

試験開始の指示があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。

Ⓝ

外国語 〔『英語(リーディング)』〕 $\left(\begin{array}{l} 100 \text{ 点} \\ 80 \text{ 分} \end{array} \right)$

注 意 事 項

- 1 この問題冊子は、41 ページあります。
- 2 解答用紙に、正しく記入・マークされていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。特に、解答用紙の解答科目欄にマークされていない場合又は複数の科目にマークされている場合は、0 点となることがあります。
- 3 解答は、解答用紙の解答欄にマークしなさい。例えば、

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 と表示のある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号 10 の解答欄の③にマークしなさい。

(例)

解答番号	解 答 欄
1 0	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨

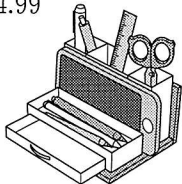
- 4 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等気付いた場合は、手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
- 5 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけません。
- 6 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

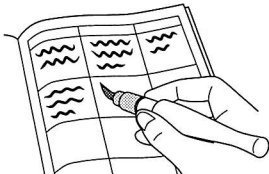
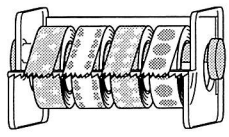
英 語 (リーディング)

各大問の英文や図表を読み、解答番号 1 ~ 44 にあてはまるものとして最も適当な選択肢を選びなさい。

第1問 (配点 6)

You are on a study abroad program in the US. You find this advertisement from a local stationery store that you frequently visit.

Celebrating 50 years! Stationery Supplies Arigato Established 1975 Special Gift Show this flyer with any purchase and receive a free memo pad! Limited to the first 30 customers. 58 Main Street Tel.: 555-**** Weekdays: 10:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. (Closed on Wednesdays) Weekends & Holidays: 11:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.	
MONTHLY SPECIALS! **Discounts available for purchases over \$60**	
\$24.99  <i>Delightful Pencil Case</i>	Can be changed into a desktop stand. You can keep your items safely in the trays. This unique case is available in three colors: blue, green, and pink.

\$18.99  <i>So Busy Life Planner</i>	Comes in a range of stylish covers. The three columns on each page help you effectively organize your schedule. Your notes on the durable pages can be easily erased and rewritten.
\$3.99  <i>Ultra-Dream Brush</i>	Ideal for writing any style of letter or symbol. You can even draw on photographs! The erasable ink comes in red, orange, yellow, green, and blue.
\$17.99  <i>Wonderful Tape Kit</i>	Contains four rolls of tape and a cutter. Excellent for decorating scrapbooks and planners, and also making labels and short notes! Available in various seasonal themes.

問 1 To get a lower price, you need to

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- ① go to the store on a Wednesday
- ② present the flyer to the sales clerk
- ③ shop for items on a weekend or holiday
- ④ spend more than \$60 at one time

問 2 Which feature is stated for all the items?

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- ① The items are erasable.
- ② The items can be folded.
- ③ They are long-lasting.
- ④ They have several options.

問 3 Yesterday you went to the store with the flyer and bought the *Wonderful Tape Kit*, but you couldn't get a free memo pad. What is the reason most likely to be?

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- ① Some monthly special items were sold out.
- ② Thirty people already got the memo pad.
- ③ You bought a memo pad recently.
- ④ You purchased a discounted item.

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英語(リーディング)の試験問題は次に続く。

第2問 (配点 12)

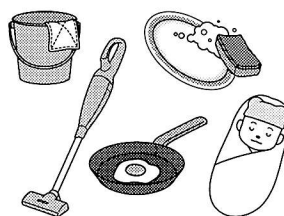
You are writing a report about the attitudes of married couples towards housework. In order to prepare, you find this online article written by a British exchange student living in Japan.

Who does what at home?

12 November 2024

Stephen Nitwick

Tokomachi, Japan



I've been doing a homestay with a Japanese family in Tokomachi City and I've noticed a few differences in the roles of the members between my two families. For example, my father back in England makes breakfast but my host father takes out the rubbish. A few weeks ago, however, my host father also started cooking for us after work. His food has become really good with help from an online cooking site. This made me wonder how housework was being shared in other Japanese families in my city.

I found an online survey of 5,000 Tokomachi residents who are married and have children: Half are husbands and the other half are wives. Of all the respondents, 80% said that wives, in general, do the majority of both the household chores and child raising. Also, 70% of the wives who were surveyed wished their husbands would do more around the house. Furthermore, 60% of the husbands said that they want more responsibility around the home.

