

3 月 期

<出典一覧>

国語 内田 樹 『生きづらさについて考える』

国語 山口昌男 『笑いと逸脱』

毎日新聞社出版

筑摩書房

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。

- Young people today have to [1] with stress caused by social media use as well as school and family issues.
A. escape B. agree C. solve D. cope
- A culturally diverse work environment leads to increased [2] as employees' different backgrounds enable them to address problems from various perspectives.
A. monotony B. popularity C. innovation D. duplication
- Based on circumstantial evidence, the local people think that he [3] fire to the house which burned down last month.
A. might set B. should set C. must have set D. was set
- The war devastated the country, [4] more than half a million people dead or displaced.
A. leave B. left C. leaving D. being left
- The criminal justice system is [5] in maintaining peace and order despite some flaws.
A. indispensable B. guilty C. unable D. emotional
- Yuriko, one of my best friends from college, told me about her new life in Chicago, [6] she seems to be enjoying.
A. how B. which C. what D. where

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- [7] that the economy would get better soon, the supermarket chain decided to open fifty new stores this year.
A. Convinced B. Disappointed C. Analyzed D. Known
- Solving the math problem he gave us was much more difficult than [8].
A. any was thought C. we had thought
B. our thinking D. if we thought
- Physical education is thought to have an important role to play in [9] children's overall health.
A. teaching B. curing C. improving D. equipping
- Twenty percent of the nation's energy [10] using renewable energy sources.
A. which generates B. to generate C. is generated D. generates
- Stakeholders of the business were angry with the management for [11] the true financial condition of the company.
A. not to disclose C. not disclose
B. not disclosing D. not being disclosed
- Although paternity leave is guaranteed by law, most male employees hesitate to take it for [12] of negative reactions from bosses and colleagues.
A. fear B. trust C. consciousness D. delight

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- The fog was so thick [13] the soldiers couldn't even see things right in front of them.
A. what B. that C. which D. if
- Some meteorologists [14] that global warming will cause average rainfall to rise by 10 percent by the end of this century.
A. refuse B. adopt C. predict D. accomplish
- It is often effective to stick to the [15] plan even when you feel things are not going well.
A. ineffective B. impatient C. immature D. initial

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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。

- Ann: People never change. Why do we make the same mistakes over and over again?
Ben: Are you really so sure we haven't changed? I think we have made a lot of progress lately.
Ann: Really? Can you [16]
Ben: Take science. More and more people believe in science.
Ann: Well... that seems like a pretty safe thing to say. Science is obviously better than superstition.
Ben: Let me give you a more specific example. Decisions.
Ann: Do you mean the decisions that people make [17]
Ben: Both. People are making better decisions because they have more information.
Ann: Yeah, I know. The Internet. But there is a lot of bad information there too.
Ben: True, we are at a time when there is almost too much information. We have to learn how to find what is important.
Ann: And to decide whether it is good information or not. Ha! We have to decide before we can make a decision. That's too [18]
Ben: Well, yes, you are right. It has gotten more complex. But we are in an age when we have more choices available than ever before. We can choose what to do, what to believe, and what to act on.
Ann: And I guess that means we have to make more decisions.
Ben: Right. And that is hard work. So most people [19]
Ann: Do you mean they would rather have other people make decisions for them?
Ben: Right! And yet, people are making better decisions because they

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depend on others.

Ann: I don't get it. What do you mean?

Ben: More and more people are using groups to make decisions.

Ann: Ah, I'm guessing that this has something to do with the Internet,

[20]

Ben: Yes and no. People are forming more groups, both online and offline.

They use those groups to make decisions.

Ann: And how are those decisions better?

Ben: There is a book called *The Wisdom of Crowds* that shows how groups, after discussing an issue, usually make better decisions than individuals.

Ann: So they take the middle road more often.

Ben: [21] Not always, mind you, but more often than individuals.

Ann: So now we have to decide which group to listen to. A decision about a decision about a decision.

