

B 日 程

〈出典一覧〉

国語	中村雄二郎	「子供－深層の人間／小さい大人／異文化」（『術語集』所収）	岩波書店
国語	小林保治 全訳注	第二十 程嬰と白杵、敵を欺き、主君の遺児を成人せしむる語（『唐物語』所収）	講談社
国語	神里達博	令和の日本 「強さ」より「面白さ」で勝負（月刊安心新聞 plus）	朝日新聞社
世界史		至元通行寶鈔	日本銀行金融研究所貨幣博物館所蔵

第1問 下の各文の [1] ～ [15] に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれA～Dの中から一つ選び、解答欄のその記号をマークしなさい。

- As [1] previously, the next meeting will be held in March.
A. mention B. mentioning C. mentioned D. to mention
- Ordering the book was [2] time-consuming than I had expected; it was simple.
A. little B. few C. less D. least
- Research indicates that the population of children in Japan [3] for many years.
A. to decrease C. has decreasing
B. has been decreasing D. decreasing
- For successful decision-making, it is beneficial to [4] consider how each of the ideas will be put into practice.
A. initial B. initially C. initiate D. initiation
- In remote areas [5] infrastructure is not fully developed, solar panels are a good way for people to access energy.
A. so that B. which C. now that D. where
- The company produces fabrics based on its policy [6] the environment should not be polluted.
A. that B. which C. if D. why

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- When you are thinking about volunteering, it is essential to be aware of the needs of [7] seeking help.
A. them B. those C. who D. their
- In order to protect as many [8] species as possible, immediate action is needed to raise people's awareness of climate change.
A. enclosed B. encouraged C. endangered D. engaged
- We explained the potential effectiveness of the project to the other members and our proposal was [9] without any objection.
A. accepted B. complained C. deprived D. experimented
- It was not [10] the 16th century that tomatoes were brought to Europe by Spanish ships returning from the Americas.
A. for B. in case of C. so much D. until
- Some studies indicate that eating too many eggs causes health risks, [11] others suggest it does not.
A. due to B. otherwise C. since D. while
- [12] food waste contributes to saving the planet as it can stop people from producing too much food and devoting too much land to agriculture.
A. Applying B. Reducing C. Gaining D. Referring
- It's worth [13] vegetables and fruits from local farmers because it can help to revitalize the area.
A. estimating B. preventing C. purchasing D. rejecting

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- A survey was [14] at the school regarding online learning, and 80% of the students answered.
A. put away B. carried out C. called off D. taken with
- Safe water is not yet [15] in many regions of the world, and this causes certain diseases in many children.
A. available B. responsible C. curable D. vulnerable

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第2問 次の対話が成立するように、 [16] ～ [21] に入る最も適切なものをA～Dの中から選び、解答欄のその記号をマークしなさい。

- Benjamin: What's that terrible sound? It's incredibly loud and high-pitched!
- Sally: You must be talking about the Great Eastern Brood.
- Benjamin: The Great Eastern Brood? What on earth is that?
- Sally: It's cicadas that come up from the ground every 17 years to mate. They're responsible for all that noise.
- Benjamin: You're telling me that insects are making those humming and ringing sounds?
- Sally: That's exactly what I'm saying. The sound you're hearing right now is the "song" made by male cicadas when they're trying to [16] To produce their song, male cicadas use their bodies to make vibrations.
- Benjamin: I've heard of other unique mating activities among animals, like bowerbirds. Male bowerbirds create complex nests with brightly colored objects to woo a female mate.
- Sally: How cool. Most of the time in the animal world, it's [17]
- Benjamin: It's the opposite of what happens with humans, right?
- Sally: [18]
- Benjamin: Well, I suppose that when it comes to romance among humans, women are the ones performing the "dances," "songs," and "habits" we associate with dating.
- Sally: [19]
- Benjamin: Well, society often puts pressure on women to act and dress in ways that will please men. You know, like dressing femininely, having long hair, and wearing makeup.
- Sally: Now I see what you mean, but times are changing, right?

