

3 月 期

〈出典一覧〉

国語 隈研吾 『ひとの住処 1964－2020』一部改変
国語 山崎正和 『日本文化と個人主義』一部改変

新潮新書
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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。

- My father wouldn't have let me study in that country if he [1] that it was notorious for a high crime rate.
A. knows B. has known C. had been known D. had known
- In economics class yesterday, we discussed the idea [2] the government should issue more money to help the country get out of a recession.
A. on B. that C. what D. which
- Despite scientists' efforts, details of when and how cats were [3] are still unclear.
A. domestication B. domestic C. domesticate D. domesticated
- There may be no other country in the world where more languages are spoken [4] America.
A. than B. so C. though D. with
- Japanese law [5] that every foreigner living in the country register with the local government once they settle down.
A. requires B. prohibits C. immigrates D. allows
- Of all the groups surveyed, men aged 65 and older are [6] supportive of same-sex marriage.
A. few B. fewer C. the least D. the little

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- Nearly half of the residents of the city are [7] the construction of a new city hall near the main station.
A. composed of B. distinguished from C. opposed to D. put up with
- According to environmentalists, any new information on the endangered frog is useful to find out how to save the animal from [8].
A. exemption B. extinction C. exertion D. extraction
- The guest speaker emphasized that it was important to [9] our knowledge of the geography and history of major countries to better understand what is happening now in the world.
A. excite B. elect C. expand D. eliminate
- I saw my cousin for the first time in eight years. She had changed so much that I couldn't recognize her at first [10].
A. scene B. watch C. eye D. sight
- [11] all three daughters going to expensive private schools, the parents are working hard to make ends meet.
A. Because B. Though C. With D. So
- The family had to have their car [12] before they went home because it made a strange noise when slowing down.
A. repaired B. repairing C. repairs D. repair
- The students were [13] excited because a popular rock band was coming to the school festival.
A. scarcely B. extremely C. efficiently D. respectfully

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- It is no [14] that a hardworking person like her is so successful in the business world.
A. idea B. use C. thought D. wonder
- The annual conference to be held next month might be [15] or even canceled depending on the circumstances.
A. postponed B. invented C. offered D. persuaded

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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。

- Anna: You got another letter from your dad. I left it on the table for you.
 Jake: Thanks. He's been writing to me a lot recently.
 Anna: Doesn't he ever email you? Hardly anyone writes letters anymore.
 Jake: Well, my dad's a bit of a Luddite.
 Anna: [16] I've never heard that expression before.
 Jake: Basically, a Luddite is someone who doesn't like technology and prefers to do things the old-fashioned way. These days "Luddite" often refers to someone who [17] but the term was first used over 200 years ago.
 Anna: In that case, the first Luddites must not have been opposed to computers because computers [18] So, what kind of technology were they protesting against?
 Jake: The Luddite movement started in England during the 1800s, when machines were becoming increasingly important for the production of clothing and other goods. Workers started protesting against the use of such machines because they feared losing their jobs.
 Anna: A lot of people [19] especially considering modern companies' use of robots. Plenty of jobs are being eliminated due to technology nowadays. But these kind of changes seem inevitable, don't they? How did the Luddites plan to stop factories from using machines instead of human workers?
 Jake: Well, for example, they'd break into factories and destroy the equipment being used there. They were definitely passionate about their cause, but they still weren't able to stop the progress of technology.
 Anna: [20] After all, factories have even more equipment today than

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in the time of the original Luddites.

Jake: That's true. But even though the Luddites didn't accomplish what they had hoped to, some of their ideas still inspire people [21] today.

Anna: That may be true, but I still think your dad should learn how to email.

Jake: You're probably right. I'll mention that in the next letter I write him.

16. A. Could I explain Luddite?
B. Is he much of a Luddite?
C. What do you mean by Luddite?
D. Does he use Luddite?

17. A. avoids using computers,
B. is always online,
C. remembers the past,
D. maintains the same habits,

18. A. hadn't been invented yet.
B. are more efficient today.
C. do the work of many machines.
D. aren't old-fashioned.

19. A. produced clothing and other goods,
B. were worried back then,
C. have similar concerns today,
D. eliminate technology,

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20. A. I disagree.

- B. In fact, they were.
C. I believe them.
D. You're right.

