

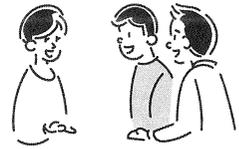
英語 (リーディング)

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

第1問 (配点 6)

You are the chief leader of the English club at your school, and the club is going to attend a contest explained in a flyer as follows:

The 1st Youth English Drama Contest



The Youth English Drama Society will have its first contest. We aim to encourage young Japanese people to learn English through drama, which is one of the best forms of entertainment.

There are three stages to this competition. Winners will be selected at each stage, and if you pass all three stages, you can participate in the Grand Final.

The Grand Final	Place: Century Hall Date: February 5, 2023		
GRAND PRIZE			
The winning team can join The International English Camp in Canberra, Australia in March 2023.			
Contest information:			
Stages	Things to Upload & Events	Details	2022 Deadlines & Dates
Stage 1	Answers to a questionnaire, and an English essay	Number of words for the essay: 150 - 200	Upload by 12 p.m. on August 13
Stage 2	A video of your team giving its performance	Time: 25-30 minutes	Upload by 12 p.m. on October 25

Stage 3	Regional Contests	On this site we'll show you the winners, who will go on to the Grand Final.	Held on December 23	
Grand Final Grading Information				
Pronunciation & Intonation, etc.	Gestures & Performance	Voice & Eye Contact	Teamwork	Answering Questions from Judges
40%	10%	10%	30%	10%
<p>◆ You must download the questionnaire as well as the title of your English essay and the script for your play online. <u>click here.</u></p> <p>◆ You must upload your materials online. All dates and times are Japan Standard Time (JST).</p> <p>◆ You can get to know the results of Stage 1 and 2 on the website seven days after the deadline for each stage. For more details, <u>click here.</u></p>				

問1 To take part in the first stage, you should .

- ① answer the questions and make a video of your performance
- ② answer the questions and write an essay in English
- ③ write an English essay and make a video of your performance
- ④ write an English essay and write a play

問2 When can you start to check the result of the first stage?

- ① August 6
- ② August 13
- ③ August 20
- ④ August 27

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英語 (リーディング) の試験問題は次に続く。

問3 You should put the greatest effort into speaking natural English and

to earn a high score in the Grand Final.

- ① controlling your voice and expressions
- ② explaining your story carefully to the judges
- ③ using dramatic gestures
- ④ working better as a group

第2問 (配点 10)

You and John, an exchange student from the UK, are the editors of a school English paper. He has written an article for the paper.

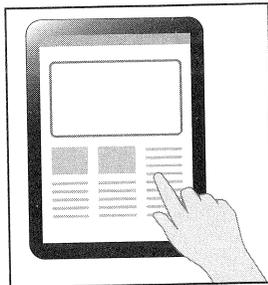
Do you like using a tablet in class? The UK has been promoting ICT (Information and Communication Technology) education, but I don't think it's going smoothly. How about in Japan? Results of some surveys about Japanese high schools give us some answers.

> The number of schools which didn't provide a tablet for each student was about five times as large as that of schools which did in 2018.

In 2020, the situation was as follows:

- > The number of schools which didn't think of introducing tablets was more than three times as large as that of schools which did.
- > 43.8% of private high schools got tablets for each of their students, while only 5.4% of public ones provided each student with one.
- > There were many more private than public high schools which planned to give all students tablets.

As you know, in our school we are luckily provided with individual tablets. However, I wonder if they are properly and fully used by each student. Are the teachers skillful enough to use one? Are they trying to have each student make the most of his or her tablet in their everyday classes? I've got some information from the head teacher; four in ten of our math teachers are eager to promote ICT education. This is higher than the number of English teachers. Three in eleven of them are having their students use their tablets. And the lowest percentage goes to the Japanese teachers.



In fact, I wonder whether we will need to depend on such electronic tools more or not in the future. I think we've got to give questionnaires or something to the students and teachers at our school, and we may get hints about the usage of tablets which will lead to the improvement of the present situation.

問1 In terms of the ratios of your school's teachers who are trying ICT education eagerly, which shows the subject teachers' ranking from **highest to lowest**? 4

- ① English teachers — Japanese teachers — math teachers
- ② English teachers — math teachers — Japanese teachers
- ③ Japanese teachers — English teachers — math teachers
- ④ Japanese teachers — math teachers — English teachers
- ⑤ math teachers — English teachers — Japanese teachers
- ⑥ math teachers — Japanese teachers — English teachers

問2 John's comments on the current ICT education at his school show that 5.

