共通テスト英語リーディング
本番そっくり予想問題　第1回

問題

80分・100点・大問8題

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第1問 （配点 6）

You are on your school's library committee and are reading group messages about the Reading Week display.

Mika
Reading Week starts on Monday, so we must set up our display in the entrance hall. Can we meet on Friday after school? My plan: Ken makes the poster, Aya chooses 20 books, and Sota and I write the recommendation cards.

Ken
Sure, but I'm bad at drawing. Aya, could we change jobs? I'll pick the books instead.

Aya
No problem! I'll have the poster ready by Thursday.

Sota
Bad news. Ms. Hill says there's a parents' meeting in the hall on Friday afternoon. We can't get in until six.

Mika
That's too late. How about Saturday morning?

Ken
I have soccer practice until eleven on Saturday. Could we start at 11:30?

Aya
Fine with me.

Sota
Me too. Also, we're short of card paper. I'll buy some on my way home today.

Mika
Thanks, Sota! Saturday at 11:30, then. Now we only need a title for the display. Send me your ideas tonight, and we'll vote at lunch tomorrow.

問1　According to the final plan, ___ .

① Aya will choose the 20 books
② Ken will finish the poster by Thursday
③ Ken will decide which books to show
④ Sota will draw the poster with Mika

問2　The meeting day was changed because ___ .

① the place they needed was not free in time

② Ken had soccer practice on Friday after school

③ the school building is closed on Friday afternoons

④ Ms. Hill asked them to join the parents' meeting

問3　What does Mika ask the members to do tonight?

① Buy more paper for the cards.

② Suggest names for the committee's display.

③ Vote for the best display title.

④ Finish the poster for the hall.

第2問 （配点 12）

You are studying food waste in English class. You found a web article by the student council of a high school in Canada, with comments from two students.

What Are We Leaving on Our Trays?

Our cafeteria throws away a lot of food every day. To find out how much and why, the student council carried out a two-week study in October. We weighed the food left on trays and surveyed 400 students.

On average, 38 kilograms was thrown away each day. Vegetables made up 41% of the waste, followed by rice and bread at 33%. In the survey, 72% said they leave food at least twice a week.

Main reason for leaving food	Students
Not enough time to eat	46%
Portions are too large	27%
Do not like the taste	18%
Other	9%

Our lunch break is 35 minutes, but many students spend over ten minutes waiting in line.

The cafeteria staff have already agreed to sell a smaller portion at a lower price from November. We also believe the lunch break should be ten minutes longer.

Comments

Noah
The top reason didn't surprise me. I often have only 20 minutes left when I get my food. Still, I'm not sure a longer lunch break is the answer. School would finish later. A second serving line would work better.

Emma
I always thought people left food because it tasted bad, so I was surprised. I'm glad about the smaller portion, since I can never finish the regular one. But did everyone answer honestly? It's easier to say 'I had no time' than 'I don't like vegetables.'

問1　The results of the study show that ___ .

① most students leave food because they do not like the taste
② being in a hurry is the most common cause of leaving food
③ more than half of the food thrown away was vegetables
④ rice and bread were wasted more than any other food

問2　One opinion (not a fact) expressed by the student council is that ___ .

① about 38 kilograms of food is thrown away every day
② the staff will sell a smaller portion at a lower price
③ vegetables make up the largest part of the waste
④ students ought to be given more time for lunch

問3　According to the article, ___ .

① nearly three quarters of the students leave food two or more times a week
② about half of the students said the meals were too large
③ many students spend most of the lunch break waiting in line
④ the cafeteria started selling a smaller portion in October

問4　From the comments, it can be said that ___ .

① Noah doubts the survey answers, while Emma doubts the longer lunch break
② Noah and Emma both want the lunch break to be extended
③ Noah doubts the longer lunch break, while Emma doubts the survey answers
④ Noah and Emma both expected time to be the top reason

第3問 （配点 9）

You are reading a story in your school's English magazine, written by a photography club member.