Ben: Ha! Only you would look at it that way!

16. A. stop talking?

B. go back and start again?

C. give me an example?

D. please tell me?

17. A. or how they make them?

B. and who they talk to?

C. or what the history of the problem is?

D. or what I think?

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18. A. easy to be true.

B. simple to do.

C. much of a disagreement.

D. complicated for me.

19. A. start early.

B. don't want to do it.

C. love to make decisions.

D. often consider it.

20. A. absolutely.

B. really?

C. right?

D. without a doubt.

21. A. Especially.

B. Undecidedly.

C. Whatever.

D. Exactly.

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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。

World Travel Records

For centuries, travel was limited to the maximum speed of a horse or sailing ship, and involved significant [22]. For example, an explorer attempting to establish a new trade route by sea might encounter pirates or storms. With no electronic communication, sailors were often cut off from help if they ran into trouble.

Long before tourists could [23] challenging the limits of existing travel technology was dangerous. The expedition led by Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan (1480-1521) completed the first known journey around the world. Only 18 of the original crew of 270 survived the voyage, with Magellan himself among the dead. In later ages, the challenge was travel by air. In 1919 British aviators John Alcock and Arthur Brown made the first nonstop flight across the Atlantic Ocean. American pilot Charles Lindbergh made the first solo transatlantic flight in 1927. In 1932 another American, Amelia Earhart, became the first woman to do so. She disappeared in 1937 while attempting an around-the-world flight.

Compared to past ages, travel has become easier, safer, and faster. While "tourism" wasn't unknown in ancient times, it was in the 19th century that new technology allowed [24] of people to travel for leisure. This was the start of travel as a mass consumer industry, with travel agencies offering services to vacationers. Nowadays, people commonly list travel as a hobby, and some take advantage of modern conditions – fast travel, fast communication, and reliable infrastructure – to make or break travel records. This in turn may lead to controversy.

In 2017 the claim that American traveler and author Cassandra De

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Pecol became the first woman to travel to every country on earth was [25] by a number of people, such as *Huffington Post* contributing writer Janice S. Lintz. She called the claim false, citing research by travel writer Stefan Krasowski, who lists ten other women with a claim to have visited all countries on earth before De Pecol. Both Lintz and Krasowski criticized news organizations they say repeated the claim about De Pecol without first doing a fact check. In fact, De Pecol did attain the Guinness World Record for the fastest time to visit all 195 countries, though she is not confirmed as the first person, male or female, to do so. In 2018 her record was broken by another American woman, Taylor Demonbreun.

In 2019 travel blogger Jimmy Im noted that of those people claiming to have traveled to all 195 countries in the world, most had done so in the previous five years. This is unsurprising, given the relative speed and safety of modern travel. As the case of Cassandra De Pecol shows, it may also result in questions over [26] a world travel record, and who gets credit for what.

Jimmy Im, who has been to 113 countries, says he [27] every country on earth. He thinks that focusing upon visiting a large number of countries, especially in record time, is not really traveling. There is no time to truly experience one's surroundings, and the value of travel is diminished.

22. A. recreation.

B. hazards.

C. agencies.

D. communication.

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23. A. become travel agents,
B. invent traveling equipment,
C. risk their lives,
D. travel just for fun,
24. A. a lower percentage
B. unknown types
C. a special group
D. increasing numbers
25. A. challenged
B. confirmed
C. praised
D. funded
26. A. where to accomplish
B. who to consult on
C. how to define
D. why anyone has
27. A. has been prevented from visiting
B. wants to stop De Pecol from visiting
C. has no desire to visit
D. is determined to visit

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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 Benefits of Sleeping Late

It's hard to imagine that there is a student anywhere who doesn't wish he or she could sleep a bit later in the morning. Some parents and teachers may think that these young people are just lazy and need to toughen up. If these sleepy young people would just go to bed a bit earlier and force themselves to get out of bed when the alarm goes off, they'd be fine. Research, however, suggests that instead of forcing these students to get up early, it would be better to start school later.