- ① he feels ICT education in his own country is inferior
- ② he is satisfied with the effective way of using tablets at the school
- ③ he is skeptical about whether tablets are being used effectively at the school
- ④ he wants to see more kinds of online learning

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英語 (リーディング) の試験問題は次に続く。

問3 The statement that best reflects one finding from the survey is

- ① 'I wish I were a public school student because I could get my own tablet.'
- ② 'My school is public and isn't planning to promote ICT education now.'
- ③ 'One out of three schools provided tablets for each student in 2018.'
- ④ 'The majority of schools intend to improve their ICT education classes.'

問4 Which best summarises John's opinions about ICT education at his school?

- ① Some surveys are necessary to make the situation better.
- ② Tablets are not as useful as we expected.
- ③ We have to hold classes for teachers to teach them how to use tablets.
- ④ We need to make it easier for students to use tablets.

問5 Which is the most suitable title for the article?

- ① Cost and Performance of Tablets
- ② Introducing Tablets and Their Future
- ③ Strategy for Distributing Tablets to Public Schools
- ④ Usefulness of and Problems with Tablets

第3問 (配点 9)

Your friend in the U.S. introduced his favorite musician to you. Wanting to learn more, you found the following article in a music magazine.

Bob Marley, the Soul of Reggae

Bob Marley was born on February 6, 1945. He was a Jamaican reggae singer, songwriter, musician, and guitarist who achieved international fame and is still highly praised by his enthusiastic fans. Starting out in 1963 with the group *The Wailers*, he created a distinctive songwriting and vocal style that would soon be received with admiration by audiences worldwide. After *The Wailers* broke up in 1974, Marley pursued a solo career that reached its peak with the release of the album *Exodus* in June, 1977. It is certain that the album established his worldwide reputation and led to his status as one of the world's best-selling artists of all time, with sales of more than 75 million records.



Bob Marley was a committed Rastafarian, an Abrahamic religion which developed in Jamaica in the 1930s. This religion inspired him and filled his music with a sense of spirituality. The *Rastafari movement* was a key element in the development of reggae. As a passionate supporter of Rastafari, Bob Marley took reggae music out of the socially deprived areas of Jamaica and onto the international music scene.

In July, 1977, Marley was found to be suffering from a type of a fatal disease under the nail of one of his toes. His doctors strongly advised him to have an operation on it. However, Marley turned down their advice, citing his religious beliefs. In spite of his illness, he continued touring until his health grew worse as the cancer spread throughout his body. He died on

11 May 1981 at Cedars of Lebanon Hospital in Miami (now University of Miami Hospital) at the age of 36. The spread of the cancer to his lungs and brain caused his death. His final words to his son Ziggy were: "Money can't buy life."

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

9 → 10 → 11 → 12

- ① Marley began to sing solo.
- ② Marley didn't stop his tours after he discovered his disease.
- ③ Marley joined the group *The Wailers*.
- ④ The album *Exodus* was released.

問2 Marley refused to be taken care of by his doctors because 13 .

- ① he thought it was too late to have an operation
- ② he was busy doing concert tours
- ③ he was following his faith
- ④ his cancer was at an early stage

問3 From this story, you learned that 14 .

- ① a religion had an influence on Marley's music
- ② a religion made Marley move to Jamaica
- ③ Marley didn't get along with his band members
- ④ Marley's music deprived his country of money

第4問 (配点 12)

In English class you are writing an essay on a social issue you are interested in. This is your most recent draft. You are now working on revisions based on comments from your teacher.

The Benefits of Taxing High-Sugar Drinks

Sweet drinks such as fruit juice and soda are very popular with young people around the world. However, we know that consuming these drinks is bad for the health. Taking in too much sugar can lead to obesity and other health problems, such as heart disease and diabetes. ⁽¹⁾ For example, many governments around the world are trying to get their citizens to reduce their sugar intake by adding a so-called “sugar tax” to sweet drinks. This new tax has produced some positive results.

First, a tax on sweet drinks reduces consumption. When a tax was added to sweet drinks in five cities in the US, ⁽²⁾ it declined by 33%. That means that people stopped buying sweet drinks, and bought healthier alternatives instead. This is a particularly important effect in poor areas, because people in poor areas tend to be less healthy and consume more sugary drinks.