Twelve Pictures

Last Sunday, I hung my favorite photo in our club room. It shows an old man repairing a bicycle in front of his shop. It reminds me how badly my first photo walk went, three weeks earlier.

I had joined the photography club in April. In March, my uncle had given me his old camera, and I had read the manual twice. So when our leader, Rina, announced a photo walk around the old harbor, I felt confident. I took more than 300 pictures in two hours: boats, cats, signs, everything. I hardly stopped walking.

The next day, we showed our pictures on a screen. Mine were terrible. Many were out of focus, and the rest were boring. After the meeting, I was thinking about quitting when Rina sat down next to me. "You were busy collecting things," she said. "Next time, choose one thing and wait for it."

I did not understand at first. However, the following Saturday, I went back to the harbor alone. I stood across from a small bicycle shop for forty minutes and took only twelve pictures. In the last one, the owner looked up from a wheel and smiled at a child passing by.

When I showed it at the next meeting, Rina just nodded and said, "You waited." That felt better than any prize. I used to believe that a good photographer needed a good camera and quick hands. Now I know what I was missing.

問1　During the first photo walk, the writer ___.

① followed Rina to see how she worked
② kept shooting without staying in one place
③ spent most of the time reading the manual
④ waited near a shop until the owner looked up

問2　Choose four out of the five options (1〜5) and put them in the order they happened.

① The writer decided to leave the club.
② The writer got a camera from a relative.
③ The writer put a picture up in the club room.
④ The writer returned to the harbor without other members.
⑤ The writer was given advice by the club leader.

問3　What did the writer learn from this experience?

① Being patient with one subject matters more than tools or speed.

② Reading the manual carefully is the fastest way to improve.

③ Taking as many pictures as possible leads to one good shot.

④ Winning a prize is the only proof of a good picture.

第4問 （配点 12）

You are writing an article for your school's website to introduce a local shopping street. Your teacher has read your draft and given you some comments.

Why Not Stop at Kawabe Shopping Street?

[1] Only five minutes on foot from our school, there is a covered street with about forty small shops: Kawabe Shopping Street. Some of the shops have been open for more than sixty years. (1)＿ many students walk through it every day without buying anything. In this article, I would like to give you three reasons to stop there.

[2] First, the food is cheap and fresh. 【A】 At the tofu shop near the entrance, a warm fried tofu snack costs only 80 yen. 【B】 The bakery across the street sells its rolls at half price after 5 p.m., which is perfect for students going home after club activities. 【C】 You can eat well with just the coins in your pocket. 【D】

[3] Second, the shopkeepers are friendly. (3)The shopkeepers are kind people. Last month, when I was looking for a present for my grandmother, the woman at the tea shop asked me about her tastes and let me try three kinds of tea before I chose one. At a large store, nobody has ever done that for me.

[4] Third, something is always happening on the street. On the first Saturday of every month, a morning market is held, and local farmers sell their vegetables there. In August, there is a summer festival, and our school brass band plays on a small stage.

[5] (4)In conclusion, Kawabe Shopping Street is a nice place with a lot of shops. Please go there someday.

Comments

(1) Add a connecting expression here to show how this sentence is related to the one before it.

(2) You say the food is fresh, but your examples are only about prices. I have written a sentence you could add to this paragraph. Find the best place for it.

(3) This sentence just repeats your topic sentence. Replace it with one that leads into your example.

(4) Your conclusion is too general. Rewrite it so that it sums up your three reasons and invites readers to act.

問1　Based on Comment (1), which is the best expression to add?

① As a result,

② Even so,

③ For example,

④ In addition,

**問2　Based on Comment (2), where is the best place to add the sentence below?
Its owner starts making tofu at four every morning, so nothing there is ever a day old.**

① 【A】

② 【B】

③ 【C】

④ 【D】

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

① They are too busy to talk with customers during the day.

② They have known most of their customers for sixty years.

