

第3問 (配点 15)

A You are planning to visit a museum in the UK. You have asked advice at an online forum and gotten a reply.

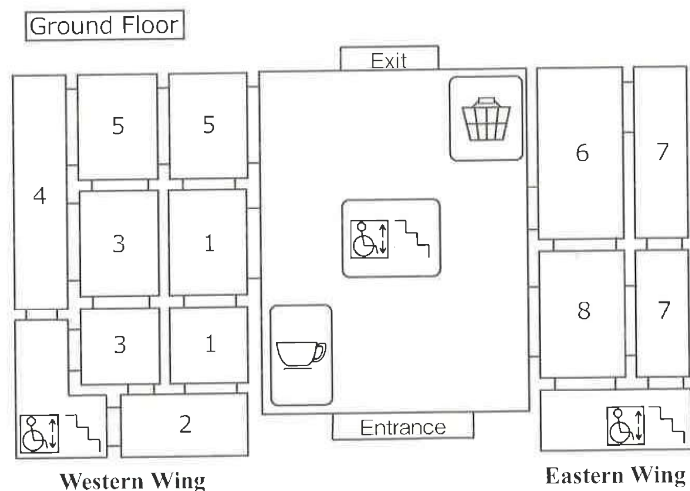
Question

I am planning to visit the museum for the first time. I'm going to spend about 2 hours there. I don't think I can see all the exhibitions, so I would like some advice on the best route. Please recommend a route without stairs because I'm a wheelchair user. I'm most interested in ancient Egyptian exhibitions and I'd also like to see exhibitions about Asian history and cultures. — Tetsuo

Answer

Hello Tetsuo and welcome to the forum. As a big fan of this museum, I'd like to answer your questions. ☺

This museum is large and a bit like a maze, so please refer to the museum map below and read this post.



First, the ancient Egyptian exhibitions are in Room 3. The famous pharaoh's mask is here. Exhibitions of ancient Chinese and Indian civilisations are in Room 4 and Room 5. So you can visit them right after the Egyptian exhibitions.

Note that exhibition rooms are one-way and you can't directly go to Room 3. In Rooms 1 and 2, you can see Greek and Roman exhibitions. Of course they are worth seeing but I'm afraid you won't have time.

Instead, I recommend you to first use the lift in front of the entrance and go to the first floor. There are special exhibitions there and they are featuring Buddhism this autumn. I visited them and found the artworks very impressive. I think you will enjoy them, too. Then you can take the lift in the western wing to the ground floor and proceed to Room 3.

Do not forget to stop by the shop near the exit. They have nice souvenirs that make the perfect gifts for your friends and family.

PS Be sure to book your ticket well in advance. The museum is now limiting the number of visitors in order not to become too crowded. — Kevin

問1 Kevin recommends that Tetsuo visit the museum in the following order:



- ① First floor
- ② Rooms 1 and 2
- ③ Room 3
- ④ Rooms 4 and 5
- ⑤ Shop

問2 From Kevin's reply you learn that 20 .

- ① American exhibitions are in the eastern wing
- ② Kevin is the museum staff
- ③ the museum offers early discount tickets
- ④ the tickets for the museum may be sold out

B You are interested in how navigation developed. Your history teacher showed you the following article about an English explorer.

From the 16th to the 17th century, India was an important trading partner to some European nations. However, ships had to sail around Africa to go to and from India. Merchants were in need of much shorter routes.

In the early 17th century, an English explorer Henry Hudson was seeking for a way through the Northern Sea. The Northern Sea was packed with ice. For several months in summer, however, Henry thought the ice would melt, enabling ships to pass through the waters.

Funded by an English trading company, Henry set out on his first expedition in May of 1607. He sailed north up the coast of Greenland until his ship encountered ice. For months, he searched for a passage through the ice, with no success. The next year he came back hoping to find a passage to northeast Russia. However, he once again could not pass through the ice.

After these successive failures the English company stopped funding Henry. In 1609, he went to the Netherland and obtained support from the Dutch East India company. They

told him to find a northeast route — the route he had failed to find before. He thought there was little chance in the northeast, and decided to take a different route. He sailed west towards North America.

Henry reached the North American coast on 2 July. His ship sailed up a river in the hope of reaching the Pacific Ocean. Eventually, he had to give up travelling up the river and return to Europe. On his return, the king of England was angry with Henry for sailing under the Dutch flag. The king put Henry under house arrest.

Thanks to demands from his many supporters, Henry was released and given another chance to go on an expedition under the English flag in April of 1610. He was determined to find a route through North America this time. During the tough voyage, however, a conflict arose between Henry and his crew. The angry crew finally left him in a small lifeboat and returned to England. Henry was never heard from again.

問1 Put the following events (①~④) into the order in which they happened.

21 → 22 → 23 → 24

- ① Henry explored the north of Russia.
- ② Henry faced a rebellion by his crew.
- ③ Henry ignored the instructions from his sponsor.
- ④ Henry was arrested in England.