Second, raising the price of sweet drinks reduces obesity ⁽³⁾ ^. Elementary school-aged children benefit the most from this. When a sugar tax was added to drinks on sale in England, there was a large drop in the number of obese children in the higher grades of elementary school. In addition, the number of children entering the hospital for the removal of teeth declined.

Teacher's Comments

(1) You have used the incorrect word here. Please choose a different word or expression.

(2) What does “it” mean here? Write out the sentence in full.

(3) Your topic sentence doesn't summarize the other effect you mention in this passage. Please add it.

Finally, sugar taxes help the government save money on healthcare. When people become healthier, they use public hospitals less often, live longer, and spend more time at work. This means that the government has to spend less money on healthcare and unemployment benefits. That money can be used to benefit society in many other ways, such as investing in education or improving cities.

In conclusion, applying a tax on sweet drinks has many benefits. It makes people drink fewer sweet beverages, improves the health of children, and ⁽⁴⁾ helps hospitals. More countries around the world should do this to improve the health and well-being of their citizens.

(4) This does not really summarize what you wrote in the fourth paragraph. Please rewrite this.

問1 Based on comment (1), which is the best word to use instead? 15

- ① In addition
- ② In contrast
- ③ On the contrary
- ④ Therefore

問2 Based on comment (2), which is the best expression to use here?

16

- ① the amount of tax paid
- ② the amount people ate
- ③ the number of people paying tax
- ④ purchases of these drinks

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問3 Based on comment (3), which expression should you add here? 17

- ① and helps children avoid dental problems
- ② and improves academic grades
- ③ and makes children work harder
- ④ and raises school attendance

問4 Based on comment (4), which is the best replacement? 18

- ① allows governments to spend money on projects that benefit society
- ② helps schools receive more money for education from the government
- ③ makes our cities easier to live in by improving infrastructure
- ④ stops hospitals and schools from wasting money on unnecessary things

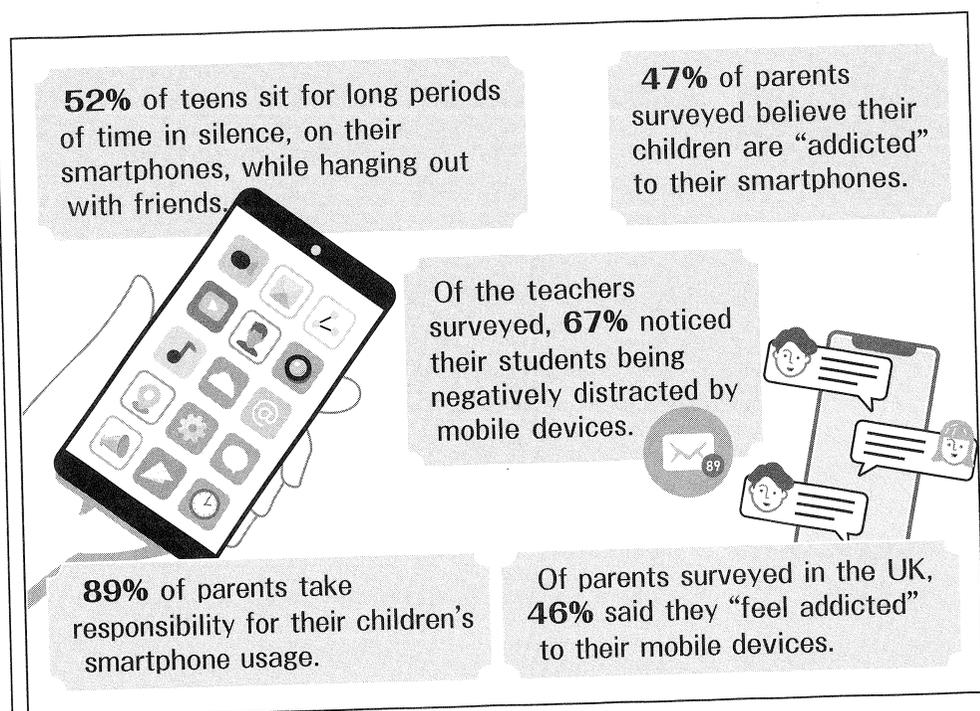
第5問 (配点 16)

You are now studying at Robert University in the US. In a social studies class, you are asked to report on how smartphones affect people. You found the blogs of two students, Paul and Linda, who are discussing the usage of smartphones.

Smartphone Addiction?