The survey asked the couples about how they could be better partners in housework. The answer among the majority of husbands was shorter working hours for themselves. The answer most favoured by wives was a change in their husbands' awareness of household chores and childcare duties. I find it interesting that husbands and wives perceive the solution to being a better partner from different angles.

Although the current situation is not really satisfactory for many respondents in the survey, I think it's still encouraging that many couples want to improve how the housework and childcare tasks are shared. The future looks promising.

問 1 Which option best describes Stephen's opinion?

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- ① Stephen's father makes breakfast every day.
- ② Stephen's father should learn cooking online.
- ③ Stephen's host father has his own online cooking site.
- ④ Stephen's host father's cooking has got tasty.

問 2 According to the survey data, which of the following is true?

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- ① Less than half of the survey participants have children.
- ② More than half of the husbands surveyed do most of the housework.
- ③ More than half of the wives want their husbands to do more housework.
- ④ More wives than husbands participated in the survey.

問 3 Which of the following is true about the results of the survey?

6

- ① Husbands and wives have similar preferences for household tasks.
- ② Husbands want to do household chores more than child raising.
- ③ Many husbands think they need to be at their workplace less.
- ④ Wives think their husbands' awareness of household duties has changed.

問 4 Which of the following best describes Stephen's attitude towards the sharing of housework in Japanese families?

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- ① Completely satisfied
- ② Definitely disappointed
- ③ Moderately hopeful
- ④ Mostly negative

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英語(リーディング)の試験問題は次に続く。

第3問 (配点 9)

You are studying in the UK, and your teacher asked you to find an interesting story. You found this story to share in your own words with your classmates next week.

Sora gazed out of her cabin window on the *Fantastica*, a modern spaceship. She still couldn't believe her good luck—it was like a dream come true. Only six months ago she had won a holiday to planet *Palinosia* as the winner of the 2135 Young Innovators' Contest for the robot she had created. A short tune played loudly throughout the ship, interrupting Sora's thoughts. An announcement followed, "Attention passengers. We are approaching *Palinosia*. For those of you who'll be landing on the planet, please go to the departure area in 45 minutes. Thank you." In her science class, one of the many high school classes that she did well in, Sora had first watched videos of the beautiful planet. She was really excited because she finally had a chance to see it in person. "First things first; I have to make sure that my video camera is fully charged," Sora reminded herself. Then, she double-checked her spacesuit, helmet, boots, and gloves. Her spacesuit was not new, but it was in excellent condition because she had upgraded it with the latest parts. In fact, it had been recently used by her mother, Mirai Hoshino, the famous space explorer who was among the first humans to visit planet *Sandoneus*. Upon hearing the news of Sora winning the trip, Mirai gladly presented her with the gear.

After the door opened, one by one, the excited tourists went down the ladder onto the planet's surface. Sora walked around slowly, taking in the wonderful view. The landscape was amazing! The videos that she had seen had not fully prepared her for it. Suddenly, Sora felt a tap on her right shoulder. As she turned to look, a brilliant light filled her eyes. "You've got to get ready for school," her mother said as she opened the curtains. "Oh, it was a dream..." Sora sadly said to herself as she sat up in her bed.

問 1 In the first paragraph, Sora can be described as

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- ① a careless pilot
- ② a talented photographer
- ③ bad at science
- ④ good with technology

問 2 Choose **four** out of the five options (①~⑤) and put them in the order they appeared in the story.

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- ① Sora landed on a planet.
- ② Sora repaired her video system.
- ③ Sora was given equipment.
- ④ Sora was told to get ready for school.
- ⑤ Sora won a space trip.

問 3 How did Sora most likely feel at the end of the story?

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- ① Bored
- ② Disappointed
- ③ Excited
- ④ Prepared

第 4 問 (配点 12)

In English class, you are writing an essay on changes you would like to see in schools. This is your most recent draft. You are now working on revisions based on comments from your teacher.