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Benjamin: [20] Nowadays, it's not only women who dress nicely and take care of their personal appearance to attract a romantic partner; men seem to do those things, too.

Sally: That's right. My brother has a [21] soon and he's already bought a new shirt for it.

Benjamin: That doesn't seem too different from what male bowerbirds and cicadas do to impress the ladies of their species!

16. A. enjoy the summer.
B. find food to eat.
C. attract a mate.
D. escape from birds.

17. A. not clear if the males or females are in charge.
B. funny that we study them.
C. humans who eat insects.
D. the males attracting the females.

18. A. Can you explain?
B. You're not making sense.
C. Are we animals, too?
D. Your question angers me.

19. A. What's a ritual?
B. I sing songs.
C. Going to church is a ritual.
D. I'm not following you.

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20. A. I couldn't disagree with you more.
B. I feel you're asking the wrong question.
C. I believe you're answering a different question.
D. I think that's true.

21. A. final examination
B. dentist appointment
C. blind date
D. job interview

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第3問 次の文章が完成するように、[22]～[27]に入る最も適切なものをA～Dの中から選び、解答欄のその記号をマークしなさい。

Cultural Appropriation and Theft

These days "cultural appropriation" has come under fire. Cultural appropriation is the use of aspects of a culture other than one's own without a sincere effort to learn about and understand that culture. [22] a man who is not a Native American wearing a Native American headdress to a party because he thinks it looks cool but who has no knowledge at all of the culture that produced that headdress. Some people think such acts are merely silly, that people like this man are making fools of themselves but are not doing serious harm. Other people, though, [23] They view it as a kind of theft. What they may not know is that some of our greatest artists have been involved in actual theft of the artwork of other cultures.

In 1911, one of the world's most famous paintings, the *Mona Lisa*, was stolen from the Louvre Museum in Paris. This story, which made the international news, was embarrassing to both the Louvre and to the French government, and they did all they could to get the painting back, but after a week the police still had no clues as to who had taken the painting or where it might be. Then a man named Joseph Géry Pieret walked into the offices of a Paris newspaper and said that he had been stealing objects from the Louvre for years. To [24] he produced an Iberian sculpture which had indeed been stolen from the Louvre and said that he had sold other Iberian sculptures to a "painter friend." Pieret was part of a select circle of artists known as "Le bande à Picasso" because the famous artist, Pablo Picasso, was their leader. Picasso fell under suspicion.

[25] that Picasso and his friends had nothing to do with the theft of

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the *Mona Lisa*, but Picasso did have two Iberian sculptures, the bases of which were stamped "Property of the Louvre" in his apartment. It is likely that he purchased these statues from Pieret. Eventually Picasso was tried for stealing the statues, but he was let off with a warning from the judge.

Picasso may not have stolen the statues himself, but he must have known they were stolen. In that sense he was guilty, but [26] the other kind of theft, cultural appropriation? The sculptures were a major inspiration for what is considered one of his greatest paintings, *Les Femmes d'Alger*. That he was able to use what he took to such great effect suggests that this was not crude appropriation, as in the case of the man with the Native American headdress, but [27]

The *Mona Lisa* was found two years later in Florence, Italy. The thief said that his only motivation was to return the painting to its Italian home, to undo, one might say, its appropriation by the French.

22. A. There needs to be
B. An example would be
C. However,
D. Therefore,

23. A. take cultural appropriation more seriously.
B. think these kinds of acts are perfectly okay.
C. believe the man is a fool.
D. are doing serious harm.

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24. A. enjoy art,
B. publish an article,
C. deny it,
D. prove it,
25. A. It turned out
B. Many people were shocked
C. Few people believe
D. One example is
26. A. is Iberian art an example of
B. was he interested in
C. did he believe
D. was he also guilty of
27. A. a better painting than the *Mona Lisa*.
B. a good example of Native American culture.
C. a respectful acknowledgement of the power of Iberian art.
D. an obvious example of cultural appropriation.