Posted by Paul at 4:52 p.m. on September 5, 2022

Since the world saw the first iPhone in 2007, smartphone usage has steadily become an accepted part of our daily lives — and the smartphone addiction statistics prove it. Now, in 2022, we are glued to our phones. Because we rely on our phones for communication and connection, it can be hard to determine when excessive smartphone use becomes an addiction. However, it's necessary to know the following statistics:



In fact, I once suffered from sleep deprivation, increased stress levels, depression, and anxiety because of, I believe, my smartphone. And I've stopped using it. While being addicted to your digital devices doesn't negatively impact your health as seriously as other types of addiction, it does indeed impact not only your mental health but your physical wellbeing. Why don't you stop and think about how you use YOUR smartphone?

Smartphone (over)usage in school

Posted by Linda at 11:22 a.m. on September 6, 2022

If there's anything that most deserves the claim to being a man's best friend in the modern age, it has got to be the smartphone. Mobile devices have penetrated every type of human activity. Nearly everyone uses one at home, school, work, and during times of leisure. So much so that not having access to a mobile phone has paved the way for "nomophobia", the fear of being out of mobile phone contact. As such, understanding the current smartphone addiction statistics is important to get a grasp of how serious it really is.

Here, I'd like to shine a light on smartphone usage and habits in school. Given that smartphones are mini-computers, they can take on a wide variety of functions which can be useful in class. This allows users to enjoy their devices in a lot of different ways. Unfortunately, too much enjoyment can be counterproductive. As the smartphone addiction statistics suggest, mobile phones prove to be huge distractions in schools. This causes dips in productivity.

Percentage	What does the percentage show?
20%	The time spent by students in class texting and checking social media
45%	Students who are constantly online. This includes the time that they are in class.
46%	Parents who want educators to find ways to integrate the use of smartphones into lessons more
49%	Students who are distracted by smartphones and other digital gadgets in class
80%	Schools which have a policy that restricts the use of mobile phones in class

If you're uncomfortable with your attachment to your smartphone, there are ways to cultivate a healthier relationship with the technology in your life. Try limiting the time spent on your smartphone by using an app that tracks your daily usage and sends reminders to log off. You can also access your average screen time in the settings of your phone. Another trick that helps limit smartphone use is to turn your color settings to black and white. Late night scrolling isn't as stimulating when you're seeing black and white visuals, which encourages putting down your device.

問1 Paul recommends stopping using smartphones because .

- ① they are harmful to our health
- ② they can damage human relationships
- ③ they cost a lot of money
- ④ they prevent face-to-face communication

問2 Linda suggests that .

- ① you should be careful about your physical health being affected by your smartphone
- ② you should change the color of the screen of your smartphone
- ③ you should install an app which turns off your smartphone automatically
- ④ you should limit the time you use your smartphone using other digital gadgets

問3 Both Paul and Linda recommend that you .

- ① appreciate the advance of communication technologies
- ② look into how effectively smartphones are utilized by people
- ③ realize how dangerous using social networking services is
- ④ understand how affected people are by smartphones through statistics

問4 The percentage of students who are distracted by digital gadgets in class is higher than the percentage of students who .

- ① are always connected to the Internet
- ② are using their smartphones properly
- ③ use apps that limit their phone use
- ④ use their smartphones late at night

問5 In blog, you can find that less than half of parents .

(Choose the best one for each box from options ① ~ ④.)

- ① are satisfied with the way smartphones are used at school
- ② think their children are using their smartphones too much
- ③ Linda's
- ④ Paul's

第6問 (配点 18)

You are working on an essay about whether we should be encouraged to eat food that has been grown or produced locally. You will follow the steps below.

Step 1: Read and understand various viewpoints about locally-produced food.

Step 2: Take a position about whether people should try to eat food that was produced locally.

Step 3: Create an outline for an essay using additional sources.

[Step 1] Read various sources

Author A (environmental campaigner)

In 2005 some food activists in San Francisco challenged people to eat only locally grown food for a month. I joined in that challenge and I found it really difficult. We don't always realize how much we rely on imported food. However, I decided that instead of imported food, I should actively look for local products. They are fresher, and I can support local farmers, and less greenhouse gases are released during food transportation. Everyone should try doing this.

Author B (scientist)

I had believed that it was more environmentally friendly to buy locally-produced food. However, this idea isn't always backed up by data. When I looked at the data related to the life cycle of food, the majority of greenhouse gases are not released during the transportation phases but during the production phase. Therefore, in my opinion, if you are concerned about the environmental impact of your food, then you should not worry about where your food comes from, but how it is produced.