(1) <u>Homework</u>	Comments
Students in our school always have homework. On regular school nights, we may spend several hours on it. Teachers tend to assign tasks on the weekends, too. As a result, students may have to sit at a desk for a long time on Saturdays and Sundays. Schools should allow students to have one homework-free weekend every month. This essay suggests the benefits of schools introducing it. Firstly, on a homework-free weekend, students can study lesson materials based on their needs. Some students may want more time to thoroughly understand what they have studied. They can also read the upcoming chapters in their textbooks, if they choose. (2)<u>They may feel more confident and be able to concentrate better during classes.</u> Secondly, while going over past lessons and studying for future lessons are useful for some students, others actually want (3)<u>more</u>. They would prefer to spend their time learning new or different things. For example, on one weekend, they could do their own research online or in the library. Finally, students could take a break without worrying about homework. They would be able to refresh and reset their minds and bodies on the no-homework weekend.	(1) <i>Your title is too vague. It doesn't describe the change in schools. Rewrite it.</i> (2) <i>This sentence doesn't connect well. Add a phrase to the beginning.</i> (3) <i>What do you mean by "more"? Explain it.</i>

Students might feel motivated to work even harder during the week if they had a regular homework-free weekend. This would improve their academic performance, which would also help them in the future. In conclusion, students should be given one weekend with no homework assignments every month. (4) <u>They could review or preview the lesson content or learn new things.</u> In this way, students could enjoy their lives at school and at home even more.	(4) In this summary sentence, an important point is missing. Add it.
Overall Comments: <i>You have proposed a really interesting idea. Maybe teachers could also benefit from this system. I think you can make your essay even better. Keep working on it. 😊</i>	

問 1 Based on Comment (1), which is the best title? 14

- ① Monthly Homework-Free Week
- ② Monthly Homework-Free Weekend
- ③ No Homework on Saturdays and Sundays
- ④ No Homework on Weekdays

問 2 Based on Comment (2), choose the best phrase to add at the beginning of the sentence: “ 15 , they may feel more confident and be able to concentrate better during classes.”

- ① By giving priority to regular homework
- ② By memorizing the content of their textbook
- ③ By reading or writing a summary
- ④ By reviewing or doing preparation

問 3 Based on Comment (3), which is the best explanation to replace the underlined word?

16

- ① to check their understanding
- ② to expand their knowledge
- ③ to finish their homework faster
- ④ to spend extra time at home

問 4 Based on Comment (4), choose the best point to add at the end of the sentence: “They could review or preview the lesson content, learn new things, or

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.”

- ① develop new learning strategies
- ② forget about schoolwork and relax
- ③ reflect on their classroom lessons
- ④ study harder than on weekdays

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英語(リーディング)の試験問題は次に続く。

第5問 (配点 16)

You are an exchange student in the US and have joined the festival committee in your community. You read the following article and use last year's survey results to create a memo for the upcoming meeting.

Festival Fundamentals

by Kandi Russell

Local communities hold festivals for a variety of purposes. They often include stands selling local products, performances, and workshops where visitors can try new things. For festivals to run smoothly, organizers usually follow the “SLA Festival Model”: *Scheme*, *Location*, and *Assistance*.

Scheme relates to how easy it is to arrange, co-ordinate, and hold the event within a specific time frame. Do you have enough time to plan and advertise your event? Do the local sellers have enough time to prepare items that people will want to buy? Is there time to arrange for workshops that visitors will be interested in? We suggest allowing at least two months to organize your festival. During this time, you should arrange for sellers, performers, and people to give workshops.

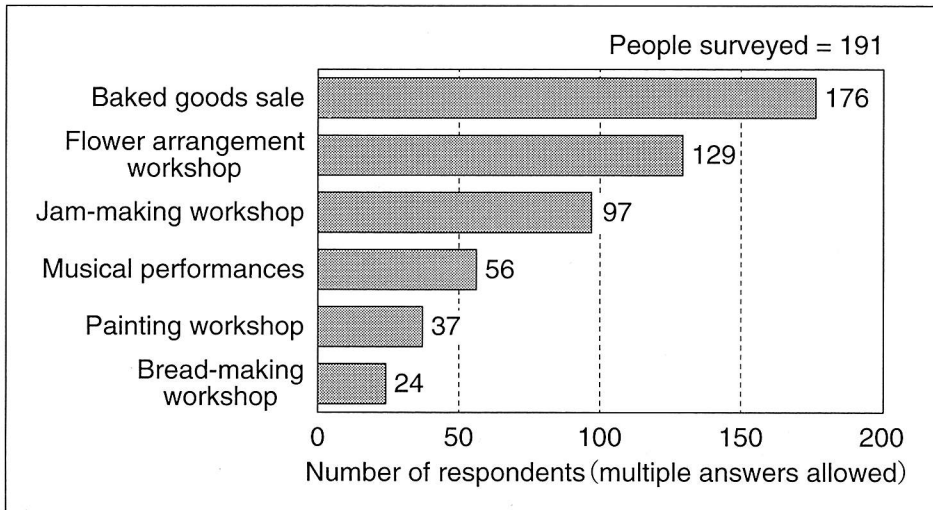
Location relates to the actual place of the festival. Some locations are far superior to others because they are accessible, visible, and large enough to accommodate all of the stands, workshop areas, and your visitors. Also, the festival organizer must check with local authorities as there are often regulations: trash disposal and recycling, areas for medical attention, and food handling and storage. Especially for health and safety, some local authorities require clear labels for people with food allergies.