③ They sell presents at lower prices than large stores do.

④ They take time to help each customer find the right thing.

問4　Based on Comment (4), which is the best way to rewrite paragraph [5]?

① In conclusion, the street has cheaper food, kinder staff, and bigger events than any large store. You must shop there every day.

② In conclusion, the street has low prices, a long history, and a roof for rainy days. I hope it stays open for sixty more years.

③ In conclusion, the street offers good food at low prices, caring shopkeepers, and regular events. Why not drop by on your way home?

④ In conclusion, the morning market and the summer festival are the main reasons to visit the street. Come and listen to our band.

第5問 （配点 16）

You are an exchange student at a high school in Marlow Bay, Australia. You want to volunteer at a city festival. You are reading the notice and the list of activities from the city council, and an email that you received later.

Marlow Bay International Friendship Festival
Student Volunteers Wanted!

Every year, people from more than 30 countries who live in Marlow Bay share their food, music and traditions at our festival. This year, for the first time, we are inviting high school students to help us run the event.

Festival day: Saturday 14 March, 10:00 am – 4:00 pm, Riverside Park

Who can apply: Students aged 15 to 18 who live or study in Marlow Bay. No experience is needed. If you are under 16, a parent or guardian must sign your form.

What you will do: Choose one activity from the list below. Each volunteer works one shift: morning (9:30 am – 12:30 pm) or afternoon (12:30 pm – 4:30 pm).

Training: All volunteers must attend a training session on Saturday 7 March, 10:00 – 11:30 am, at City Hall.

What you will receive: A festival T-shirt and a lunch voucher when you check in on the day, and a certificate of participation at the closing ceremony.

How to apply: Fill in the online form on the city council website by Friday 27 February. Places are given in the order that applications arrive.

List of Volunteer Activities

Activity	What you do	Shift	Places	Notes
Welcome Desk	Greet visitors and hand out maps	Morning or afternoon	8	A second language is useful
Food Stalls Support	Carry supplies and clean tables	Afternoon only	10	Closed shoes must be worn
Kids' Craft Corner	Help children make paper lanterns	Morning only	6	Volunteers must be 16 or older
Stage Team	Guide performers and set up chairs	Morning or afternoon	5	Rehearsal on Friday 13 March, 4:00 – 5:00 pm
Eco Station	Help visitors sort their rubbish	Morning or afternoon	8	Gloves are provided

From: Olivia Grant, Volunteer Coordinator
Date: 24 February
Subject: Changes for festival volunteers

Dear students,

Thank you for your interest in the festival. Please read the following changes carefully.

First, the main room at City Hall is being repaired, so the training session will be held at the Riverside Community Centre instead. The day and time have not changed.

Second, the craft tent will be used for a dance workshop in the morning, so the Kids' Craft Corner will move to the afternoon shift. Everything else about this activity stays the same.

Third, all five places on the Stage Team have already been taken, so we cannot accept any more applications for it.

Fourth, our printing company cannot finish the certificates in time. We will send them by email in the week after the festival instead of handing them out at the closing ceremony. There is some good news, too: a local sports shop has donated reusable water bottles, and every volunteer will get one at check-in.

Finally, because of these changes, we will now accept applications until Tuesday 3 March.

We look forward to working with you!

問1　The main purpose of the notice is to ___.

① ask local families to host students from other countries
② invite people from 30 countries to perform at a city event
③ find teenagers who are willing to help at a cultural event
④ tell chosen volunteers when their training and shifts start

問2　According to the notice and the list of activities, which of the following is true?

① Volunteers at the Welcome Desk have to speak two languages.
② Stage Team members have a duty on the day before the festival.
③ Food Stalls Support offers fewer places than any other activity.
④ All volunteers need a signature from a parent or guardian.

問3　You are 15 years old and are free only in the afternoon on 14 March. After reading all three texts, which activities can you still apply for?