Author C (small grocery store owner)

I have family members who own farms in my local area, so it is easy for me to support them by stocking locally-produced food in my store. Of course, it is not possible to do this all year round, because fresh food is very seasonal. However, my customers are willing to pay a little extra for fresh local food, and I try to give them what they want. Some of my stock is imported, but I try to limit this as much as possible. I worry about the impact imported food has on the environment, so I want to buy locally-grown fruit and vegetables as much as I can.

Author D (farmer)

A lot of the food I grow is sold at a low price to big supermarket chains. Supermarkets are very powerful, and I can't really negotiate high prices for my food. However, I often sell my own vegetables at local farmers markets, too. By doing this, I can charge higher prices and I like selling to local people in my community because they value the work that I put into producing high-quality food. I would definitely encourage more people to support their local community by buying from the farmers in the area in which they live.

Author E (mother)

Buying locally-produced food sounds like a great idea, but this can lead to a very unbalanced diet. I live in the north of the country, where the weather is poor so we can't get enough food without relying on imported foods. In addition, local farmers markets sell very high-quality local produce, but it can be quite expensive. Most families don't have enough money to do that. I know some people worry about the environmental costs of importing food, but I read that transportation accounts for only a small proportion of greenhouse gas emissions in food production.

問1 Both Authors D and E mention that 25.

- ① food grown locally often costs more than food that has been imported from other places
- ② food sold in large supermarkets is of poor quality compared to food sold at markets
- ③ it is hard to eat a variety of foods if you are limited to buying things that have been grown locally
- ④ people appreciate the work of farmers more if the food has been grown near where they live

問2 Author B implies that .

- ① food production is not as bad for the environment as many people believe
- ② if major organizations recommend people to do something, it must be based on research
- ③ the stage of food production that is worst for the environment is transportation
- ④ things that may seem correct may be proved wrong when studied in depth by scientists

[Step 2] Take a position

問3 Now that you understand the various viewpoints, you have taken a position on whether buying only locally-produced food should be encouraged, and have written it out as below. Choose the best options to complete , , and .

Your position: People should not be encouraged to buy only locally-produced food.

- Authors and support your position.
- The main argument of the two authors: .

Options for and (the order does not matter):

- ① A
- ② B
- ③ C
- ④ D
- ⑤ E

Options for

- ① In places where the climate is poor, it is impossible to eat locally grown food
- ② People generally eat too much meat, which is bad for the environment
- ③ Transporting food is not as bad for the environment as many people believe
- ④ Very little food is transported between countries, so it has no impact on the environment

[Step 3] Create an outline using sources A and B

Outline of your essay:

We should not encourage people to only eat locally-produced food.

Introduction

Many people these days try to avoid imported food and buy locally-produced food to help the environment and to improve their health. However, there are many problems with this idea.

Body

Reason 1: (From Step 2)

Reason 2: (Based on Source A)

Reason 3: (Based on Source B)

Conclusion

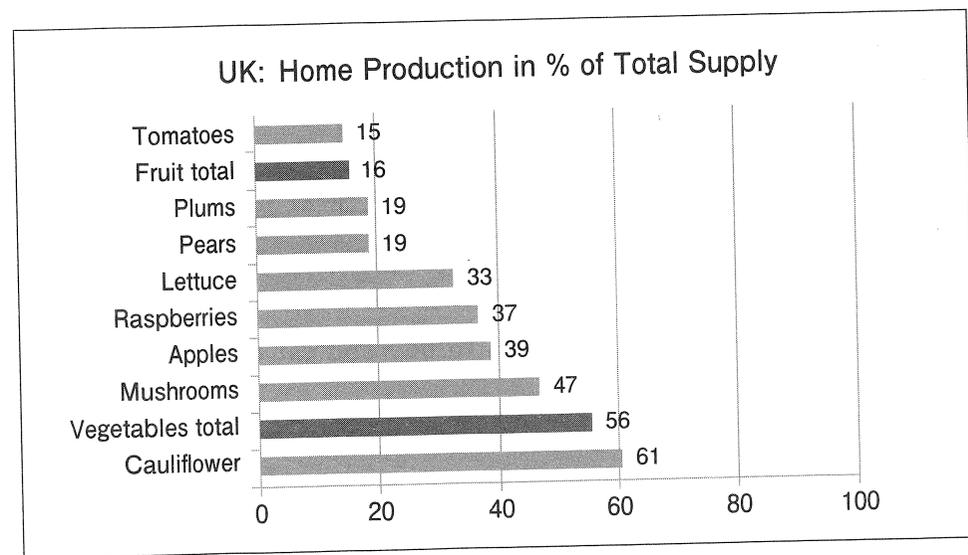
People should not be encouraged to buy and eat only locally-grown food.

