

英 語

(解答番号 ~)

〔 I 〕 次の英文を読んで、問 1 ~ 問 5 に答えなさい。

(解答番号は ~) (32点)

At trendy Japanese cafes, customers enjoy meeting pigs

First there were cafes that allowed pets. Then came cat cafes, where drinking latte took second place to interacting with cats. The latest craze in ^(a) Japan is the pig cafe.

“It was wonderful. Very relaxing and enjoyable,” said Brad Loomis, a software engineer from Pullman, Washington, after visiting Tokyo’s Mipig Cafe with his 21-year-old daughter, Paige.

They were among dozens of customers on a recent morning, taking selfies and breaking into huge smiles. The pigs, a miniature breed, trotted about the room, looking for a cozy lap to sit on. The pigs are surprisingly quiet, although they do snort now and then. They don’t like to be alone, so they are great companions. (ア) the stereotype, they’re very clean and don’t smell.

Customers pay 2,200 yen for the first 30 minutes in the company of the pigs. A reservation is required.

“Each pig is unique. Each one has his or her own personality. You may notice one may be strong-headed, and another may be gentle,” said Shiho Kitagawa, an executive at Mipig who refers to the pigs as *buta-san*.

The Mipig Cafe in fashionable Harajuku is among 10 such pig cafes the operator has opened around Japan. The first one opened in Tokyo in 2019. Two more were planned for 2024.

The animals, known as “micro pigs,” don’t get bigger than a corgi dog, even as adults. The cafes also feature adorable ^(b) baby pigs which are the size

of toy poodles. Pig lovers say they make great pets. They can be purchased for about 200,000 yen from Mipig, have already been toilet-trained and are used to being with people. Micro pig food is also for sale. Mipig says it has sold 1,300 pigs as pets.

A drink dispensing machine is in the corner of the cafe, but (イ) anyone was bothering to get a drink, being too occupied with the pigs. Foreign tourists visiting the cafe said they found out about it on Instagram and other social media. The cafe does not invest in advertising. They made sure to include a visit during their trip to Japan, along with the usual tourist spots like the ancient capital of Kyoto, they said.

Australian Ben Russell smiled when a pig finally climbed into his lap. Although this was his first encounter with a real pig, they have always been his favorite animal, he said, although he wasn't sure exactly why. Sophie Mo'unga from New Zealand, in Japan with her husband and two children, was popular with the pigs, with several of them fighting over her lap.

"They were cute. I think they were all keeping each other warm," she said.

The pig cafe is the latest in a series of animal coffee shops that have popped up in Japan, including ones that feature owls, *hedgehogs, birds and even snakes. Some people have raised ethical questions about whether the animals enjoy the experience as much as the humans.

"It must be stressful to be touched by a bunch of strangers," said Sachiko Azuma, head of Tokyo-based PEACE, which stands for Put an End to Animal Cruelty and Exploitation. "The animals have become tools for a money-making business," she said. Her group mainly (ウ) animal experiments and "petting zoos." Cafes tend to be tiny and don't provide enough of a natural environment for cats or small pigs, and those that *entrap wildlife are *abhorrent, Azuma said. She approves of cafes run by shelters trying to find owners for abandoned pets.

Dr. Bruce Kornreich, a professor at Cornell University's College of Veterinary Medicine in Ithaca, N.Y., said interacting with animals can lower one's blood pressure and (エ) headaches and the risk of *cardiovascular disease. It also enhances a sense of well-being and helps people cope with stress, he said.

"How they do these things, I'm not sure we know the answer," said Kornreich, ^(A) who is also part of the Cornell Feline Health Center, which promotes the study and well-being of cats.

"There is mounting evidence that associating with and owning pets can (オ) mental health and physical health benefits for people," he said in a Zoom interview.

Even with dogs, it's not clear if it's walking the dog that helps the owner's health or being in the presence of ^(e) a friendly animal. Whatever it is, with dogs or pigs, people are soothed and happy.

"Very cute and very sleepy," Paige Loomis said of the pigs. "They made me sleepy."

