

つぎの(26)から(28)までの会話について、()に入れるのに
もっと適切なものを1, 2, 3, 4の中から一つ選びなさい。

Diamond Engagement Ring

An engagement ring is a ring worn by someone who is promised to be married. Though there are other jewels with which an engagement ring can be made, people (26). This is because a diamond ring is believed to symbolize trust, eternal partnership, and love. Many people might assume that choosing diamond engagement rings is a long-standing tradition, but it's not. In truth, diamond engagement rings were once unpopular, and the idea of proposing with a diamond engagement ring developed only after 1939.

In the late 19th century, a large diamond mine was discovered in South Africa. Because of that, diamond production increased dramatically, and diamonds were quickly distributed all over the world. As a result, diamonds became less scarce and less valuable. In addition, the Great Depression gave rise to a significant decline in diamond sales. Under these circumstances, De Beers, the world's leading British diamond company, launched an advertising campaign to promote diamond sales. (27) of diamond engagement rings, which benefited the company.

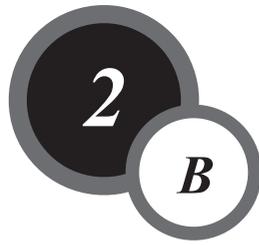
‘‘A Diamond is Forever’’ is the very famous De Beers advertising slogan written by Frances Gerety, a copywriter at the N.W. Ayer advertising agency. With this phrase, the company succeeded in linking diamonds to romance and creating the image that diamonds carry the meaning that love and marriage will last forever. (28), diamonds came to be chosen for engagement rings, and people began to consider that choice traditional. De Beers' success shows that a company's sales strategy can have a huge impact on culture and tradition.

- (26) 1 often choose a ring with a diamonds
2 rarely know the meaning of the ring
3 only buy De Beers products
4 usually have a ring without metals

- (27) 1 This led to the widespread use
2 The campaign caused a disadvantage
3 That was a big drawback
4 It reduced the quality and reputation

- (28) 1 Nevertheless
2 Even so
3 In short

4 Consequently



つぎ
次の (29) から (31) までの会話について、() に入れるのに
もっと てきせつ
最も適切なものを 1, 2, 3, 4 の中から一つ選びなさい。

Horticultural Therapy

Horticultural therapy is a professional practice that uses plants and gardening to improve mental and physical health. Taking advantage of the characteristics of plants and gardening activities, this type of therapy (29). For instance, it can be utilized in general hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, rehabilitation centers, senior care facilities, vocational training centers, schools, and so on. The main purpose of horticultural therapy is to reduce stress by utilizing the pleasant stimuli of nature and plants, to restore motivation and improve life through growing plants and doing creative activities using plants.

The principle of horticultural therapy has been around for a long time. Even in ancient times, Egyptian doctors are said to have recommended that patients take walks in the garden. Horticultural therapy as practiced today is said to have developed in the United States and Northern Europe in the 1950s, after the Second World War. In the United States, it was initially adopted as a means of healing the minds of servicemen returning from the war. (30), it became widespread in Northern Europe for the sake of social participation and rehabilitation for people with disabilities.

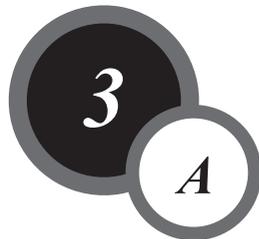
(31) horticultural therapy. However, several studies have found that this type of therapy supports recovery from illness and improvement of mood, resulting in shorter stays for many people in mental health facilities and hospitals. Joel Flagler, a professor of horticultural therapy at Rutgers University, investigated the impact of gardens on a group of a patients with Alzheimer's. He discovered that short-term memory in patients with advanced dementia improved significantly after a gardening session. If research in this field continues to progress in the future, more people will improve their physical and mental health through plants and gardening activities.

- (29) 1 strengthens ties within the community
2 is used in various places

- 3 creates relationships between patients
- 4 makes people feel relaxed and comfortable

- (30) 1 In spite of this
2 In contrast
3 Therefore
4 Alternatively

- (31) 1 Many health benefits have been proven for
2 Many people realize the effect of
3 There is a famous professor who studies
4 There is still not much research on



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Taxidermy

Taxidermy is a technique for preserving the body of a dead animal so that it appears to be alive. Taxidermists typically do this work by removing the skin of a dead animal, utilizing chemicals to wash and preserve it, and then placing it on a three-dimensional wire frame known as an armature. An alternative method is to remove the skin and make a mold of the body inside using wet plaster. When it dries, the plaster “form” can be used as the base for the model. However, armatures and forms only provide a basic outline for the taxidermist. To create details such as muscles they use clay, and body parts such as eyes must be purchased from specialists suppliers.

Taxidermy began in western Europe in the eighteenth century and grew in popularity during the nineteenth. Hunters wished to preserve the animals they caught as tokens, and the models even became popular as decorations in homes. But it has always been museums that have generated the largest demand for taxidermy. Today, although the practice may seem somewhat old-fashioned, leading professionals insist that taxidermy helps animals “come to life before your eyes”. Hein van Grouw, Senior Curator of Birds at London’s Natural History Museum, points out that “we haven’t found a better way to do that yet, even with all the technology available to us.”