A study released in 2021 followed 28,000 elementary, middle school, and senior high school students and found that later school start times led to a significant improvement in these students' sleep schedules. This is important because getting enough sleep correlates with students' general health, academic achievement, and social development.

Middle school students taking part in the study started school 40 to 60 minutes later than usual, and high school students started 70 minutes later. High school students got an average of 3.8 more hours of sleep per week when their high schools started classes later, while middle school students got an average of 2.4 more hours of sleep per week. About twenty percent of the high schoolers and ten percent of the middle schoolers reported less daytime sleepiness with the later start times.

Students also spent less time catching up on sleep on weekends. Before the start time was changed, for example, the average "weekend oversleep" of the high school students in the study was over two hours, but with the new start times it dropped to about 1.2 hours. This suggests that with

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the later start times, students were no longer as sleep deprived as they had been and thus didn't feel as much need to catch up on sleep on the weekends.

This is only one of many studies of the effects of later school start times, and they all seem to suggest that starting school later correlates with students performing better academically and being physically and mentally healthier. In addition, it has been suggested that, in countries where teenagers are allowed to drive, later start times would contribute to a decrease in automobile accidents. Why, therefore, don't schools shift immediately to later start times?

The problems are mostly logistical. In places where parents drive their children to school, the start times need to be coordinated with the times that the parents start work. Likewise, start times need to be coordinated with public transportation schedules if students are taking buses and trains to school. In addition, since starting later would also mean finishing later, it might become difficult to schedule afterschool activities and sports.

None of these problems, though, seem insurmountable. Many more people are working at home now, and this trend is likely to continue even after the pandemic. This allows parents more flexibility in planning their children's transportation to school. In addition, it would certainly be possible for public transportation providers to change their schedules. They often do alter schedules to suit changes in commuting patterns. Likewise, there is no particular reason that many afterschool activities couldn't be done later in the day.

Scientists and sleepy students agree: let's start school later!

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【要約】

Summary

Research shows that there are good reasons to start school later. For example, a large 28 was conducted in 2021 which showed that starting school later leads to students having better sleep schedules. This is 29 because students who get enough sleep tend to do better in school and to be healthier. With later start times, high school students averaged 3.8 more hours of sleep per week, while middle school students averaged 2.4 more hours. Also, students felt less need to sleep for a long time on 30, perhaps because they were getting enough sleep during the week. In countries where teenagers drive, later school start times may also lead to fewer automobile accidents. Though there are many advantages to later start times, there are also some 31. Earlier school start times may be out of sync with parents' work schedules or with public transportation schedules, and if school finishes later, it may be difficult to have some afterschool activities. These issues don't seem significant: many parents are working at home now, and will continue to do so after the 32, so their schedules are more flexible; public transportation schedules are often changed when 33 patterns change, and many activities could be held after school even if school did finish later.

【単語リスト】

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| A. difficulties | F. subways | K. learn |
| B. tiring | G. weekends | L. days |
| C. important | H. unusual | M. pandemic |
| D. commuting | I. hours | N. schedule |
| E. hurt | J. study | O. bed |

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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。

Not a Man and Not a Mouse: Magawa the Hero Rat

What usually comes to mind when we think of a hero? Perhaps we might think of Heracles, a man from a Greek myth who was so powerful he defeated a giant. In the real world, firefighters conform to the popular image of heroes as people who put themselves in life-threatening situations in order to save others. Going beyond the human world and into the animal kingdom, dogs like Balto, a Siberian Husky, and a German Shepherd, Trakr, were celebrated for their intelligence and bravery in the 1925 "Serum Run" and in the aftermath of the September 11 attacks respectively.