21. A. including the past
B. like my dad
C. regardless of inspiration
D. with all of them

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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。

The Da Vinci Code Case

Plagiarism is the act of claiming you created something that, in fact, someone else created. For example, if a student writes her name at the top of an essay she did not actually write, she has committed plagiarism. If her teacher discovers this, she will [22]. Plagiarism can also happen in the professional world, and 20 years ago, a famous writer in the US was accused of plagiarism.

The Da Vinci Code, published in 2003, is a novel by American author Dan Brown. It tells the story of a university professor who discovers a historical secret: that Jesus Christ, the central figure of Christianity, married Mary Magdalene, one of his followers, and that modern descendants of Jesus are members of a secret society [23]. Few historians believe there is any convincing evidence for this, and Brown's book [24]. However, in 2006 Michael Baigent and Richard Leigh, who think this idea is historically factual, brought a complaint against Random House, Brown's publisher. They claimed Brown had stolen the main idea expressed in *The Holy Blood and the Holy Grail*, a book they had written over 20 years before. In other words, they accused Brown of plagiarism. The case went to court in London, and a judge needed to decide whether Brown was guilty.

Baigent and Leigh said that Brown had [25] when he wrote *The Da Vinci Code*. (Henry Lincoln, the book's third coauthor, did not join the case.) If Baigent and Leigh had written a novel, the case might have been simpler. However, *The Holy Blood and the Holy Grail* is a work of nonfiction in which it is argued that Jesus Christ and Mary Magdalene married and had children, that their family line became kings who ruled

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France from the 5th to the 8th centuries, and that a group called the Priory of Sion has protected this secret for centuries. All of these elements [26] *The Da Vinci Code*.

The judge ruled in favor of Dan Brown, deciding that while Brown had certainly taken ideas from Baigent and Leigh's book, he [27] plagiarism. Commenting on the case, University of London professor Uma Suthersanen has noted that, as a historical nonfiction work, *The Holy Blood and the Holy Grail* contains "unprotectable ideas" which fiction authors are free to use as long as they don't copy the actual text. This is good news for writers of fiction who wish to base novels upon historical theories proposed by other writers.

22. A. pass the class.
B. get a failing grade.
C. study in the library.
D. write a book.

23. A. which is very well-known.
B. to be formed in the distant future.
C. which believes Jesus didn't exist.
D. that has existed for centuries.

24. A. is a work of fiction.
B. hasn't been published.
C. was never written.
D. is too long.

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25. A. taken ideas from their book
 B. formed a secret society
 C. sought advice from them
 D. never been to church
26. A. have been removed from
 B. were stolen along with
 C. also appear in Brown's
 D. are unfairly criticized by
27. A. did not believe in
 B. was not very skillful at
 C. did not demonstrate sufficient
 D. did not commit

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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。

Ghosts

Henry James, one of America's finest novelists, wanted to be a playwright. He was, however, largely unsuccessful. His most ambitious play, *Guy Domville*, premiered in London. On the first night, as was customary, the author appeared at the end to take a bow. The audience hissed and booed, and the play closed after just four weeks.

This must have been painful to James. Perhaps it was equally painful to James that the play made little money. James had hoped *Guy Domville* would make him enough money so that he would no longer have to write serial stories for magazines. A serial story is a story told over several issues of a magazine, and though James hated this sort of work, he agreed to write such a tale for a magazine called *Collier's*.

That story he wrote is called *The Turn of the Screw*. James did not, when it was first published, think it was very good. He thought of it as a mere "pot-boiler," a work created only to make money. Surprisingly, perhaps, *The Turn of the Screw* has gone on to be the most discussed of James's work. Much of the discussion has centered on the question of whether it is, in fact, a ghost story. The reason this is a question is that it is unclear whether there are any ghosts in the story at all.

Miles and Flora are two small children living on a remote estate. Their parents are dead and their uncle is responsible for them. He hires a young woman to be their governess. Her job is to take care of them and give them a basic education. The uncle himself would be living in London, and did not want to be bothered about the children. He leaves them entirely

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in the governess's hands.

The Turn of the Screw is primarily the governess's account of what she believes happened while she was caring for these children on this remote estate, and in her version, ghosts do appear. She first reports seeing the ghost of a man named Quint who had worked on the estate, and later she says that she saw the ghost of the children's former governess, Miss Jessel, who apparently had been in a relationship with Quint. She comes to believe it is her duty to protect the children from these ghosts, and in the story as she tells it, she is heroic in her efforts to do so.