However, there are plenty of critical voices where taxidermy is concerned. It has been argued that the practice takes away animals’

dignity, and a better approach is one of “catch and release.” Instead of taking home and displaying an impressive catch, fishermen now commonly pose for photographs before throwing the fish back into the sea. Similarly, hunters are instructed to capture animals and put them to sleep without killing them; before they wake up, pictures and measurements may be taken as souvenirs, and the animal itself is free to return to nature.

(32) According to the author of the passage, the usual way to make a taxidermy model is to

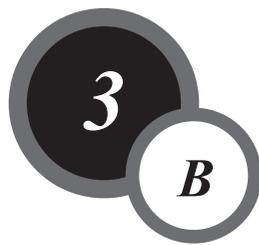
- 1 pour wet plaster inside the skin of an animal and shape it before the drying process is complete.
- 2 cover an armature with an animal skin that has previously been cleaned and chemically treated.
- 3 produce the basic form by entering an animal’s body measurements into a 3D printing program.
- 4 make a base sculpture out of clay but get the individual body parts from specialist craftspeople.

(33) What does Hein van Grouw say about taxidermy in museums?

- 1 It is the moral responsibility of museums to develop alternatives to taxidermy so that brutality to animals is discouraged.
- 2 Taxidermy is the only effective way for the public to learn about species that have gone extinct.
- 3 While it is acceptable for museums to display older taxidermy models, they should not be creating new ones.
- 4 Taxidermy models are more realistic and attractive for many people than contemporary digital representations of wildlife.

(34) What is one way that hunting today is different from in the past?

- 1 There is increased interest in hunting from younger people because of photos and videos posted online.
- 2 Hunting wild animals, and especially endangered species, is now illegal under international law.
- 3 More people now choose to catch fish than hunt land animals because the rules are not as strict.
- 4 People are allowed to catch wild animals if they use a modern method that does not kill them.



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The Arrondissements of Paris

Most big cities are divided into smaller districts: London has 32 boroughs, Tokyo has 23 ku, and Paris has 20 arrondissements. Usually, districts are given unique names, such as London's Westminster or Tokyo's Shibuya-ku, but Paris does not follow this rule. Its arrondissements are known simply by numbers; locals describe themselves as living in "the sixteenth" (or fourth, or eleventh, or wherever they live). On a map of Paris, "the first" is in the historic center, on the bank of the River Seine. The remaining arrondissements proceed outwards from 2 to 20 in a spiral, similar to a snail's shell. But the districts of the French capital have not always been arranged in this way – in fact, before the current arrondissements were introduced in the 1850s, the map looked very different.

Before the 1850s, when Emperor Napoleon III came to power, Paris was a much smaller city. In the late 1700s, during the French Revolution, it had been divided into 12 arrondissements. Those numbered from 1 to 9 were located north of the Seine, on what is known as the Right Bank, while 10, 11 and 12 were on the Left Bank. Napoleon III employed a planner, Baron Haussmann, to modernize Paris. One of Haussmann's major changes was to expand the city limits and create 8 new arrondissements. Though he intended to keep the original north-south layout, the spiral was forced on him by residents of the neighborhood of Passy. They refused to accept their new address in the thirteenth district, because in French "to be married in the thirteenth" was another way of saying "to live together unmarried." To do so would have been shocking at the time. So Haussmann drew a shape that placed Passy in the sixteenth instead.

Today, each arrondissement has its own characteristics to which citizens of Paris are very attached: for example, "the first" contains a large number of tourist attractions, but few residents; "the ninth" is famous for its attractive stores and cocktail bars; and "the seventeenth" is a former industrial area where the true, local Paris might be seen. For this reason, it is not feasible to imagine any future revision on the scale of Haussmann's. There is sometimes talk of the capital expanding to include the banlieue – the poorer neighborhoods that lie beyond the

circular road surrounding the main part of Paris. But these have a strong identity of their own, and are as unlikely to want to join the wealthy inner city as the inner city is to welcome them. 405

(35) What system is used to administer the districts of modern Paris?

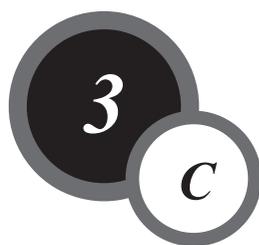
- 1 Districts to the north of the River Seine are numbered from 1 to 10, and those to the south are numbered 11-20.
- 2 Historic districts in the center are known by their names, but residential districts are simply given numbers.
- 3 Districts with lower numbers are in the center, while those with higher numbers are closer to the edges.
- 4 The largest district of Paris is simply called “the first,” but the smaller districts are named after historic figures.

(36) What effect did the people of the Passy neighborhood have on the redesign of Paris?

- 1 They insisted that Baron Haussmann change his map so they did not live in the thirteenth district.
- 2 They introduced a law preventing unmarried people from living in Passy, which led to overcrowding in surrounding districts.
- 3 They refused to change the way they wrote their address because they disapproved of Napoleon III.
- 4 They campaigned for the village of Passy to become a new arrondissement when the city was expanded.