① Welcome Desk, Food Stalls Support and Eco Station
② Welcome Desk, Kids' Craft Corner and Eco Station
③ Welcome Desk, Food Stalls Support, Stage Team and Eco Station
④ Food Stalls Support, Kids' Craft Corner and Stage Team

問4　Which of the following will volunteers NOT receive at the festival on 14 March?

① A festival T-shirt

② A reusable water bottle

③ A lunch voucher

④ A certificate of participation

問5　According to the email, which two of the following are true? (The order does not matter.)

① The training session will start later in the day than first announced.

② Volunteers will be trained in a different building from the one in the notice.

③ The Kids' Craft Corner is now open to younger volunteers.

④ The Stage Team is looking for extra helpers.

⑤ Students have been given a few more days to apply.

第6問 （配点 12）

In your English class, you are going to give a short presentation about a story you have read. You have found the following story and are preparing an outline for your presentation.

Keeping Time

The bell above the door rang at four o'clock on a quiet Saturday. An elderly woman stepped into Hale's Clocks, holding something wrapped in a blue handkerchief.

"It stopped last week," she said, and placed a small travel alarm clock on the counter. "Can it be saved?"

Grandpa picked it up and turned it over. Then, as he had done with every small job since last winter, he slid it across the counter to me. That was when his hands had started to shake, and he had begun to trust me with the most delicate repairs. "Leo will open it for you, Mrs. Ortiz," he said.

I reached for the smallest screwdriver. My fingers felt steady, but my mind went back to the day I learned how easily a tiny thing could break.

* * *

Three years ago, when I was fourteen, I did not want to be in this shop at all. Grandma had died that spring, and Mom asked me to keep Grandpa company on Saturdays. I only went because of her. I swept the floor, checked the time on my phone again and again, and wondered who still needed clocks when everyone carried a phone in their pocket.

One Saturday, I had a soccer match at two. Grandpa went out to buy lunch and left a customer's pocket watch open on his desk, waiting for one last part to be put back. "If I finish it for him," I thought, "we can close early." I pushed the part in quickly. There was a soft click, and a spring as thin as a hair bent out of shape.

For a moment, I thought about closing the case and saying nothing. But when Grandpa returned, I told him everything. I waited for him to shout. Instead, he put on his glasses, looked at the spring, and said, "A clock doesn't care how fast you are, Leo. It only cares how careful you are."

I missed the match. We sat together until evening while he made a new spring, and he let me hold the light. Then he took a thick brown notebook from the drawer. I had never noticed it before. Every repair he had ever done was written inside. He had not written the prices, only the people. "A wedding gift from her father." "Carried for forty years on the railway."

He turned to the very first page. "Read it," he said. It was a note about a silver watch he had dropped and cracked in his first week as a trainee, more than fifty years earlier. The watch had belonged to his own teacher. "He wasn't angry, either," Grandpa said. "He told me that people don't bring us machines. They bring us time they want to keep."

After that day, I still played soccer, but I never looked at my phone in the shop again. I learned to clean wheels smaller than a grain of rice, and I learned to wait.

* * *

Now I opened Mrs. Ortiz's clock. Inside, a little dust had collected, and one thin arm had been pushed out of place. I breathed slowly, cleaned each part, and moved the arm back with the tip of my tool. I did not hurry. Twenty minutes later, the clock began to tick.

Mrs. Ortiz held it to her ear and closed her eyes. "My husband bought this on our first trip abroad," she said. "It woke us every morning for thirty-five years. The house has been too quiet without it."

When she had gone, Grandpa opened the drawer and placed the brown notebook in front of me. He did not say anything. He simply handed me his pen.

For the first time, I wrote on its pages: "Travel alarm clock. It woke two people for thirty-five years. Ticking again." My handwriting looked young beside his. Grandpa read the line, nodded once, and turned the sign on the door to "Closed."