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第4問 次の文章を読み、その内容に基づいて要約を完成させなさい。要約を完成させるために、最も適切なものを単語リスト(A～O)の中から選び、解答欄 28 ～ 33 のその記号をマークしなさい。同じ単語を2回使用することはできません。

The SAT in the United States

Most students in Japan who want to enter university take entrance exams that are made by the universities they hope to enter. (You are taking one now.) In the United States, though, most universities do not make their own entrance exams. Instead, most have long used an examination called the SAT.

The SAT, like most university entrance examinations, is designed to predict how successful students will be in university. That is, students who do well on the exam should do well in university, while students who do not do well on the exam would be less successful. SAT scores are not the only thing that American universities look at in deciding which students should be admitted, but they are important.

COVID, however, changed things. Many American universities did not want to require applicants to travel or gather in large groups during the pandemic as they might have had to do to take the SAT, so they made the test optional. Among universities which made the test optional are such prestigious schools as: Princeton University, the University of California system, the University of Pennsylvania, Yale University, and Harvard College, which issued a statement to applicants explaining that they would not be disadvantaged in any way if they did not submit SAT scores with their applications.

Some universities, like the University of California, hope to phase out the SAT from their admissions process permanently. For many others, though, this change will be temporary. They will go back to requiring SAT

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scores when they feel the time is right.

There are many reasons that universities might want to continue using the SAT. The biggest one is that it provides a measure of students' readiness for university that is common to all the students who take it. Because not all high schools are equal – some are more academically rigorous than others – this seems fairer than comparing students' high school grades. The director of undergraduate admissions at Yale, Jeremiah Quinlan, has pointed out that at his university SAT scores have proven to be a better predictor than high school grades of whether students will be successful in university. This is not the case at all universities, but it does seem to be true in most cases that the best predictor of success at university is neither the SAT on its own nor high school grades on their own. The best predictor is a combination of the two.

Quinlan also believes that "it is often common that strong test scores helped boost the case of a student from an underrepresented background, who doesn't have other strong and compelling elements in their file, and elevate them in the committee's eyes because the testing is the data point that sort of affirms their ability to do well on a college campus." Some have criticized the SAT for being biased against certain minorities, but Quinlan seems to believe that good SAT scores can work in these minorities' favor.

COVID has caused us to change the way we live. Some of these changes will be temporary: Once COVID is under control we will go back to living the way we used to. Other changes, though, may become permanent. COVID has made American universities rethink whether the SAT is necessary. What they will ultimately decide to do after COVID remains to be seen.

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【要約】

In the United States, most university applicants take a test called the SAT. The SAT is 28 to show which students have the best chance of being successful in university. Because of COVID, some American universities decided to make the SAT 29. For some universities, making the SAT noncompulsory will be a permanent change, but for others it will be temporary. One reason schools might want to continue using the SAT is that they believe it provides a 30 measure of students' abilities than high school grades because some high schools are more demanding than others. At Yale University SAT scores have proven better at predicting student 31 than high school grades. This is not true at all universities. The best 32 is usually a combination of high school grades and SAT scores. Jeremiah Quinlan, the Dean of Admissions at Yale, also believes that good SAT scores can help students from 33 groups get into his university. COVID has made American universities reconsider whether SAT scores are necessary. It is too early to say what most American universities will decide.

【単語リスト】

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| A. success | F. designed | K. professors |
| B. difficult | G. student | L. application |
| C. activity | H. believe | M. fairer |
| D. pass | I. optional | N. minority |
| E. predictor | J. college | O. qualified |

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第5問 次の文章を読み、その内容に基づいて [34] ～ [39] までの英文を完成させるために最も適切なものをA～Dの中から選び、解答欄のその記号をマークしなさい。

The Life after Death Essay Contest

Robert Bigelow is an American businessman and entrepreneur. Successfully involved in real estate for over fifty years, he is also president of Bigelow Aerospace, a space technology company he founded in 1999. While it's common for people of wealth to spend money on causes and projects unconnected to their jobs – libraries, animal charities, and so on – Bigelow's activities are more unusual than most: He funds investigations into the question of life after death.