Source A

Food production is very seasonal, and the harvesting season for each type of fruit and vegetable is very short. That means that if we try to eat only local foods, there will be times of over-production and under-production. In times of over-production, the food must be stored so that it can be used for as long as possible and does not get wasted. For example, the British apple season is at its peak in autumn. Each year, up to 610,000 tons of apples are produced there in that season. For these apples to stay fresh and meet demand from customers over the year, they would have to be placed in cold storage. A study showed that it would cost more and produce twice the level of emissions to keep local British apples in cold storage for 10 months than to import apples from South America by sea to the UK when they are needed. It is far more sustainable and energy efficient to meet a country's food requirements by importing food than to store large amounts of food and keep it fresh.

Source B

A study conducted by an agriculture magazine looked at the amount of food produced in the UK compared to the total available supply of that food in stores. The graph below shows the findings of that study. Many of these foods are difficult to produce in the local climate, and have to be grown in greenhouses, making them more expensive than imported foods.



問4 Based on Source A, which of the following is the most appropriate for Reason 2? 30

- ① Because most food is seasonal, it is more energy-efficient to transport it from abroad when needed than to store it.
- ② Food can only be stored for around 10 months, so it is better for our health to import food than to refrigerate it.
- ③ Fruit cannot usually be stored for long, so we can get fresher and tastier fruit if we import it from abroad.
- ④ South America is more efficient at growing apples than the UK, so British people should try to eat imported apples.

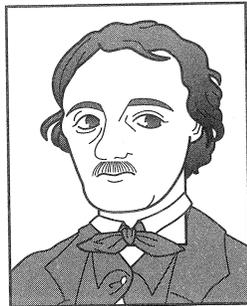
問5 For Reason 3, you have decided to write, "It would not be possible for people in certain countries to eat healthily by buying only locally-produced food." Based on Source B, which option best supports this statement? 31

- ① Most of the foods grown locally are disliked by many adults and children, so they would be more likely to buy unhealthy food because it is much cheaper.
- ② Most people cannot afford to buy the healthiest foods like tomatoes and other fruits because they are up to 15% more expensive when they are grown locally.
- ③ Only around half of the vegetables and one-sixth of the fruits available to buy in the UK were grown in the country. Avoiding imported foods would cost more and probably lead to an unbalanced diet.
- ④ While people in the UK could eat mostly locally-grown fruits, eating locally-grown vegetables would be much more difficult and expensive, leading to an unbalanced diet.

第7問 (配点 15)

In your English class, you will give a presentation about a great writer in the world. You found the following article and prepared notes for your presentation.

Edgar Allan Poe was born on January 19, 1809 in Boston, Massachusetts. He was an American author, poet, editor, and literary critic. He is widely regarded as a central figure of Romanticism in the United States, and of American literature. Poe is best known for his tales of mystery. He was one of the earliest American practitioners of the short story, and is generally considered the inventor of the detective fiction genre.



Edgar Allan Poe

Both Poe's father and mother were professional actors. They died before the poet was three years old. John and Frances Allan never formally adopted him but raised him as a foster child in Richmond, Virginia. Poe attended the University of Virginia for one semester but left due to lack of money. Poe quarreled with John over the funds for his education and his gambling debts. In 1827, he enlisted in the United States Army under a false name. It was at this time his writing career began with his first publication, although humbly, with an anonymous collection of poems, *Tamerlane and Other Poems* (1827), credited only to "a Bostonian". With the death of Frances Allan in 1829, Poe and John Allan reached a temporary reestablishing of good relations. Poe later failed as a military officer's trainee at West Point. He firmly stated his strong wish to be a poet and writer and parted ways with John Allan.

Although Poe began earnestly in his attempts to start his career as a poet, he chose a difficult time to do so. The American publishing industry was particularly hurt by the Panic of 1837, a financial crisis in

the United States: profits, prices, and wages went down. Unemployment went up, and pessimism prevailed. Publishers often refused to pay their writers or paid them much later than they had promised. Poe had to have had a hard time. After his early attempts at poetry, Poe turned his attention to prose. He spent the next several years working for literary journals and periodicals. He became well-known, acting as a critic of literature in his own unique way. His work forced him to move between several cities, including Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York City. In Baltimore in 1835, he married his cousin Virginia Clemm, which may have inspired some of his writing.