Presentation Outline

Title: "Keeping Time"

1. Leo at the age of fourteen
[A] (two points)

2. Events in the order they happened
[B1] → [B2] → [B3] → [B4]

3. The brown notebook
It [C].

4. What the story tells us
[D]

問1　Choose the best two options for [A]. (The order does not matter.)

① He already knew about his grandfather's notebook.
② He believed that clocks were no longer necessary.
③ He was eager to learn how to repair watches.
④ He helped at the shop because a family member asked him to.
⑤ He was nervous about touching the customers' watches.

問2　Choose four out of the five options (1〜5) and put them in the order they happened for [B1] → [B2] → [B3] → [B4].

① Leo damaged a customer's watch while he was alone in the shop.
② Leo recorded a repair in the notebook for the first time.
③ Grandpa broke a watch that belonged to his teacher.
④ Leo gave up soccer to spend more time in the shop.
⑤ Grandpa started to let Leo do the most delicate repairs.

問3　Choose the best option for [C].

① keeps a record of how much each customer paid

② proves that Grandpa has never made a mistake

③ connects each repaired item with its owner's life

④ lists the tools needed for each kind of repair

問4　Choose the best option for [D].

① Mistakes should be hidden until they can be fixed.

② Modern technology will soon replace traditional skills.

③ Young people should always obey older people.

④ Patient, careful work is worth more than speed.

第7問 （配点 16）

You are preparing a presentation for your psychology class on why people put things off. You have found the following article and are making a draft of your slides.

Why Do We Put Things Off?

A report is due on Friday. On Monday you promise yourself that you will start that evening. Instead, you tidy your desk, answer messages, and watch "just one" video. By Thursday night you are writing in a panic. This habit of delaying a task even though we know the delay will cause us trouble is called procrastination, and it is extremely common. People often explain it as laziness or poor time management. However, psychologists who study the habit say this explanation misses the point. Lazy people do not care about the result. Procrastinators usually care a great deal.

According to these psychologists, procrastination is mainly a problem of handling emotions. Some tasks make us feel bored, anxious, or unsure of ourselves. When we turn to something more pleasant, those feelings disappear for a while. The brain treats this quick relief as a reward, so we become more likely to do the same thing next time. The relief does not last, though. Guilt and stress soon follow, and they make the task seem even more unpleasant than before. In this way, a cycle is created.

A second reason is the way we think about time. A reward we can get now feels larger than one we must wait for, and the person who will suffer next Thursday feels almost like a stranger. In a survey of 1,200 university students, 78% said they often delayed their assignments. About two thirds of these students explained that they had been waiting until they "felt more like doing it." Yet only one in five of them said that such a feeling had actually arrived before the deadline.

Certain tasks are especially easy to put off: those with a distant deadline, those that are large and unclear, such as "work on my project," and those that other people will judge. Certain people are at greater risk, too. Surprisingly, students who set very high standards for themselves are often among the worst procrastinators. If they never start, they never have to discover that their work is less than perfect. The same survey also found that the students who delayed the most did not have less free time than the others.

What can be done? In one experiment, 300 high school students were given a four-week project and divided into three groups of equal size. The first group had only a final deadline. The second group had to hand in a small part each week on dates fixed by their teacher. The third group also handed in weekly parts but picked the dates themselves. The project was finished on time by 52% of the first group, 84% of the second, and 70% of the third. Other methods are also useful. You can decide in advance exactly when and where you will begin, make the first step so small that it takes only five minutes, and keep things that tempt you out of reach. Finally, be kind to yourself. In another study, students who forgave themselves for delaying before one exam delayed less before the next, while those who blamed themselves harshly delayed more.

Not every delay is harmful. Waiting on purpose until you have more information, or leaving a problem alone for a day so that fresh ideas can come, is a choice made with a plan. Procrastination is different: it is an escape without a plan. Understanding it as a response to uncomfortable feelings, rather than as a weakness of character, is the first step toward changing it.

Your presentation slides (draft):

Slide 1: What Is Procrastination?

