

2022(令和4)年度 個別学力検査 前期日程

## 外国語学部 英語

### 【注 意】

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. 試験時間は9時30分から11時10分まで(100分間)です。
3. この問題冊子は表紙以外に8ページあり、解答用紙は3枚あります。
4. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
5. 解答はすべて解答用紙の解答欄に記入してください。
6. 解答用紙の氏名欄を除き、受験者本人の特定につながるような氏名、住所、学校名等は記述しないでください。
7. 解答用紙を持ち出してはいけません。持ち出した場合、試験をすべて無効とします。
8. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

問題1 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。(150点)

The idea was strange but fascinating: a public restroom with transparent walls. Admittedly, the walls were made of a special glass that would turn opaque\* once the door was locked. Still, how could I be sure that a passersby could not see me? And why would anyone want a see-through public restroom?

Designed by Shigeru Ban, a prize-winning architect, this glass-enclosed public toilet stands in Yoyogi Fukamachi Mini Park in Tokyo's Shibuya Ward. Ban says his aim was to address the two main concerns most people have about public toilets — cleanliness and availability. Sure enough, when I visited Ban's transparent toilet, I was able to see right away that one of the three toilets was empty, but as soon as I locked the door, the glass walls became opaque and I could no longer see anything outside.

The Yoyogi Fukamachi facility is among 17 public toilets being built by the Nippon Foundation in cooperation with Shibuya Ward, the district's local government, in a scheme appropriately named "The Tokyo Toilet" project. The project aims to provide facilities that "can be used safely and comfortably by a wide variety of people," according to Shibuya's mayor, Ken Hasebe. The aim, he added, is to "help change the unappealing image of public toilets."

Among 16 well-known architects and designers commissioned for the project are Tadao Ando, Kengo Kuma, Toyo Ito, Marc Newson and Fumihiko Maki. The Nippon Foundation is paying for construction as well as cleaning and maintenance costs for the first three years. So far, seven toilets have been completed, with the rest scheduled to be built by January 2022. The project's partners hope the toilets, which also feature electronic "washlets" that generate electricity every time a switch is pressed, will add to Tokyo's reputation for state-of-the-art technology, cleanliness and urban chic\*.

But their mission is not just about cleaning up public toilets to impress tourists and provide comfort and convenience to the city's pedestrians. The Nippon Foundation has a more ambitious goal: to spread Japan's dedication to cleanliness to the rest of the world. "Clean toilets that anyone can use ... represent the Japanese spirit of 'omotenashi'

or Japan's hospitality culture," says Mihoko Ueki, project coordinator at the Nippon Foundation. Through this project, "we want to further communicate Japanese toilet culture to the outside world," she says.

As a long-time resident of Tokyo, I benefit from what the Nippon Foundation calls "Japanese toilet culture." Wherever I go in Japan, I expect to be able to use clean public restrooms and have even come to expect heated seats and an electronic "washlet."

The novelist Junichiro Tanizaki talks about the Japanese preferences toward toilets in his book, *In Praise of Shadows*, claiming that the traditional Japanese squat toilet (which horrifies many Westerners) is "perfection." "Our ancestors, making poetry of everything in their lives, transformed what by rights should be the most unsanitary\* room in the house into a place of elegance," Tanizaki writes.

I know from overseas travel that clean and functional public toilets are not always normal. But it had never occurred to me that this dedication to clean, beautiful toilets was a Japanese cultural trait that could be exported to other countries, like manga, sushi and the concept of umami.

The idea is to use the project as a starting point for exporting Japan's toilet culture to the rest of the world, says Jack Sim, founder of the World Toilet Organization, a group that works to promote toilet sanitation. "Japan's toilet culture is the highest in the world. These are 16 world-famous architects and designers and they highlight how important the toilet is. It brings people's consciousness about toilets to a very high level," says Sim.

The benefits of providing clean water and sustainable sanitation\* systems are clear. "Far more than any other lifestyle change or medical development, clean water and working sanitation systems have led to longer and healthier lives the world over," writes David Sinclair, professor of genetics at Harvard Medical School, in his book, *Lifespan*. "Yet 4.2 billion people, more than half the global population, still lack access to safely managed sanitation, according to the United Nations, which has named Nov. 19 as World Toilet Day.