In January 1845 Poe published the poem, "*The Raven*", which became a popular sensation. It made Poe a household name almost instantly, though he was paid only \$9 for its publication. His wife died of tuberculosis two years after its publication. For years, he had been planning to produce his own journal, *The Penn* (later renamed *The Stylus*), though he died before it could be published. On October 7, 1849, at age 40, Poe died in Baltimore; the cause of his death is unknown and has been variously attributed to alcohol, brain disease, cholera, drugs, heart disease, suicide, tuberculosis, and other causes.

Edgar Allan Poe and his works influenced literature in the United States and around the world, as well as being responsible for the start of specialized areas of writing. He is considered as one of the originators of both horror and detective fiction. He is also credited as the "architect" of the modern short story. As a critic he was one of the first writers to put emphasis on the effect of style and structure. He was thus a forerunner in the "art for art's sake" movement. Poe is particularly respected in France, in part due to early translations by Charles Baudelaire. Baudelaire's translations became definitive artistic performances of Poe's work throughout Europe.

Poe and his work appear throughout popular culture in literature, music, films, and television. A number of his homes are dedicated as museums today. The Mystery Writers of America present an annual award known as the Edgar Award for distinguished work in the mystery genre.

Your presentation notes:

Edgar Allan Poe

○ He was born on January 19, 1809 and is considered the inventor of the detective fiction genre.

○ Early Life

○ — He was taken care of by John and Frances Allan.

○ — He argued with John but, later, made up with him.

○ — 32

○ A New Life and Marriage

○ — He switched his focus to 33.

○ — He became famous for his own style of 34.

○ — He married his cousin, Virginia Clemm.

○ Success and Death

○ 35

○ He joined the Army under a false name.

○ 36

○ 37

○ 38

○ ↓ He died in Baltimore from an unknown cause.

○ Influence

○ — He and his work appear throughout popular culture in literature, music, films, and television.

○ — 39

○ Achievements and Recognition

○ — He invented the field of horror and detective fiction.

○ — He first focused on how style and structure affect a story.

○ — 40

問1 Choose the best statement for 32.

- ① He cut off contact with John, declaring that he would be a poet and writer.
- ② His father abandoned the family and left home.
- ③ His first collection of poems made his name well-known to people.
- ④ Poe became on bad terms with John again just after he joined the army.

問2 Choose the best two items for 33 and 34 to complete A New Life and Marriage.

- ① detective stories
- ② editing magazines
- ③ literary criticism
- ④ plotting mysteries
- ⑤ prose writing

問3 Choose **four** out of the five events (① ~ ⑤) in the order they happened to complete Success and Death.

35 → 36 → 37 → 38

- ① An anonymous collection of poems was published.
- ② He entered the University of Virginia.
- ③ His wife passed away because of a disease.
- ④ *The Penn* was published.
- ⑤ "*The Raven*" was published and was a big hit.

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英語 (リーディング) の試験問題は次に続く。

問4 Choose the best option for 39 to complete Influence.

- ① He improved the style and structure of fiction which was popular at that time.
- ② He inspired Baudelaire, whose works were translated by him.
- ③ His literary criticism on short stories made an impact on mysteries.
- ④ His work was translated into French and became highly valued in Europe.

問5 Choose the best option for 40 to complete Achievements and Recognition.

- ① A prominent mystery writer is honored in the name of Poe every year.
- ② As an architect, he changed his homes into museums.
- ③ He established the Mystery Writers of America organization.
- ④ He was against the trend of criticizing mysteries artistically.

第8問 (配点 14)

You are in a group preparing for a poster presentation whose title is "How we can Send Messages." Your group is interested in pictograms, a way of sending messages through pictorial symbols, and is planning to use the following passage to create the poster.

Hazard Pictograms

— Symbols Quick to Send a Message —

Pictograms introduced here are graphic images that immediately show the user of a hazardous product what type of hazard is present. With a quick glance you can see, for example, if the product is flammable (capable of burning quickly), or if it might be a health hazard in another way.

Some pictograms have a diamond shape. Inside this diamond is a symbol that represents the potential hazard (e.g., fire, harmful if eaten, strong acid, etc.). Together, the symbol and the design of the diamond are referred to as a pictogram. Pictograms are assigned specific hazard classes or categories.