- [1]
- Different from laziness: procrastinators care about results

Slide 2: Why Do We Do It?

- [2]
- [3]

Slide 3: Which Tasks? Which People?

- Tasks: far-off deadlines, large and unclear goals, work judged by others
- People: those who demand a lot of themselves

Slide 4: What Helps?

- Deadline experiment: [4]
- Plan the time and place; begin with a tiny step
- Forgive yourself

Slide 5: Final Message

- [5]

問1　Choose the best option for [1] on Slide 1.

① Failing to finish a task because of poor time management
② Not caring enough about a task to make a start on it
③ Postponing a task despite knowing we will pay for it later
④ Waiting on purpose so that fresh ideas have time to come

問2　Choose the best two options for [2] and [3] on Slide 2. (The order does not matter.)

① Avoiding a task brings short-term comfort, which makes the habit stronger.
② Feeling guilty after a delay makes the task easier to face next time.
③ People who delay are usually busier than those who do not delay.
④ Rewards far in the future seem bigger to us than immediate ones.
⑤ We expect the right mood to come later, but it seldom does.
⑥ Most students do not care how good their assignments turn out.

問3　Choose the best option for [4] on Slide 4.

① Students who picked their own weekly dates did the best of the three groups.
② Weekly deadlines helped, and most of all when someone else set the dates.
③ Fewer than half of the students with one final deadline finished on time.
④ Weekly deadlines helped only when students were free to choose the dates.

問4　According to the article, which student is most likely to succeed in avoiding procrastination?

① Aki tells herself how hopeless she is every time she starts her homework late.
② Ben keeps his phone beside his notebook as a reward for when he gets bored.
③ Chika writes "study for the history test this weekend" in her planner.
④ Daiki decides to write just his essay's opening lines in the library right after breakfast on Saturday.

問5　Choose the best option for [5] on Slide 5.

① Any kind of delay is harmful, so we must always begin our tasks at once.
② Better time management is the only real cure for the habit of procrastination.
③ Procrastination is about feelings, so make starting easier instead of blaming yourself.
④ People with high standards rarely procrastinate, so we should aim for perfection.

第8問 （配点 17）

You are working on an essay about whether popular tourist destinations should limit the number of visitors. You will follow the steps below.

Step 1: Read and understand various viewpoints about limiting visitors.
Step 2: Take a position on the issue.
Step 3: Create an outline for an essay using additional sources.

[Step 1] Read various sources

Author A (Shop owner)

I have run a souvenir shop for twenty years, and my family's income depends on the people who walk past my door. If the town cuts the number of visitors, my sales will drop, and I may have to let my two part-time workers go. I agree that some tourists cause trouble, but most of them simply do not know our local rules. Clear signs in several languages and a few friendly guides would solve much of the problem without closing the gates.

Author B (Resident)

I was born in this neighborhood, but it no longer feels like home. The buses I take to work are so packed with suitcases that I often cannot get on. Every morning I pick up cups and food wrappers left in front of my house, and the noise continues late into the night. Tourists enjoy our town for a day or two and then leave, while we are left to deal with what remains. A daily limit on visitors is the only way to get our normal lives back.

Author C (Travel company employee)

My company sells tours, so you might expect me to be against any limit. In fact, crowds are bad for our business as well. Customers who spend half their day standing in lines give our tours low ratings and do not book again. Still, I cannot support a limit that applies all year. I would accept one only on the busiest days, and only if booking online takes no more than a minute. On ordinary days, people should be free to come whenever they like.

Author D (University student)

Limits usually come with advance booking and entrance fees, and both are hard on young people like me. I work part-time to pay for my trips, and I often decide where to go only the night before. If famous places accept just those who can plan months ahead and pay extra, travel will become something only wealthy people can enjoy. I think bad manners are the real issue. Short videos shown on trains and planes could teach visitors what is expected of them.