Assistance relates to making sure there are enough people to help you prepare, organize, and run the event. Festivals can usually last all day and generally have lots of visitors, so things can get untidy. It is therefore very important to clean up properly afterward. This means having a large enough group of assistants is essential.

Nothing guarantees a successful festival, but it is vital to consider the scheme, the location, and the assistance required. The last secret ingredient for success is having a positive attitude!

Survey Results

- What event (s) did you attend at the festival?



- What did you think about the festival?

Main comments:

Comment 1: It was fun for all the family, but how about having small animals for children to play with?

Comment 2: The florist who gave the workshop was fantastic! I'm already looking forward to next year. I'm sure more people will want to join.

Comment 3: The cakes and cookies looked really good but I didn't know what they were made of. I have some food allergies, so I was sad that I couldn't buy anything.

Comment 4: Just like last year, the bread-making workshop wasn't crowded. It's time for something new! Butter making might be fun.

Comment 5: I had a great time, but I was disappointed that all of the vending machines were out of drinks. Provide more vending machines.

Comment 6: The ground was uneven and I twisted my ankle while walking. Thankfully, the medical staff were very kind.

Plan for This Year's Festival

The SLA Festival Model

- What is it for?
 - 18
- Three components & key questions
 - Scheme: 19
 - Location: Where will the festival be held?
 - Assistance: Who can assist with the festival?

Based on the Survey Results 20

- A. Fewer respondents joined bread making than jam making.
- B. Flower arrangement was the most popular workshop.
- C. More than 50 respondents attended musical performances.
- D. Most respondents visited the baked goods stand.
- E. The painting workshop was the least popular event.

Things to Consider

- Plan new events based on 21 and 22 .
- Give the flower arranging workshop a bigger space.
- Check local regulations and 23 .

問 1 Which of the following best describes the purpose of the SLA Festival Model? 18

- ① It helps to achieve successful events.
- ② It helps to learn about new festival trends.
- ③ It helps to revive local communities.
- ④ It helps to understand the history of festivals.

問 2 According to the SLA Festival Model, which of the following is the best option for 19?

- ① How can we encourage more festival advertisers?
- ② How much time is needed to arrange the festival?
- ③ What is the main purpose of the festival?
- ④ What time will the festival start and finish?

問 3 In the Survey Results section in your memo, you have noticed an error. Which statement should you remove? 20

- ① A
- ② B
- ③ C
- ④ D
- ⑤ E

問 4 For this year's festival, you want to add new events. Which two comments would be most helpful? (The order does not matter.)

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- ① Comment 1
- ② Comment 2
- ③ Comment 3
- ④ Comment 4
- ⑤ Comment 5
- ⑥ Comment 6

問 5 Based on both the article and comments from last year's festival, which of the following is the best option for

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- ① ensure food labels list all ingredients
- ② food should be stored in fridges
- ③ have a medical station on site
- ④ make sure trash is properly separated

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英語(リーディング)の試験問題は次に続く。

第6問 (配点 12)

You are taking an English course at a university. Your teacher has provided a story and has asked you to read it and complete a worksheet.

My Adventure Going to Toiura

My name is Hiroki and I'm 10 years old. I'm from Shinayama City, which is two hours away by super express train from Toiura, a small town where my grandparents live. Last month, my dad asked me if I wanted to visit my grandparents by myself this summer. I was really excited but also nervous; I had never been on a trip by myself!

The day of my trip came. After we arrived at the station, I bought a box of my favorite cookies for my grandparents. My parents then accompanied me to the train and made sure I was sitting in the right place. My parents told me to be careful of strangers before they left.

The tall buildings of Shinayama flashed by and suburban houses started to appear, then rice fields took over. The train stopped and some passengers got on. Suddenly, I heard, "Excuse me!"

I turned and saw a middle-aged woman pointing at the seat next to me. I moved my backpack from the aisle seat. As she sat down, she spread her arms and legs into the space I had occupied before. I retreated away from the left armrest and shifted my body toward the window.

