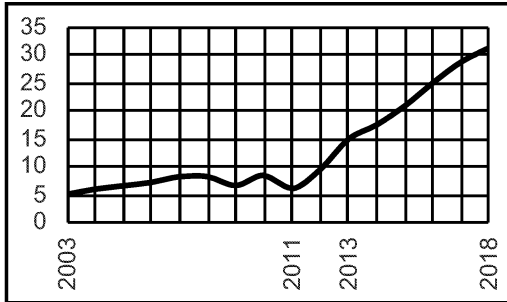
3. What is predicted to happen in the near future?
 - A. JTB will take over responsibility for the travel industry.
 - B. The number of tourists will peak in 2020.
 - C. More and more tourists will come from Asia.
 - D. Inbound tourism will grow by 40%.

4. How has the balance of travelers from different parts of the world changed?
 - A. The percentages have remained consistent the past few years.
 - B. The percentage of tourists from Asia has gradually decreased.
 - C. The percentage of tourists from Southeast Asia has increased.
 - D. The percentage of tourists from Western countries has jumped.

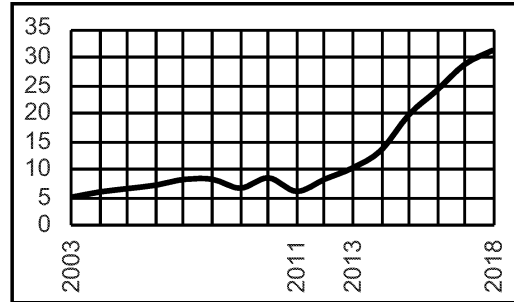
5. What does the government want to do about tourism in metropolitan areas?
- A. They want to keep the concentration in the Tokyo, Nagoya, and Osaka regions.
 - B. They want most tourists to stay in the Tokyo, Kyoto, and Osaka regions.
 - C. They want to strengthen tourism in other areas of the country.
 - D. They want rural areas to be the center of tourism in Japan.
6. Why is the government promoting *minpaku*?
- A. The size of hotel rooms is too small for foreign tourists.
 - B. The number of available rooms is inadequate in popular areas.
 - C. There is a shortage of hotel rooms in rural areas.
 - D. Private lodges are increasingly popular with foreign tourists.
7. What is needed to maintain the success of inbound tourism?
- A. Japan must increase promotional programs abroad.
 - B. Improved language support must be offered.
 - C. There needs to be a decrease in natural disasters.
 - D. The cost of public transportation must be decreased.
8. A sustainable tourism model ...
- A. relies on shopping binges for success.
 - B. uses resources that can be maintained.
 - C. does not depend on natural resources.
 - D. does not depend on traditional aspects of culture.
9. What do tourists want most when they visit Japan?
- A. To enjoy a longer stay in various cities.
 - B. To travel independently instead of in a group tour.
 - C. To learn more about Japanese history.
 - D. To take away lasting memories of their trip.
10. What would be a good title for this reading?
- A. A Guide for Asian Tourists in Japan
 - B. Government Tourism Programs
 - C. Continuing the Tourism Boom
 - D. Trends in Japanese Tour Packages

問2 Which of the four graphs shows the numbers of travelers to Japan (in millions)?

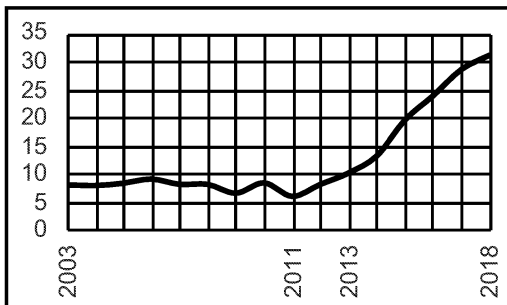
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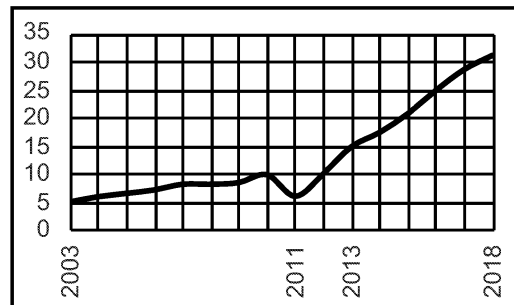
A



B



C



D

問3 Complete the following chart based on the reading.