Hazard pictograms form part of the international Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). Two sets of pictograms are included within the GHS: one for the labeling of containers and for workplace hazard warnings, and a second for use during the transport of dangerous goods. Either one or the other is chosen, depending on the target audience, but the two are not used together. The two sets of pictograms use the same symbols for the same hazards, although certain symbols are not required for transport pictograms. Transport pictograms come in a wider variety of colors and may contain additional information such as a subcategory number.

Hazard pictograms are one of the key elements for the labeling of containers under GHS, along with other information such as:

- a description of the product
- a signal word – either 'Danger' or 'Warning' – where necessary
- hazard statements, indicating the nature and degree of the risks posed by the product
- precautionary statements, indicating how the product should be handled to minimize risks to the user (as well as to other people and the general environment)
- the identity of the supplier (who might be a manufacturer or importer)

The GHS chemical hazard pictograms are intended to provide the basis for or to replace national systems of hazard pictograms. In fact, GHS transport pictograms are the same as those recommended in the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, widely implemented in national regulations in many countries.

The figure below shows some examples of hazard pictograms.

Figure 1. Hazard Pictograms



Can you guess what each pictogram means? They are divided into two groups. One group (numbers 1 and 2) shows the first set of pictograms mentioned above, physical hazards pictograms. On the other hand, the other group (numbers 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7) contains the second set, transport pictograms. Now, we will look at each of them, beginning with the first group.

The pictograms of the first group have their own names; No. 1 is called "Flame," and No. 2 is named "Flame over Circle." The former means flammable materials or substances liable to catch fire by themselves when exposed to water or air, or which emit flammable gas and cause other materials to burn, while the latter identifies oxidizers, which are chemicals that help something burn or make fires burn hotter and last longer.

Next, let us move on to the second group. No. 3 shows flammable solids or self-reactive substances. Under conditions encountered in transport, they could possibly catch fire, may cause or contribute to fire through friction, or may explode if not treated carefully. No. 4 means flammable liquids — liquids which have a flash point of less than 60°C and which are capable of sustaining burning. No. 5 means substances liable to burn spontaneously — substances which are liable to spontaneously heat up under normal conditions encountered in transport, or to heat up due to contact with air, and are then liable to catch fire. No. 6 shows influential substances — substances which, while in themselves not necessarily burnable, may, generally by releasing oxygen, cause, or contribute to, the burning of other material. Finally, No. 7 means organic poisons — organic substances which contain harmful matter or hazardous materials with certain chemical structures.

Each pictogram covers a specific type of hazard and is designed to be immediately recognizable to anyone handling hazardous material, though those pictograms are not so easy for general people to understand.

Your presentation poster draft:

Do you know hazard pictograms?

What are hazard pictograms?

· They are graphic images that show what type of hazard is present in a product.

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Some kinds of hazard pictograms

No.	Pictogram	Hazards	General Meaning
1		· flammable materials or substances	They are materials or substances which can burn or 42 .
2		· oxidizers	They are chemicals which 43 .
3		· flammable solids · self-reactive substances	They are materials or substances which can catch fire easily due to friction.

Pictograms with common messages

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問1 Under the first poster heading, your group wants to introduce hazard pictograms as explained in the passage. Which of the following is the most appropriate?

- ① The same hazards may be represented by different symbols.
- ② There are two sets, and you can use both sets at the same time.
- ③ They are accompanied by other information about a product.
- ④ They were invented by the UN and are widely accepted around the world.

問2 You have been asked to write general meanings of No. 1 and No. 2 pictograms. Choose the best options for and .

No. 1

- ① contain a deadly poison
- ② explode near a fire
- ③ melt even in low temperatures
- ④ release gases that burn

No. 2

- ① can be active and catch fire without proper controls
- ② can shorten the time in which materials explode
- ③ contain substances which can absorb oxygen
- ④ increase the temperature and length of fire

問3 You are making statements about some pictograms which share common messages. According to the article, which two of the following are appropriate? (The order does not matter.) ·

- ① No.1 and 5 can be dangerous when air is brought into contact with them.
- ② No.1 and 6 release gases that can cause a fire.
- ③ No. 1, 6, and 7 mean that they can emit poisonous gas.
- ④ No. 1, and No. 7 mean that they burn easily and produce harmful gas.
- ⑤ No. 2 and No. 6 indicate that they are flammable and can cause big fires.
- ⑥ No. 3, 4 and 6 show that they start to burn at low temperatures.