

I. 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

The world’s first cat café, called the “Cat Flower Garden,” opened in 1998 in Taiwan. It soon became famous, (1) tourists from Japan and around the world. In 2004, Osaka opened Japan’s first cat café, and a year later, Tokyo opened its first cat café. Perhaps because so many apartments do not allow pets, cat cafés spread quickly and became very popular throughout the country. Japan soon became well known for its cat cafés which served coffee, tea, cake, cookies, and other small sweets. Most cafés had from 10 to 20 cats, for people to pet and play with. Customers, often businessmen, go to these places to relax, find companionship, and (ア) for a while.

People love their pets. A 2011 study found that pet owners are happier, healthier, more sociable, and have higher self-esteem. Today, cat cafés operate throughout Asia, including in Singapore, Taiwan, and Thailand. In 2011 they appeared in Russia, and in 2014 they emerged in Europe. In 2014, Canada also opened its first cat café in Montreal, (2) that same year, cat cafés opened in California and Florida. Since then, they have spread across the U.S. Today, many other types of animals can now be found in “pet cafés,” including dogs, birds, rabbits, owls, or even goats. Many cafés encourage customers to adopt their animals.

The pet café trend has led to some exciting trends. At one university in London, students can (イ)cuddle with rabbits on Fridays. “Rabbits don’t (3) you on what you wear or what grade you got on your last assignment. They just want to cuddle,” said one student. About a hundred students visit their cute, long-eared (4) weekly, with some visitors saying it is the best part of their week. Another university in England has “puppy rooms” to help students handle the stress of exams.

Different café themes are becoming popular. At hammock cafés customers (5) their time relaxing on hammocks. In chocolate cafés, they can choose from among many different chocolate treats. London has one place with over one hundred breakfast cereals from around the world. Some cafés are decorated to look like cafés from the 1950s, with designs, tables, chairs, and wall pictures that bring (6) those years. Other cafés have movie-related themes as *Back to the Future* and *Alien*. So, if you’re in the mood for a “different” café experience, (ウ).

※ Takashi Shimaoka, Jonathan Berman, Life Topics: Reflections, 南雲堂

問 1. 空所（1）～（6）に入れるのに最も適切な語を1つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) a. accusing b. advancing c. apologizing d. attracting
- (2) a. and b. but c. for d. so
- (3) a. count b. judge c. put d. try
- (4) a. doctors b. friends c. rooms d. students
- (5) a. consume b. make c. spend d. waste
- (6) a. along b. back c. down d. to

問 2. 空所（ア）に入れるのに最も適切なものを1つ選びなさい。

- a. do business with their clients
- b. drink something cold and read some comics
- c. forget about their work and stress
- d. think of quitting their jobs

問 3. 下線部（イ）の意味として最も近いものを1つ選びなさい。

- a. break down
- b. go home
- c. hug gently
- d. run away

問 4. 空所（ウ）に入れるのに最も適切なものを1つ選びなさい。

- a. it is a good time to open your own café
- b. you must visit all cafés in the world
- c. try one of the pet cafés first
- d. you have all kinds of great choices

問 5. 本文の内容と一致するものをa～hより3つ選びなさい。

- a. The first cat café in Japan opened in Tokyo.
- b. In Japan, cat cafés probably became popular due to housing conditions.
- c. The study shows that animals have both positive and negative effects on people.
- d. Cat cafés didn’t succeed in other parts of the world except in Asia.
- e. Cats are the most popular animals in the world.
- f. Students in England think that they need to have more pressure on them.
- g. Going to themed cafés may help people to manage their stress.
- h. More and more different types of cafés are likely opening now.

II. 次の対話において、(1)～(8)の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを1つずつ選びなさい。

1. A : I just got this new smartphone.
 B : Did you download any apps yet?
 A : Yeah, [(1)]

a. I got a few.	b. I don't know that.
c. they're very heavy.	d. I want one.

2. A : What are you looking for?
 B : I can't find my glasses.
 A : Did you [(2)]
 B : No, not yet. I'll look there next.

a. lose them here?	b. put them on?
c. see them somewhere?	d. check the kitchen table?

3. A : Dinner is ready.
 B : OK. [(3)] in a minute.
 A : Wash your hands first.

a. I'll be there	b. I will
c. I'm eating	d. I'm busy

4. A : Did you draw this yourself?
 B : No, [(4)]
 A : Well it's very good.
 B : I'll tell him you think so.

a. I can't draw.	b. nobody did.
c. my brother did.	d. it's not very good.

5. A : What are you drinking?
 B : Just some orange juice.
 A : Is there any more?
 B : Sure, [(5)]

a. I drank all of it.	b. help yourself.
c. don't you want some?	d. it's not juice.

6. A : Do you know if the bank is closed? I have to get some money.
 B : Yes, I think it is. [(6)] use the ATM?
 A : Good idea, thanks.

a. When did you	b. Why not
c. Who can	d. Why will you

7. A : What are you going to do tomorrow?
 B : [(7)] I don't have any plans.
 A : Let's go to the park.
 B : Isn't it going to rain tomorrow?

a. I don't know yet.	b. I'm going to school.
c. I see.	d. I know your plan.