"Are you traveling alone?" she asked me. I nodded in reply. "Wow! Where are you going?" I didn't know whether to respond because my parents had told me to be cautious of strangers. So, I just said, "Toiura." The woman's eyes widened. "Toiura! I have a friend living there! I love visiting her." She started digging around in her bag.

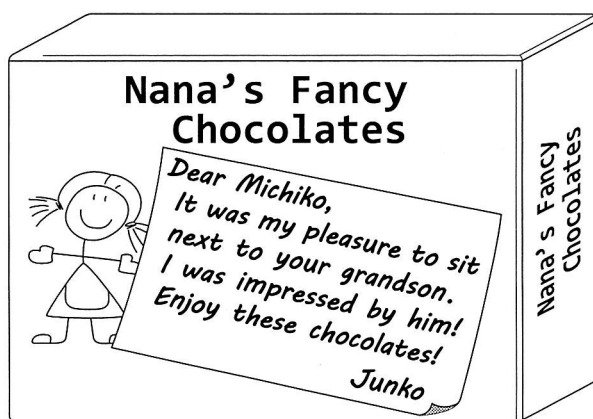
I saw her pull out a box of fancy chocolates. "Would you like one?" she asked. I was tempted to take one, but I remembered what my parents had told me. I didn't know what to do. I didn't want to go against my parents' wishes, but I also thought it would be rude to refuse. I thought for a moment and said, "No, thank you, ma'am." But she replied, "Oh, don't be shy! Help yourself." I breathed in and said, "I really don't want any, but thank you for asking."

The chocolate woman looked sad and softly said, "All right." For a minute, there was an uncomfortable silence, then she took out her phone and started tapping on it. The tension eased a little, but I felt I couldn't end the conversation this way. So I said, "I'm sorry about the chocolate. I just can't take one." "That's fine, dear," she said. "You've handled this situation in a way that's beyond your age." After that, we sat in silence and enjoyed the train ride.

"We are now arriving at Toiura station. We will be stopping for five minutes," said the announcement. As the train pulled into the station, I could see my grandparents waving. The chocolate woman asked me with surprise, "Are those your grandparents?" When I said yes, she said, "How about that! It's a small world!" Then she hurriedly began writing something on a piece of paper. I stayed in my seat waving to my grandparents for a little bit; I wanted to show them I was on the train by myself!

As I was leaving my seat, the woman handed me the box of chocolates with a note on it. She said, "Please share this with Michiko, and tell her I said hello. I don't want to interfere with your reunion." I wondered how the chocolate woman knew my grandmother's name, but I really didn't have time to ask her. I rushed off the train, and ran toward my grandparents on the platform.

When I met them, I said, "I brought some cookies, and some chocolates from a woman sitting next to me. Maybe we shouldn't eat them though, because she's a stranger." As the train began to leave, we saw the chocolate woman waving to us. "Junko!" my grandmother said. Then she looked at the box of chocolates and read the note on it.



English Reading I

My Adventure Going to Toiura

Draw a picture that best shows Hiroki and the “chocolate woman” after she had gotten on the train.

(Picture)

How would you describe the chocolate woman’s sentiments on the train ride?

Write them below in the order they emerged.

1)

2)

3)

4)

Answer the following questions:

What are the characteristics of the two main characters?

Hiroki .

The chocolate woman .

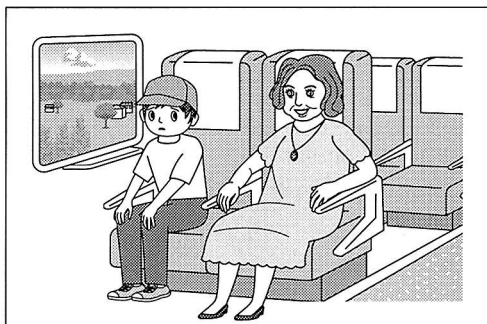
Why was Junko so impressed?

She thought that Hiroki had .

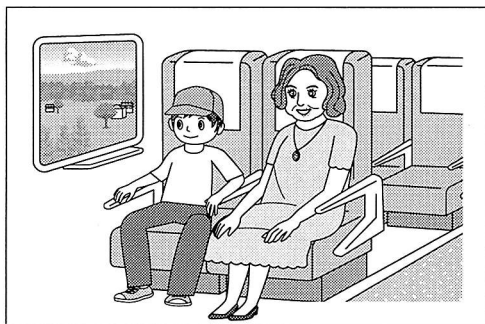
問 1 Choose the picture that you should draw.