In June 2020, Bigelow founded the Bigelow Institute for Consciousness Studies (BICS). The institute's website states that it was founded "to support research into both the survival of human consciousness after physical death and, based on data from such studies, the nature of the afterlife."

In hopes of attracting more scientific and academic attention to this topic, the institute announced an essay contest to answer the following question: "What is the best available evidence for the Survival of Human Consciousness after Permanent Bodily Death?" To qualify, applicants must provide evidence of having investigated this question for at least five years. Thus, essayists might include natural scientists, psychologists, or independent researchers. Religious clergy may also qualify, but the rules specify that statements of faith – for example, quoting religious writings – are not acceptable as evidence.

The contest application deadline closed on February 28, 2021. As of this writing, the announcement of the winning essay is scheduled for November 1, after all essays are assessed by a panel of six judges. The first

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prize winner receives \$500,000, with lesser cash prizes divided among 13 runners-up. In an interview with *The New York Times*, Bigelow said he had his own idea of the best possible evidence, but declined to say what it was.

Might there be scientists among the essay contestants? Few, if any, scientists promote "afterlife studies" as a scientific endeavor. However, in 2015, a global survey revealed that the majority of scientists are not atheists, and many describe themselves as religious. In a few countries, such as Italy and Taiwan, scientists were found to be more religious than the general population. So it seems likely that at least a few scientists, attempting to separate scientific analysis from their religious faith, will try their hand at the essay.

While Robert Bigelow's funding of such a project is unusual, his curiosity is not. The question of whether we live on after death is as old as humanity. In Bigelow's case, it may be supposed that while his wealth enabled him to do this, his motive is at least partly the result of personal tragedy.

In 1992, Bigelow's 24 year-old son committed suicide. Bigelow then began exploring the concept of the afterlife in earnest, obtaining the services of an alleged psychic who attempted to contact his son's spirit, with inconclusive results. Bigelow also donated \$3.7 million to start a program of human consciousness studies at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, though it was ended due to a lack of research results.

Bigelow's grandson also died by his own hand in 2011. Then, in 2020, his wife passed away from leukemia. Four months later, Robert Bigelow founded the Bigelow Institute for Consciousness Studies and announced the essay contest. While some may call his efforts misguided, they are also understandable as an attempt to seek comfort in the wake of the tragedies he has suffered.

Whether or not anyone can ever provide a final answer to the question

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Robert Bigelow has posed, we may at least expect that the winning essays will present some interesting ideas. The Bigelow Institute for Consciousness Studies has reserved the right to post them on their website, so they should be available for viewing by the time you read this.

34. Robert Bigelow's institute has sponsored an essay contest about life after death [34]

- A. for more than fifty years.
- B. with an aim to advance space technology.
- C. along with work with animal charities.
- D. to encourage more research into the topic.

35. As for the essay contest, Catholic priests [35]

- A. cannot participate.
- B. can participate only if they are also scientists.
- C. cannot use the Bible as evidence for the afterlife.
- D. can use any argument except a scientific one.

36. In the opinion of the writer, scientists are probably [36]

- A. boycotting the contest.
- B. among the contestants.
- C. going to do a survey on the afterlife.
- D. abandoning the scientific method.

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37. The writer suggests that Bigelow's motivation resulted from personal interest and [37]

- A. unfortunate events in his life.
- B. his apparent suicide.
- C. his activities as a psychic.
- D. the university program he funded.

38. The writer suggests that the winning essays will [38]

- A. prove the existence of life after death.
- B. disprove the existence of life after death.
- C. become too difficult to find on the Internet.
- D. be worth reading due to their content.

39. As of 2022, the winning essays are probably [39]

- A. easy to access online.
- B. kept in a secret location.
- C. still being decided upon.
- D. written by Robert Bigelow.

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