*〔注〕 hedgehog : ハリネズミ entrap : 閉じ込める
 abhorrent : 嫌悪感を抱かせる cardiovascular : 心臓血管の

問1 空所(ア)～(オ)に入れるのに最も適した語(句)を①～④の中からそれぞれ一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------|--------------|---|
| (ア) | ① Above | ② Along with | |
| | ③ Except for | ④ Unlike | 1 |
| (イ) | ① entirely | ② hardly | |
| | ③ nearly | ④ obviously | 2 |
| (ウ) | ① admires | ② introduces | |
| | ③ opposes | ④ supports | 3 |
| (エ) | ① predict | ② reduce | |
| | ③ result in | ④ worsen | 4 |
| (オ) | ① challenge | ② complete | |
| | ③ provide | ④ remove | 5 |

問2 下線部(a)～(e)の語(句)の意味に最も近いものを①～④の中からそれぞれ一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-----------------|----|
| (a) | ① device | ② model | |
| | ③ trend | ④ version | 6 |
| (b) | ① cute | ② healthy | |
| | ③ lively | ④ tiny | 7 |
| (c) | ① attention to | ② call for | |
| | ③ growth of | ④ meeting with | 8 |
| (d) | ① a couple of | ② a number of | |
| | ③ all of | ④ none of | 9 |
| (e) | ① blessed with | ② recognized by | |
| | ③ seen as | ④ together with | 10 |

問3 本文の内容を考えて、次の(あ)、(い)に最も適したものを①～④の中からそれぞれ一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

(あ) Which of the following is true about the pig cafes?

- ① The cafes advertise extensively to foreigners who want to learn about traditional Japanese culture.
- ② The cafes are trying to attract more foreigners than any other tourist spot in Japan.
- ③ The primary purpose of opening pig cafes is to encourage visitors to consider having a pig as a pet.
- ④ The relaxing and enjoyable experience of interacting with pigs attracts visitors.

(い) Which of the following does the underlined part (A) include?

- ① Animals can help reduce blood pressure.
- ② Animals living with humans have a sense of well-being.
- ③ Doctors give patients better treatments and surgeries.
- ④ Professors research how people cope with stress.

問4 本文に書かれている The Mipig Cafe に関する内容と一致しないものを次の①～⑤の中から二つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① It is prohibited to take pictures with pigs in the cafe or post them on social media.
- ② The cafe sells pigs that are toilet-trained and trained to get along well with people.
- ③ The pigs in the cafe are miniature breeds and stay small even as they grow up.
- ④ The visitors can enjoy beverages and let pigs climb onto their laps there.
- ⑤ The visitors can spend a whole day with pigs for 2,200 yen.

問5 次の①～⑤のうち、記事の内容を正しく理解した上で書かれている意見を二つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

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- ① Pigs would be more suitable pets than other animals, such as hedgehogs, birds, and snakes, as they are much easier to toilet-train.
- ② I think that the pig cafes in Japan are made to save the pigs, so the cafes should become more popular in the future.
- ③ I understand that some people are against animal cafes because the spaces are too small for animals and far from their natural environment.
- ④ I think it's great that every animal cafe in Japan is used to help animals that do not have homes.
- ⑤ Whatever the animal, it is certain that being with them is good for our mental and physical health.

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文を読んで、問1～問5に答えなさい。

(解答番号は

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) (28点)

The glass ceiling

Many professional women fear that they can never make it to the top. Even though they work hard, few reach the most powerful positions in business. We call this the “glass ceiling.” (ア) women are told they are equal to men, there seems to be an unseen barrier preventing them from rising higher. Among the Fortune Global 500—the world’s 500 biggest companies ranked by *Fortune* magazine—only forty-one had women as *CEOs in 2020. But why? There are different theories.