24

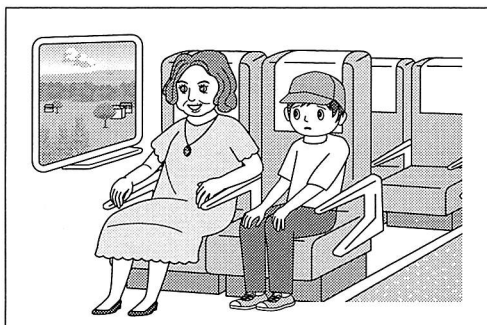
①



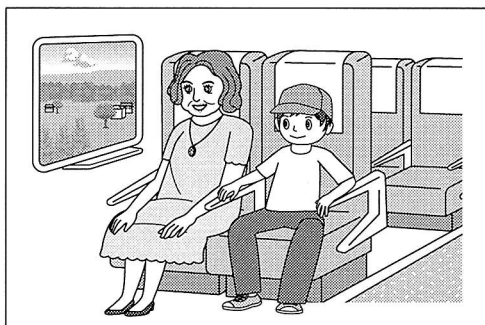
②



③



④



問 2 Choose **four** out of the five options (①~⑤) to complete the worksheet.

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- ① She is disappointed that Hiroki has rejected her offer.
- ② She is surprised to find a connection with Hiroki's grandmother.
- ③ She shows frustration about Hiroki's rude behavior toward her.
- ④ She shows interest in something else to make things less awkward.
- ⑤ She shows thoughtfulness in deciding not to meet her friend.

問 3 Choose the best options for

29

 and

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.

- ① avoids meeting new people
- ② can be generous even to strangers
- ③ does not enjoy traveling alone
- ④ likes to protect others from harm
- ⑤ tries to follow the advice of others

問 4 Choose the best option for

31

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- ① acted carelessly
- ② been aggressive
- ③ been intelligent
- ④ behaved maturely

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英語(リーディング)の試験問題は次に続く。

第7問 (配点 16)

You are preparing a presentation for science class. You found some interesting information in the article below and are now making your outline.

Hard and Soft Water

Every day water flows through the pipes in our homes. It is used for bathing, cooking, and many other things. Although water is a liquid which does not appear to be hard, there are actually different degrees of hardness or softness. In fact, there are distinct differences in the makeup of water, how it becomes hard or soft, and suitable uses for each type.

Natural water in the form of rain or snow is soft. Water becomes hard when it absorbs calcium, magnesium, or small amounts of iron. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), water containing 60 or more milligrams of these minerals per liter (mg/L) is generally considered hard water. This “hard water” can be further subdivided. Water containing 60-120 mg/L is *moderately hard*, and water containing 120-180 mg/L is *hard*. If water contains more than 180 mg/L, it is classified as *very hard*. In contrast, water with low mineral content (below 60 mg/L) is said to be *soft*. Scientists explain that mineral content in water varies by location. Researchers at the University of Tokyo, comparing water in Japan with that of 27 other countries from 2017 to 2020, determined that Japanese water was considered to be on the soft side, whereas water in parts of Europe and Africa tended to be harder. The researchers found that water hardness depended more on the quality of the raw, or unpurified, water than the purification process or the pipes used for its transportation.

There are several variables affecting the mineral content of raw water. These include the kinds of rock in the ground, the amount of rain or snow that falls in a region, and urbanization. Areas where water is taken from underground sources have harder water because it has passed through rocks

containing minerals that dissolve in it. In addition, places where there is a lot of snow have softer water, especially when it melts in spring. The movement of more people and industries into cities, as well as the infrastructure such as roads and buildings to support them, also affects the mineral content of the water.

Since the properties of hard and soft water differ, each type has different uses. The minerals in hard water make it more difficult for soaps and detergents to form lather. These soapy bubbles don't wash away easily and can leave a thin film of soap on the skin or hair. The minerals may also leave white spots on glasses, cutlery, or shower mirrors. Limescale, a hard white substance, might restrict water flow in pipes and discolor or damage appliances as well. Despite these negative aspects, hard water tends to rate higher on taste tests and could be beneficial for our health because it boosts our daily mineral intake.

If the water we use at home is soft, it could save us money. We will use less water and electricity for cleaning because soap rinses out more efficiently. Our clothes will also be cleaner and last longer because minerals in hard water make them wear out more quickly. When tap water is hard, it can be softened at home using special devices attached to a house's water system. These devices remove minerals by filtering water through beads with positively charged potassium ions. These ions attract the minerals, removing them from the water. However, this process could make the treated water saltier than before.