(37) According to the author, major changes to the arrondissements are unlikely because

- 1 residents of wealthy districts have a lot of influence over decisions that are made by local government.
- 2 there is no more space for Paris to expand beyond the main road that circles around it.
- 3 each district has developed such a distinct character that people cannot imagine any other system being used.
- 4 the city’s transport network has been designed around the system put in place by Haussmann in the 1850s.



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Pistachios and the collapse of national foods

Historians believe that pistachio trees have been grown by humans for about 7,000 years. Originating from Western Asia, pistachios are even mentioned in very early Christian writings. Persia, modern-day Iran, has cultivated pistachio trees since ancient times. Pistachios are truly a part of every aspect of Iranian life, including literature, traditions, beliefs, and even wedding and funeral ceremonies. Indeed, the very name “pistachio,” which translates as “green almond,” is derived from Persian. Westerners first encountered pistachios when Alexander the Great conquered the Persian Empire. Their sweet taste and numerous health benefits made them a popular food, and they are now grown across regions as diverse as North America and Central Asia and sold all over the world. Pistachios’ total global market value reached US\$10.6 billion in 2020.

The market growth of the pistachio symbolizes the separation of agricultural products from their cultural and regional roots. Europeans accelerated this process, with colonial settlers introducing non-native crops into many new places with favorable climates. In South Africa, the cultivation of wine grapes by the Dutch and tobacco by the British are typical examples. Although these items had no connection to African tribes, South African tobacco and wines have now become globally successful. The United States likewise started producing foreign crops such as sugar, rice and wheat. It also began raising an Iranian variety of pistachios, the Kerman, on a large scale in the 1960s. Although Iranian pistachios may be superior in taste, nutrition and variety, they have steadily lost market share to America, which had surpassed Iran by 2020. Apart from the extremely high duties imposed on Iranian pistachios, American agriculture’s advantage in capital, technology, and distribution networks overwhelmed Iranian competitors. Newcomers to the pistachio industry such as Spain, Syria, and Georgia are likely to diminish Iran’s market share even further. If current trends hold, the pistachio may one day entirely lose its reputation as an Iranian food, and instead become just another commodity, like corn or oranges.

Some countries have tried to avoid this result for their national food items. France has often launched brand and law campaigns to exclude

foreign competitors and maintain sole control of its unique cheeses, such as Comte and Roquefort. The United States has made similar efforts to protect its Angus Beef brand, while Russia has done the same for Ossetra Sturgeon Caviar. Although the defense of national foods can be difficult and expensive, it establishes brand rights and cultural power, besides protecting potential billions of dollars in export revenue.

Iran would likely prefer to establish pistachios as a national brand, especially as demand remains high. However, with its small economy and weak international connections, this goal does not seem achievable. Even wealthy nations cannot always conserve a particular food as a national brand. Kimchi, for instance, originates from Korea, and is recognized by the United Nations as a Korean dish. Nevertheless, China possesses almost the entire global kimchi market, and South Korea itself imports large amounts of Chinese-made kimchi. It appears that diet items that took centuries or millennia to develop can now be quickly cut from their roots to become just another piece of a global food supply chain.

(38) What do we learn about pistachios originally cultivated in Persia?

- 1 Due to their health benefits, they have been embraced by ethnic groups all over the world for thousands of years.
- 2 Not until Alexander the Great began to specialize in them on a large scale did they become a globally popular food source.
- 3 Because their cultural and dietary significance has faded over the centuries, they are no longer featured in local rituals.
- 4 The majority of Europeans did not know about their existence until an empire was defeated in a war.

(39) The fact that Westerners began to cultivate certain crops globally has resulted in

- 1 local producers lowering their original prices and profit margins in order to remain competitive in the international market.
- 2 the rise of agricultural products raised in new environments that could challenge those that are grown in their native ecosystems.
- 3 adverse financial effects on local farmers who could not sustain the cultivation of non-native crops over the long term
- 4 an increased demand for Western food products in cultures that did not originally contain any such items in their regular diets.

(40) According to the author of the passage, what is true about Ossetra

Sturgeon Caviar?

- 1 Despite its continuing popularity, it is at risk of losing a significant amount of market share to nations such as France.
- 2 Its steady growth in popularity meant that Russia could acquire a large share of the caviar industry in various parts of the world.
- 3 Its production has reached such a high rate that only a few thousand metric tons of caviar need to be imported into Russia from other countries.
- 4 Its name and position in world trading systems is supported by the resources of a national government.

(41) According to the author of the passage, more countries may lose their dominance in certain food industries because

- 1 items are now commonly produced and marketed based on their value within a retail network, rather than their cultural heritage.
- 2 due to a number of economic problems, many lower-income countries are unable to increase their food output to meet demand.
- 3 there has been a substantial increase in the prices of high-quality foods regardless of their country of origin.
- 4 advanced food production technologies simplify the process of ordering items from anyplace in the world.