8. A : Did you finish this book?
 B : Yeah. Do you want [(8)]
 A : Was it good?
 B : It was. I liked the ending.

a. a book?	b. to borrow it?
c. another one?	d. to go?

Ⅲ. 次の日本にある世界遺産についての説明を読み、その内容と合っているものをa～jより3つ選びなさい。

1. Yakushima



Yakushima is located about 60 km to the south of Kyushu Island. You can see a beautiful landscape of natural forests with huge Japanese cedars called Yakusugi. Many of these cedar trees live more than 1,000 years. The Yakusugi trees present a distinctive forest scenery. The property meets two criteria for Natural Heritage: the natural beauty and a unique ecosystem. Thanks to the 2,000-meter-high mountains, the island has a great variety of plants which only grow in subtropical to subalpine zones.

2. Shiretoko



Shiretoko is situated in the northeastern part of Hokkaido. The World Heritage property contains sheer cliffs, wetlands, lakes, and volcanic mountains. It was awarded natural heritage status for two criteria: its ecosystem and biodiversity. The sea ice of the coastal area produces a great amount of plankton. The food chain starting from the plankton sustains the rich ecosystem. Species of northern and southern wildlife coexist and interact with each other closely, which forms the biodiversity of the area.

3. Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan



This property consists of 17 pre-historic sites in the southern part of Hokkaido and northern Tohoku. It shows the development over 10,000 years of the pre-agricultural Jomon culture and its complex spiritual belief system and rituals. The Jomon sites show how people lived in settlements before they started farming and developed an elaborate spiritual culture. It was added to World Cultural Heritage lists on July 27, 2021. It is the newest World Cultural Heritage site in Japan.

4. Buddhist Monuments in the Horyu-ji Area



The Buddhist monuments in the Horyu-ji area are located in Nara Prefecture. The property consists of forty-eight ancient wooden structures. They are the earliest Buddhist monuments in Japan. Eleven structures on the sites were built in the late-7th or 8th century when Buddhism was introduced from China by way of Korea. The wooden architecture is important for the history of religion and art. They are some of the oldest surviving wooden buildings in the world. The property was registered as a World Cultural Heritage in 1993.

- a. Yakushima and Shiretoko are both listed as World Cultural Heritage Sites.
- b. Yakushima and Shiretoko meet two criteria of Natural Heritage.
- c. The diversity of plants in Yakushima is due to the Yakusugi cedar trees.
- d. The coastal area of Shiretoko maintain the rich food chain.
- e. Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan are located in the northernmost point of Japan.
- f. Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan were listed on the World Heritage lists in 1993.
- g. Jomon Prehistoric Sites in Northern Japan are the oldest site of the four.
- h. We can experience the history of Buddhism at the monuments in the Horyu-ji area.
- i. The Buddhist monuments are the only World Cultural Heritage Sites of the four.
- j. A Chinese architect built the masterpieces of the Buddhist monuments in the Horyu-ji area.

IV. 各文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを1つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) John's getting a gold medal at the Olympic means that his effort finally ().
a. matched up b. paid off c. showed up d. turned out
- (2) It is important for young people to decide () to do for themselves.
a. how b. what c. when d. where
- (3) Amy is watching TV on a sofa, () soda.
a. being drunk b. drinking c. drunk d. to drink
- (4) Japanese students cannot speak English () they know English grammar well.
a. because b. even though c. if d. when
- (5) Rabbits were taken () children at school.
a. care by b. care of by c. cared of d. to be cared by
- (6) Many days of heavy rain will () vegetables grow poorly.
a. come b. find c. make d. want
- (7) I have only half () as he does.
a. as books b. as many books
c. books as many d. many as books
- (8) Risa () to New York, so she is not here now.
a. go b. goes c. has gone d. was going
- (9) Some of the most valuable videos () people can watch are online.
a. that b. what c. when d. who
- (10) The teacher has a lot of work to do () Wednesday and Friday.
a. among b. between c. from d. through

V. 次の各文の [] 中の単語を並べ換えて日本語の意味に相当する英文を完成させるとき、[] 内で3番目と5番目にくるものを、それぞれ選びなさい。

- (1) 出かける準備ができれば教えてください。
Please tell [a. are b. go c. me d. ready e. to f. when g. you] out.
- (2) 私の犬は、私の手にボールがあるのを見るといつも興奮する。
My dog [a. a b. ball c. excited d. gets e. he f. sees g. whenever] in my hand.
- (3) 教室には全員が座るのに十分なイスがなかった。
There were [a. chairs b. enough c. everyone d. for e. not f. sit g. to] in the classroom.
- (4) イタリアにいた時に最も食べたかった日本食は何ですか。
Which Japanese [a. did b. eating c. food d. miss e. most f. the g. you] when you were in Italy?
- (5) 私の妹は、学園祭のポスター作りを担当している。
My sister [a. a b. charge c. in d. is e. making f. of g. poster] for the school festival.