If water filtration systems are too costly to buy and maintain, there are home remedies that can help solve hard water problems. Boiling water removes the minerals, which is useful when smaller amounts of soft water are needed. White vinegar and baking soda both react to and neutralize calcium and other minerals in water. Therefore, these products are good cleaning or washing supplements when you have hard water at your home.

Now that we know the differences between hard and soft water, perhaps an ideal mix of the two is best for our daily lives.

Your presentation outline

Hard and Soft Water:

32

WHO Water Hardness Standards

33

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
< 60 mg/L	60-120 mg/L	120-180 mg/L	> 180 mg/L

(mineral content per liter)

Research Results

- 34

Factors Affecting the Hardness of Water

35

- A. Increased human activities
- B. Regional climate
- C. Substances in raindrops
- D. Underground conditions

Effects on Our Daily Lives

- 36

- 37

問 1 You are going to add details to your presentation title. Choose the best option for

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- ① Advantages and Disadvantages for Health
- ② Characteristics, Sources, and Daily Uses
- ③ Ingredients, Cleaning Systems, and Consumption
- ④ Locations, River Types, and Possible Problems

問 2 Choose the best option to complete the table in the outline.

33

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| ① (1) Soft Water | (2) Hard Water |
| (3) Moderately Hard Water | (4) Very Hard Water |
| ② (1) Soft Water | (2) Moderately Hard Water |
| (3) Hard Water | (4) Very Hard Water |
| ③ (1) Very Soft Water | (2) Moderately Soft Water |
| (3) Soft Water | (4) Hard Water |
| ④ (1) Very Soft Water | (2) Soft Water |
| (3) Moderately Soft Water | (4) Hard Water |

問 3 Choose the best option for

34

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- ① It was difficult to determine the regional differences of water hardness.
- ② Japanese water was the hardest among all of the countries studied.
- ③ Regional water hardness was affected by the quality of raw water.
- ④ The power of purification plants in Europe was different from Japan.

問 4 Under the heading, “Factors Affecting the Hardness of Water,” you spotted an error in your presentation outline. Which of the following should you remove? 35

- ① A
- ② B
- ③ C
- ④ D

問 5 Choose the best options for 36 and 37. (The order does not matter.)

- ① Hard water can completely get rid of a soapy film.
- ② Home remedies are ineffective for softening water.
- ③ Minerals in hard water can positively affect our health.
- ④ Soft water can help reduce household energy costs.
- ⑤ Water spots are effective for improving appliance use.

(下 書 き 用 紙)

英語(リーディング)の試験問題は次に続く。

第 8 問 (配点 17)

You are working on an essay about **zoos**. You will follow the steps below:

Step 1: Read a range of opinions gathered from the Internet about the pros and cons of zoos.

Step 2: Take a position on zoos.

Step 3: Create an outline of your essay using additional sources.

► [Step 1] Read a range of opinions

Aya (local government advisor)

In terms of their business practices, zoos are unusual in that, in principle, they don't buy animals. Apart from pandas, they only exchange them with other zoos. Nevertheless, zoos boost local economies: The money saved on not having to purchase their "product" can be used for employing staff, building zoo infrastructure, or running animal medical programs. Other benefits provided by zoos include collaborating with universities on research, or with schools on children's education.

David (urban planner)

Most zoos are located in urban areas, ensuring the business is economically viable because of the large population. However, keeping dangerous and, in some cases, man-eating animals in the middle of a sea of humans can be a huge risk. In the country of Georgia, such animals as bears and lions recently escaped from Tbilisi Zoo after flooding, posing a danger to local citizens. Perhaps we should close down zoos for safety reasons.

Indira (student)

Zoos are prisons for animals. Imagine being a cheetah, used to traveling long distances for food. Then imagine being locked up for the rest of your life in a relatively small space, with no choice in your food, very little stimulation, and lots of strange, noisy humans looking at you every day. We would not expose

any persons to such cruel treatment. Why do so many people think it's OK to treat animals in such a way?

Kenyatta (journalist)

Zoos perform an important function in international relations. China is well known for its “panda politics,” whereby pandas are “loaned” to overseas zoos as a part of the country’s “soft power.” Trade deals are often found where an animal is symbolic of a particular nation and is in high demand, like koalas and Australia. Animals may be temporarily swapped between countries as part of a political treaty, in the same way as art galleries exchange paintings. This can also help promote the mutual flow of zoological information that improves global connectivity.