Cause	Effect
The value of the Japanese yen dropped.	(12)
The number of tourists from East Asia will decrease.	(13)
More group tours go on shopping binges.	(14)

12. A. More flights to Japan were offered by low-cost carriers.
 B. It became easier for people from Southeast Asia to obtain visas.
 C. Economies in many Asian countries grew rapidly.
 D. Travel to Japan became more reasonable.
13. A. The number of tourists from Western countries and Southeast Asia will increase.
 B. There will be more first-time visitors to Japan.
 C. Japan will try to attract more visitors from Western countries and Southeast Asia.
 D. Tokyo, Kyoto, and Osaka will be more popular among tourists.

14. A. There is a current boom in inbound tourism.
- B. Hotels are hiring more staff who can use Chinese.
- C. New regulations were created in 2018.
- D. Tokyo will host the 2020 Olympic Games.

問4 *Mark A for TRUE and B for FALSE for each of the following statements.*

15. Asia is a key source of income for the Japanese tourism industry.
16. The government wants to have 60 million tourists in 2020.
17. More than 50% of foreign visitors stay overnight in rural areas.
18. Sustainable tourism encourages foreign tourists to visit rural areas.

英**2**

次の 19～26 の空所に入れる語句として最も適切なものを A～D の中から選べ。

19. X: The news said that a bear was seen near that campground again.
Y: I hope they won't kill it. It must be so hard for bears to () with people.
A. coexist B. exit C. habituate D. migrate
20. X: I can't believe you can hold that snake. I'm so scared of snakes.
Y: Don't worry, this one is () and rarely bites.
A. careless B. harmless C. conscious D. poisonous
21. X: Were you okay with the strong wind last night?
Y: We were fine, but the wind () power lines near my house and we were out of power for a few hours.
A. clapped B. capped C. snapped D. trapped
22. X: So, how was your afternoon nap?
Y: I was able to sleep for one hour straight without any ().
A. intervention B. introduction C. interruption D. intersection
23. X: What is the secret to your 40-year-long marriage?
Y: Our relationship is () rewarding. For example, we both learn a lot from each other.
A. mutually B. gradually C. eventually D. virtually
24. X: What do you think of college students working part-time?
Y: I think it's fine. Work experience will help them to be () prepared for their future.
A. accurately B. adequately C. considerably D. fortunately
25. X: This movie is not original or interesting at all.
Y: You're right. I'm sure the ending will be a () one. Let's stop it.
A. portable B. collectable C. respectable D. predictable
26. X: I wonder why festivals are so important to society.
Y: That's because festivals help people preserve the () of traditions.
A. infinity B. acidity C. ability D. continuity

3

次の 27 ～ 36 の空所に入れる語句として最も適切なものを A ～ D の中から選べ。

27. X: How was the party? Did you have a good time?
Y: Oh yeah. It was gorgeous! Everybody was () dressed.
A. color B. colorful C. colorfully D. colored
28. X: Can I borrow a pen for Jim? He forgot to bring his pen case.
Y: Not again! He is the () student that I know.
A. more careful B. least careful C. most careful D. less careful
29. X: What time shall we meet?
Y: Do you know when ()? We can meet just before that.
A. the movie started B. does the movie start
C. will the movie start D. the movie starts
30. X: Cathy, you're on a diet, aren't you?
Y: Yes, I am. But today I () resist this ice cream.
A. don't B. can't C. mustn't D. had better
31. X: Do you think we have enough chairs?
Y: Yeah, I think there () for everyone to sit down.
A. is room B. is a room C. are room D. are rooms
32. X: Would you like some apple pie for dessert?
Y: No thanks. I'm allergic to ().
A. apple B. an apple C. the apple D. apples
33. X: Jessie is eating a lot. I'm surprised.
Y: She told me she () anything all day.
A. won't eat B. hasn't eaten C. doesn't eat D. hadn't eaten
34. X: Is Charlie still in bed? It's already 9 o'clock!
Y: The bus will come any minute. He () it.
A. is missing B. misses
C. is going to miss D. will be missing

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35. You don't need to take the () to pick me up. I can take the bus.
A. trouble B. attention C. effort D. energy
36. ()! Somebody spilled coffee over there.
A. Look away B. Look up C. Watch out D. Watch over

4 それぞれの会話の空所に入れる最も適切な選択肢を A ～ Dの中から選べ。ただし、同じ選択肢が2箇所に入ることはない。

Man: Want to go down to Hokkai Gourmet Burgers? The Deluxe Spicy Cheeseburger with onion rings is so yummy.

Woman: I'm sorry. I don't think I'll go. I'm not in the mood for cheeseburgers.

Man: Oh, come on. (37) The French fries are so good, too.

Woman: No, thanks. But thanks for asking. I'm busy studying at the moment. And maybe I'll order a pizza later.

Man: That's OK. (38)

Woman: Why? Aren't you going to the restaurant?