Author E (City official)

Our city welcomes tourists, but the present situation cannot continue. We now spend twice as much on street cleaning and on repairing the old stone paths as we did five years ago, and this money comes from the taxes of local people. My office also receives complaints every day from citizens who cannot use their own buses. In my view, a limit on daily visitors would protect both the historic area and the community. A town that loses its residents will lose its charm for visitors as well.

[Step 2] Take a position

Your position: Popular tourist destinations should limit the number of visitors.

- Authors [X] and [Y] support your position.
- The main argument of the two authors: [Z].

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

Outline of your essay: Popular tourist destinations should limit the number of visitors

Introduction
Tourism brings money and energy to a place, but too many visitors create serious problems. Limits are necessary.

Body
Reason 1: [From Step 2]
Reason 2: [Based on Source A] .....
Reason 3: [Based on Source B] .....

Conclusion
Popular tourist destinations should limit the number of visitors.

Source A

Three years ago, Lumera Island began accepting no more than 2,000 visitors a day, all of whom must book in advance. Before the change, as many as 6,000 people arrived on summer weekends. Paths were worn down to bare rock, and several rare flowers had almost disappeared.

Many business owners feared the new rule. In the first year, the total income of the island's shops, restaurants, and hotels did fall, by about 8%. However, because day-trip tickets sold out quickly, more visitors chose to stay overnight, and the average amount each visitor spent rose from $40 to $95. By the third year, the island's total tourism income was 5% higher than

before the limit. Meanwhile, researchers reported that flowers were returning to areas that had been bare.

The system is not perfect. Older travelers have complained that the booking website is difficult to use, and two snack stands near the port, which depended on large crowds of day-trippers, have closed. Even so, in a recent vote, 71% of islanders said that they wanted the limit to continue.

Source B

A research group surveyed visitors to a historic town on 120 days in one year and grouped the days by the number of visitors.

Number of visitors that day	Visitors who said they were "satisfied"	Average waiting time at the main sites	Average spending per visitor
Under 3,000	88%	10 minutes	$62
3,000-5,999	81%	25 minutes	$58
6,000-8,999	64%	55 minutes	$45
9,000 or more	47%	90 minutes	$37

問1　Which of the following best summarizes Author C's opinion?

① Limits are acceptable only at peak times and only if reserving is quick and simple.
② Limits should be introduced all year because crowds also damage travel companies.
③ Limits are unnecessary because most customers are willing to stand in long lines.
④ Limits would help companies because tours booked online always get high ratings.

問2　Both Authors A and D mention that ___.

① limiting visitors would reduce the income of shops near famous sites
② entrance fees and advance booking are unfair to younger travelers
③ many problems could be eased by telling visitors what the local rules are
④ crowded sites make a trip less enjoyable for the tourists themselves

問3　Choose the best options for [X], [Y], and [Z] in Step 2.

[X]・[Y]（The order does not matter.）

① A (Shop owner)

② B (Resident)

③ C (Travel company employee)

④ D (University student)

⑤ E (City official)

[Z]

① Tourists cause trouble mainly because they make noise late at night.

② Local people end up carrying the burden of heavy tourism.

③ Visitors should be charged for cleaning the streets they use.

④ A limit on visitors should apply only on the busiest days.

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

① A daily limit frees visitors from the trouble of booking their trip in advance.

② A daily limit guarantees that every local business will earn more than before.

③ A daily limit does not have to reduce what a destination earns from tourism.

④ A daily limit helps nature recover only if overnight stays are also banned.

問5　For Reason 3, you have decided to write, "Overcrowding spoils the experience for tourists themselves." Based on Source B, which option best supports this statement?

① The share of satisfied visitors on the busiest days was less than half of that on the quietest days.

② On days with 9,000 or more visitors, fewer than half were satisfied, and the wait was nine times as long as on the quietest days.

③ On the busiest days, each visitor spent less than half as much as on the quietest days.

④ As soon as the number of daily visitors reached 3,000, the majority of them were no longer satisfied.