From July 23, Japan is due to host one of the most difficult Olympic Games

ever, an event that will highlight the importance of maintaining clean public facilities. The hope is that by raising the lowly public toilet to a designer item and demonstrating that it is possible to maintain attractive toilets even in crowded cities, Japan can send a message to the world that clean and safe public toilets are not only necessary but possible. If The Tokyo Toilet project succeeds in leading an international drive for clean and safe public toilets, it would leave an important legacy, regardless of how the Olympics turn out.

(Adapted from Michiyo Nakamoto, "Tokyo Launches 'Toilet Diplomacy'," *Nikkei Asia*)

2021年4月21日掲載

\*opaque 不透明の

\*chic しゃれた感じ

\*unsanitary 不潔な

\*sanitation 衛生

問1 What were Shigeru Ban's two aims when he designed his toilet? Answer in complete sentences in Japanese. (30 点)

問2 There are many reasons why Japanese culture values toilets. Provide two reasons and write at least two sentences about each one. Answer in complete sentences in English. (40 点)

問3 The author identifies three issues overseas about toilets that need to be solved, which makes toilet diplomacy significant. Answer in complete sentences in Japanese. (30 点)

問4 Do you think there should be a World Toilet Day? State your opinion and provide at least two reasons. Answer in complete sentences in English. (50 点)

問題2 次の英文を、句読点を含め 200 字以内の日本語で要約しなさい。(100 点)

著作権保護の観点から、公開していません。

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(Adapted from Natasha Ishak, "Japanese Town Deploys 'Monster Wolf' Robots To Scare Away Bears — And It Works," *All That's Interesting*)

\*emit 放つ、放射する

\*furry 毛皮で覆われた

\*motion-activated 動きを検知する

\*repelling 撃退する

問題3 次の日本語の下線部を英訳しなさい。(30点)

人生は一回きりしか経験ができない。しかも自分一人で歩く道である。誰も同じ道を歩いた人はいないし、また同じ道をこれから誰かが歩くこともない。僕は、よく人生相談を受けるのだが、話を聞くだけ、ということがほとんどで、自分の意見をあまりいわない。僕の経験が役に立つことは、ほとんどないと思っているからだ。向こうが尋ねてくれば、それなりの返事はするけれど、「あまり参考にならないと思うよ」ということにしている。

この法則ですべてが上手くいく、というものはない。すべてがケースバイケースである。同様に、拘りを持つよりも、すべてケースバイケースで、そのつど考えて判断する方が、より良い選択となる可能性が高いだろう。

(森博嗣『なにものにもこだわらない』による。)

問題4 次の日本語の下線部を英訳しなさい。(30点)

「訛りは国の手形」という言葉があります。話し方を聞いただけでその人の生まれ故郷がわかることを意味します。子どもの頃に身に付いた発音は大人になってもあまり変わりません。あとから別の地域の発音、ましてや外国語の発音をマスターしようとしても、元々生まれ育った地域の訛りは抜けきれません。逆に、生まれ育った地方特有の発音は苦勞しなくても自然と身に付きます。どんなに訓練しても後からではなかなか習得できない発音が、小さい頃から耳にしていれば自然に習得できるのは不思議なことです。明瞭な発語や適切な発声などの技術は訓練によって上達します。でも、理屈や訓練ではどうにもならない微妙な発音の違いに関しては、実際にその発音を耳にしてそれを真似ながら話し続けることでしか獲得できないのです。

(篠山大明「良いコミュニケーションを育てるために大切なこと」『教育と医学』による。ただし、出題に際して原文の一部を改めた。)



問題 5 次の英文を読んで、あなたの意見を 80 語程度の英文で答えなさい。  
必ず最後に語数を記入しなさい。(90 点)

Recent research has shown that children who do not eat healthy meals are more likely to become overweight or be shorter in height. In your opinion, what are some reasons parents might be concerned about the weight or the height of their children?

(注意 解答文のなかには、受験者本人が特定できるような氏名、住所、学校名等を記入しないでください。このような記述があった場合には、採点されないことがありますので、じゅうぶん注意してください。)

2022年度 北九州市立大学一般選抜

( 前期 ・ 後期 )

問題訂正

外国語 学部

英米 学科

相名(英語)

問題 / 問3 (3点)

... significant. What are they and why

do you think they are important. Answer...

下線部を追加