Yo (office worker)

One possible cause of pandemics is the migration of an animal virus to humans. While so-called “virus jumping” can happen in the wild, or at markets where live animals are sold, zoos too must be considered as a potential source of such events. Given the loss of life and economic disruption that can be brought about by pandemics, governments around the world must guarantee that proper procedures are followed at zoos and safari parks in order to ensure such a leap between species cannot occur.

問 1 Which of the following best summarizes Indira’s opinion?

38

- ① Humans and animals should have different rights.
- ② Mistreatment of animals is a serious problem.
- ③ Observation is key to understanding animal suffering.
- ④ Prisons are necessary to keep society safe.

問 2 Both David and Yo mention that zoos 39 .

- ① are often located in large cities
- ② can be the source of infectious diseases
- ③ can potentially cause harm to people
- ④ work toward protecting the environment

► [Step 2] Take a position

問 3 Now that you have understood the various opinions, you have taken a position on zoos and written some notes below. Choose the best options to complete 40 — 42 . (You must have all of 40 — 42 correct to get points.)

POSITION: We should support and actively maintain zoos.

- 40 and 41 opinions support this the most.
- An argument common to these two people is that 42 .

Options for 40 and 41 (the order does not matter):

- ① Aya's
- ② David's
- ③ Indira's
- ④ Kenyatta's
- ⑤ Yo's

Options for 42 :

- ① a country's culture is reflected in its zoos
- ② animal welfare is the priority when running a zoo
- ③ sharing knowledge is an important function of a zoo
- ④ zoos provide useful data on local economies

► [Step 3] Create an outline of your essay

Essay outline

We should support and actively maintain zoos

Introduction

Zoos offer many different benefits and should be viewed positively for the following three reasons.

Body

REASON 1 from Step 2, based on evidence from the opinions in Step 1

REASON 2 (43), based on evidence from Source A

REASON 3, based on evidence (44) from Source B

Conclusion

We should continue to provide zoos with help and resources.

Source A

According to the Red List published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature, more than 42,000 species were regarded as threatened with extinction in 2022, compared to approximately 24,000 in 2016. Recently, zoos have been expected to play a more active role in animal species conservation. To prevent endangered animals from becoming extinct, and to restore their populations, two methods have been adopted: on-site and off-site conservation. The former tries to preserve species through working in their natural surroundings, while the latter tries to protect and breed species in captivity and aims to return them back to the wild. Japanese zoos have been actively involved in off-site conservation and have had positive results. Two good examples are the crested ibis (*toki*) and the white stork (*kounotori*). Although they once disappeared from the natural world, their numbers have been growing due to the efforts of zoos.

Source B

Kids like animals, but *which* animals do they like? Three hundred Japanese children aged three to six were shown various animals and asked whether they liked them. The number of “likes” for each animal was noted and the top 10 are shown in the table. Checked animals are those that, in Japan, can be seen only in zoos (including safari parks).

Rank	Animal	Likes	Zoo
1	cat	205	
2	dog	175	
3	panda	157	✓
4	lion	143	✓
5	elephant	130	✓
6	rabbit	110	
7	giraffe	80	✓
8	koala	65	✓
9	tiger	52	✓
10	kangaroo	38	✓

問 4 Based on Source A, which of the following is the most appropriate for REASON 2? 43

- ① Due to zoos working in on-site environments, some rare birds have reappeared in the wild.
- ② Funding research on Red List animals is a path that has been pursued by many zoos.
- ③ Thanks to zoos, recorded observations of some endangered species seem to be on the rise.
- ④ Zoos have been protecting and saving the lives of a broad range of abandoned animals.

問 5 For REASON 3, you have decided to write *Zoos have animals that children want to see*. Based on Source B, which option best supports this statement?

44

- ① According to the table, pandas, lions, and elephants are the three most popular zoo animals. The fact that each of them was liked by more than half the kids clearly reveals their popularity.
- ② Although the top two animals commonly live among humans, in Japan more than two thirds of the top 10 animals can only be seen in zoos. This suggests that zoos are special places for young children.
- ③ Cats, dogs, and rabbits get a lot of likes from children and can be seen outside zoos. While the number of people keeping pets is reportedly decreasing, their popularity among children is increasing.
- ④ While more than 50% of children answered that they liked either cats or dogs, the other top 10 animals are found only in zoos. This means that zoos provide a unique opportunity for kids to see a variety of animals they prefer.