Some *feminists put most of the blame on sex discrimination. Attitudes toward women almost certainly *inhibit women’s progress in some ways. (イ), women are generally thought of as more caring and less aggressive than men. But high-level managers tend to think aggressiveness and competitiveness are positive traits for leaders. A study in 2018 found that women who deliberately showed these “masculine” traits at appropriate times were more ^(a) successful. Other studies have found that most people link ^(A) leadership with qualities that are typically associated with men, such as being ^(b) decisive. Qualities that are usually considered more feminine, such as cooperativeness, are viewed as less important. Although these attitudes can be considered sexist stereotypes, the researchers found they are held by both men and women.

However, sexist attitudes may not be the whole explanation. Some people point to the choices women make as reasons why they are less likely to hold the most high-powered, high-paying jobs. Most women become mothers in their twenties or early thirties, an event that may interrupt their careers. Whether it is fair or not, having children is usually a greater burden ^(c) on a mother than a father in terms of time and effort—and that means less time at the office. Research shows that women tend to work (ウ) than men

in the same industry and are more likely to choose part-time over full-time jobs. The trend toward companies giving more paid time off to both new mothers and new fathers might help correct this inequality. However, women are much more likely than men to seek work in areas such as human resources, which rarely lead them to the highest levels in business. Some argue that most women simply prefer jobs that allow them more time with their families, but critics say that sexism in the corporate world discourages women from trying to compete in it.

(エ) the debate about why there are few women heading corporations, most people agree that equal opportunity and more diverse business leadership are good goals. And women are making progress in breaking through the glass ceiling.

*〔注〕 CEO : Chief Executive Officer(最高経営責任者)
 feminist : 男女同権主義者 inhibit : 阻止する

問1 空所(ア)～(エ)に入れるのに最も適した語(句)を①～④の中からそれぞれ一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-------------|----|
| (ア) | ① Although | ② As far as | |
| | ③ Provided that | ④ Since | 17 |
| (イ) | ① For example | ② However | |
| | ③ Otherwise | ④ Therefore | 18 |
| (ウ) | ① fewer hours | ② harder | |
| | ③ longer | ④ more days | 19 |
| (エ) | ① Besides | ② Despite | |
| | ③ Throughout | ④ With | 20 |

問2 下線部(a)~(d)の語の意味に最も近いものを①~④の中からそれぞれ一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|----------------------|----|
| (a) | ① absolutely | ② intentionally | |
| | ③ scarcely | ④ seriously | 21 |
| (b) | ① conclude | ② connect | |
| | ③ mix | ④ socialize | 22 |
| (c) | ① discomfort | ② happiness | |
| | ③ hardship | ④ trauma | 23 |
| (d) | ① a number of | ② different kinds of | |
| | ③ rare types of | ④ similar sorts of | 24 |

問3 本文の内容を考えて、次の(あ)、(い)に最も適したものを①~④の中からそれぞれ一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

(あ) Which trait does the underlined part (A) NOT refer to? 25

- ① aggressiveness
- ② being decisive
- ③ competitiveness
- ④ cooperativeness

(い) What does the underlined part (B) refer to? 26

- ① Men are given more paid time off to spend with their children than women.
- ② People who show characteristics considered “feminine” are often unable to reach high-level positions.
- ③ When raising children, women are more likely than men to give up full-time work.
- ④ Women tend to be paid less than men for the same position.

問4 次の質問について、本文の内容から正しいと判断できるものを①～⑤の中から二つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

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Which of the following are factors that lead to the “glass ceiling?”

- ① Men are considered to have positive leadership traits, while women are considered to have traits viewed as less important for leaders.
- ② Women choose to stay home instead of working full-time because their husbands want to work in human resources.
- ③ Men tend to work longer than women as they need more money to live.
- ④ Companies are trying to provide more paid holidays for both male and female workers.
- ⑤ Some people assume that many women are willing to choose part-time jobs because they want to spend more time with their family.

問5 次の①～⑤の中から本文の内容と一致するものを二つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

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- ① Equal job opportunities to reach powerful positions have been provided to women.
- ② Sexist attitudes are the only reason preventing women from having equality with men.
- ③ Parenthood tends to have an impact on women’s professional advancement.
- ④ Women prefer to work in areas less likely to lead them to the highest positions.
- ⑤ The current working situation is more unequal than ever for women wanting to reach the top.