Nonetheless, whether human or animal, one lasting assumption about heroes is that they have an intimidating presence because of their impressive size and strength. But other animals much smaller than Balto and Trakr have begun to challenge this notion. One such animal is Magawa, a now-retired African giant pouched rat. According to *National Public Radio*, Magawa and his fellow rats are responsible for freeing more than 1 million people in Cambodia "from the terror of living with land mines." During his time working for the non-governmental organization, APOPO, Magawa successfully detected 71 land mines (explosives that are laid on the surface of or just below the ground) and 38 unexploded weapons. In so doing, Magawa helped APOPO to clear 2.4 million square feet of land, land which is now safe to return to local communities and which can be used for agricultural and recreational purposes, as well as travel routes.

So how was Magawa able to detect the land mines without accidentally causing them to explode? Simply put, Magawa's small size was key to his

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success. *BBC News* reported that Magawa, weighing about 1.2 kg, is "far larger than many other rat species," but that he was "still small enough and light enough" not to trigger any mines when walking on them. But Magawa's small size is not the only reason why he and other African giant pouched rats are ideal for this task. While African pouched rats are notorious for having poor eyesight, they have a superior sense of smell. Indeed, these rats can be trained to detect a chemical blend contained in the explosives. They then alert their human trainer to the explosive by scratching the ground above the buried land mine.

Magawa and his rat co-workers undergo rigorous training in order to detect and clear land mines. APOPO's website explains that at 10 weeks of age, the rats are introduced to "clicker training," wherein they learn to associate the sound of a click (a short and sharp sound) with a positive reward. Afterwards, the trainers introduce the rats to a round object that contains explosives. When the rats touch the round object, they hear a click and are given a tasty treat. The next stage of the rats' training involves scent discrimination, where they begin to differentiate between round objects that contain explosives and those that do not. Once again, the rats will receive a food reward if they successfully choose the round objects containing explosives. Eventually, the rats will undergo field training where they will need to detect real land mines. These land mines, however, have been deactivated and so do not pose a danger to humans or animals. A rat like Magawa can only pass its training if it finds all target land mines within a 400-square meter field.

Magawa's heroism did not go unnoticed. PDSA, a UK-based animal charity, awarded Magawa their Gold Medal in 2020 for what they described as his "life-saving devotion to duty." Magawa is the first rat to receive this honor from PDSA in its 30-year history. This goes to show that heroes, no matter their species, come in all shapes and sizes.

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34. The author refers to Heracles to show that [34]

- A. all heroes are male and human.
- B. animals are never considered heroes.
- C. people often believe heroes are strong.
- D. the giant humiliated him.

35. The author refers to *National Public Radio* and *BBC News* to [35]

- A. persuade the reader to learn more about Balto and Trakr.
- B. criticize their respect for Magawa and his rodent co-workers.
- C. show that Magawa's work is extraordinary.
- D. encourage people to donate money to APOPO.

36. The author tells the reader Magawa's weight and size to suggest that [36]

- A. heroism is not necessarily connected with size and strength.
- B. other rat species can detect land mines quicker than African giant pouched rats.
- C. the heaviness of an African giant pouched rat leads to poor eyesight.
- D. the body structure of rats makes them unsuitable for detecting land mines.

37. The author describes the training of Magawa and other rats [37]

- A. to show that it is easy for rats to "graduate" from their training.
- B. to assure the reader that they are fully prepared for mine-clearance.
- C. so that it is clear rats under the age of 10 weeks cannot detect land mines.
- D. so that the reader will pity the rats because the training is hard.

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38. "Clicker training" describes [38]

- A. when the rats are given a rest break after they have detected a land mine.
- B. how handlers teach the rats to rub their front claws against one another.
- C. why the rats make a clicking sound when they eat a tasty treat.
- D. how rewards are used to train rats to do certain things.

39. The author concludes that [39]

- A. it is no big deal for a rat to be awarded a medal for bravery.
- B. Magawa is worthier than other recipients of the PDSA Gold Medal.
- C. rats and other unlikely animals can perform heroic acts.
- D. more rats will receive the PDSA Gold Medal in future years.

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