問2 Henry was punished in England because 25 .

- ① He failed to reach India many times
- ② He lied to the king about his achievement
- ③ He took a different route from the one he was ordered to
- ④ He was thought to have betrayed his home country

問3 The best title for this article is 26 .

- ① Historical Overview of Navigation
- ② Journey Nobody Knows about
- ③ Opening of the Hopeful World
- ④ Tragic Story of a Sea Explorer

第4問 (配点 15)

You are in a school newspaper club. The club members are worried that only a few students open and read their email newsletters. One of the members, Marie, has found the following article in a foreign website and sent it to other members with a message.

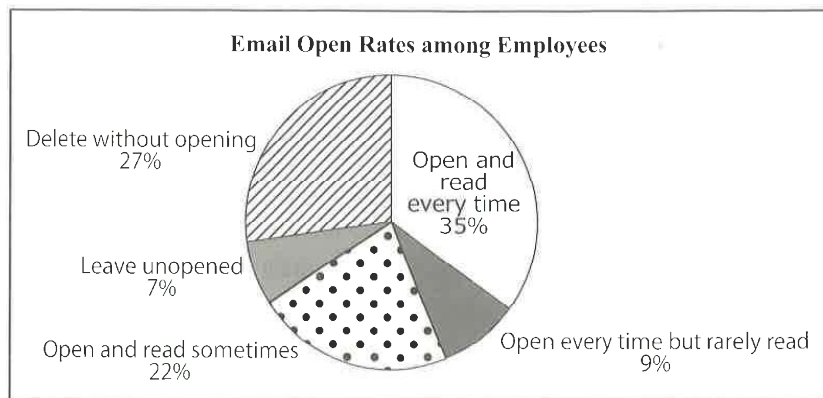
Email Open Rates among Employees

by Michael Goodwin

June, 2020

Email open rates show how many of those who received a particular email actually opened it. Common sense shows that people tend to open and read an email if the message is meaningful or relevant to them. In these days of overflowing advertisements, a lot of emails are never opened. However, there are also many unopened emails sent by more relevant senders, such as emails sent from a company to its employees. A survey on the current situation of such emails was conducted.

The survey covered companies which send emails regularly to all its employees. The emails were to inform the employees of news in the industry, business trends, or something (that the senders thought was) beneficial. However, the survey revealed that a significant number of workers ignored the emails. The graph below represents what the employees did to them. It shows that only about a third of the employees read every message, and about a quarter of them even deleted emails without opening them.



Also, those who answered "open every time but rarely read the messages" or "open and read the messages sometimes" were asked an additional question. Because they just read the title or had a glimpse of the content and decided whether to read it or not, the survey conductors wanted to know when they read the emails. The table below shows the top five answers and the percentages.

Reasons for deciding to open and read an email. (Multiple answers possible.)

1. The topic is related to their own specific tasks.	68%
2. It is about important decisions of the company.	59%
3. It provides specific data of the industry.	33%
4. The topic is related to their own private lives.	28%
5. It is from a person who they personally know well.	20%

The result is consistent with our intuition. Generally speaking, people open an email if it has something to do with them and otherwise throw it away. The third most frequent answer appears to be a little different. However, we can assume that specific data is useful for their business. Therefore, the top three answers show that those workers are thought to be serious about their tasks and want useful information. Meaningfulness and relevancy are key factors to make employees take the trouble to click and read the messages.

Hi,

This article may be helpful for us, right?

Of course, we are high school students, so the situation mentioned in the article may be different from ours in some ways. But if we think of their "tasks" as our study, we can make use of the information. Our recent research shows that the percentages of students who read our newsletters every time, sometimes, or never are quite similar to those in the article. Some students choose what to read and what to ignore. If the survey result applies to us, there will be some things we can do to grab their attention.

Let's talk about this at the next meeting!

Marie

問1 In the article, the writer does not mention 27.

- ① what kind of emails are meaningful
- ② what many people think about emails
- ③ what time of day people are likely to read emails
- ④ why the surveyed companies send emails

問2 According to the article, about 28 percent of the workers decided whether or not to read an email depending on the content.

- ① 10
- ② 20
- ③ 30
- ④ 40

問3 The writer thought the employees in the survey were serious because many of them 29.

- ① ignored emails which were related to their hobby
- ② opened most emails sent from their company
- ③ spent time on their tasks rather than reading emails
- ④ were willing to collect information for their work

問4 In the article, what did Marie think was the most helpful? 30

- ① The answers for why people opened and read certain emails.
- ② The rate of people who deleted emails without opening them.
- ③ The reason why specific data is important for business.
- ④ The way to write a clear text in an email message.

問5 You and other members agree with Marie and are planning to write a newsletter that will have a higher open rate. Which of the following would be the best topic for this? 31

- ① Global Trends in the Newspaper Industry
- ② Mr. Yamazaki's Advice on Studying Math
- ③ Our School in 100 Years
- ④ Regular Reports of the School Newspaper Club's Activity