Man: Of course I am. (39)

- A. You can get yourself a veggie burger instead.
- B. But I'll be hungry again by then.
- C. Anyway, the burger and pizza are both spicy.
- D. Let me know if you decide to get that pizza later.

Woman: Professor Suzuki, could you please tell us about the final course evaluation? We're a bit confused about it.

Man: (40) You can either take a written exam or write a report.

Woman: That's the confusing part. What kind of report do you have in mind?

Man: (41)

Woman: How long should it be?

Man: (42) Are you thinking about writing the report?

Woman: Well, I'm not sure yet. I'd like to know a bit more about the exam first.

- A. It would have to be at least 20 pages.
- B. Well, you have two options to choose from.
- C. There will also be projects and other exams during this academic year.
- D. It has to be about modern English literature.

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5 次の文章の空所に入れる文として最も適切なものを A ～ D の中から選べ。ただし、同じ文が2箇所に入ることはない。

Have you always dreamed of getting paid for just showing up to work? Then you are in luck! In 2025, the Korsvägen train station in Göteborg, Sweden, will offer a unique career opportunity to one lucky person—a job with no defined responsibilities! The lifetime position comes with a generous starting monthly salary, an annual wage increase, and even vacation time. (43) The two artists proposed the idea in response to a design competition organized by the Korsvägen train station. Instead of presenting a radical artistic design, Goldin and Senneby suggested using the prize money to hire a lifetime employee to do nothing! (44) The job description only requires the employee to arrive at the station each morning and turn on the lights. The person can remain at the station all day—greeting passengers, texting friends, or even napping—or leave and return at the end of the day to clock out. (45) The job is guaranteed for life as long as he or she follows these simple rules and does not accept any other employment.

- A. Surprisingly, the unconventional idea appealed to the judges, and the Eternal Employment Project was born.
- B. The experiment is the idea of Swedish artists Goldin and Senneby, who are famous for incorporating real-world economics into new art forms.
- C. According to the artists, “The work is whatever the employee chooses to do.”
- D. Göteborg’s lack of jobs has made it increasingly harder to afford living there.

6

Read the following email and answer the questions.

(1部および工学部受験者のみ)

From:	Bloomsbury Academics
To:	Mari Yamada
Date:	February 8, 2020
Subject:	Happy International Women's Day!

Bloomsbury Academics

This year, to celebrate International Women's Day, we are having a two-week sale on select academic titles that bring attention to our talented women authors.

Select print books are 35% off, and e-books are 40% off.

35%—40% off for two weeks!

Shop NOW!

Check out some of our top sales picks!

Title	Contents
<i>Contemporary Plays by African Women</i>	This book contains seven new plays by African female theater writers, and was the first book published by African Women Playwrights' Network.
<i>First Wave of Feminism</i>	This book describes political, cultural, and economic movements that aimed to establish equal rights and legal protections for women.
<i>Superwomen in Science</i>	The author discusses the past, present, and future of women in science, highlighting a wide variety of scientific endeavors, as well as issues in science.
<i>Migrant Women's Voices</i>	The author collected the voices of women who came to North America and started their new lives in the 1860's.

The Bloomsbury International Women's Day sale runs for two weeks, from Sunday, March 8th to midnight (GMT) on Sunday, March 22nd, 2020.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact us at <Bloomsbury@shopping.uk >

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46. What is this email?
- A. An advertisement.
 - B. A schedule.
 - C. An academic summary.
 - D. A price list.
47. What is Bloomsbury Academics doing to celebrate International Women's Day?
- A. Selling books at half their original prices.
 - B. Reducing the prices of books written by female authors.
 - C. Sending an invitation message to all its members.
 - D. Inviting female scientists to discuss their research.
48. When will the sale start?
- A. On February 8th.
 - B. On February 22nd.
 - C. On March 8th.
 - D. On March 22nd.
49. Which option gives you the largest discount rate?
- A. Buying books as e-books.
 - B. Ordering books by replying to this email.
 - C. Contacting Bloomsbury Academics directly.
 - D. Forwarding this email to a friend.
50. In a performing arts class, which book would you most likely use?
- A. *Contemporary Plays by African Women*
 - B. *First Wave of Feminism*
 - C. *Superwomen in Science*
 - D. *Migrant Women's Voices*
51. Which book discusses women moving to a new country?
- A. *Contemporary Plays by African Women*
 - B. *First Wave of Feminism*
 - C. *Superwomen in Science*
 - D. *Migrant Women's Voices*

52. People who do not want to receive this kind of email anymore should...
- A. contact Bloomsbury Academics directly by email.
 - B. forward this email to a friend.
 - C. use the Unsubscribe link.
 - D. read the Privacy Policy carefully.