Careful readers will note that no one else sees the ghosts, that the governess is quite emotional, and that she does not always tell the truth. For these and other reasons, the reader will begin to doubt that the governess's report of what happened on the estate is accurate. The reader will doubt, but so artful a writer is James that the reader will remain uncertain about whether the ghosts in the governess's tale are real.

Critics have been debating this point since at least the 1930s when Edmund Wilson published an essay in which he argued strongly that the governess is, to put it simply, crazy and that her account cannot be trusted. Other critics disagreed with Wilson and accepted that the ghosts were real.

The most astute critics, though, have pointed out that precisely what makes James's story powerful is that we can never be sure. It is because we can never be certain whether there are ghosts that the story remains scary. Even Henry James said of his "pot-boiler" after rereading it years later that "[he] was so frightened that [he] was afraid to go upstairs to bed."

Summary

Henry James wanted to be a playwright, but his most ambitious play, *Guy Domville*, was a [28]. It was not [29] and did not make much

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money for its author. Because he needed money after the failure of his play, James agreed to write a serial story, *The Turn of the Screw*, for a magazine called *Collier's*. James did not think much of his story when it was first [30], but it went on to become one of his most discussed works. At the center of the discussion is whether it is, in fact, a ghost story. The story is about a governess alone on a remote estate with two small children. The governess says that she saw two [31] while on the estate, but it seems that no one else sees them. For many reasons, readers will begin to [32] what the governess tells us. Some critics have argued that there are no ghosts, but that she is [33] ill. Other critics disagree with them, but the best critics understand that the power of the story lies in the fact that we can never be certain.

【単語リスト】

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| A. read | B. failure | C. ideas |
| D. published | E. doubt | F. governess |
| G. excited | H. animals | I. mentally |
| J. movie | K. physically | L. reasons |
| M. popular | N. enjoy | O. ghosts |

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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。

Where is Art From?

Samuel Beckett was an Irishman who, after leaving Ireland in his early-twenties, lived most of his life in France. Early in his career he wrote in English, but most of his greatest work he wrote in French. He never, as far as is known, wrote in Irish.

Joseph Conrad was born to Polish parents living in exile in Ukraine. Polish was his first language, but he also learned some Russian in his youth. He studied French with his father, a literary translator, had a French governess, and was later based in Marseilles when he worked as a sailor on French ships. He became fluent in French. Still later, he moved to England, where he lived most of his life, and became so good in English that, when he resolved to become a novelist, he chose to write in that language rather than Polish or French.

Is Beckett an Irish novelist and playwright, an English novelist and playwright, or a French novelist and playwright? Is Conrad a Polish novelist or an English novelist? The answers to these questions are unimportant. What is important is Beckett's and Conrad's work. The work, not the nationality, is the important thing, but people who think and write about art find it useful to group artists into national categories, so this is sometimes forgotten. American artists, the assumption seems to be, create American art, French artists create French art, Japanese artists create Japanese art, and so on. In fact, however, our best artists create work that is not bound by national borders.

Still, artists are often thought to represent their countries. This has become clear recently in the reaction to the war in Ukraine. Arts

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organizations in countries that have opposed the Russian invasion of Ukraine have attempted to take a stand against it in various ways. The Munich Philharmonic Orchestra, for example, fired its conductor, Valery Gergiev, who is Russian, because of his support for Vladimir Putin. The Russian opera singer, Anna Netrebko, who had long publicly supported Putin, was forced to resign from New York's Metropolitan Opera after General Manager Peter Gelb said they would not work with artists who supported Russia's president. Both Gergiev and Netrebko have lost most of their bookings outside of Russia.

Even if one agrees that artists such as Gergiev and Netrebko should be penalized for their support of Putin, it is harder to understand how the work of Russian artists who lived and died long before Putin came on the scene should be banned, yet this is happening. The Polish National Opera, for example, canceled a performance of the Russian composer Modest Mussorgsky's opera *Boris Godunov* which had been scheduled for April 2022. Tchaikovsky's work has been removed from concerts by the University of South Carolina Orchestra and Wales's Cardiff Philharmonic. Both of these last two are minor orchestras, but nevertheless, the trend is worrying.

Those who believe that our best artists are not merely representatives of the countries in which they happened to have been born, but, like Beckett and Conrad, rise above their birthplaces, find it difficult to accept the notion that works Tchaikovsky composed in the nineteenth century are somehow tainted by the actions of the Russian president in the twenty-first century. Perhaps it would be different if, like Gergiev and Netrebko, Tchaikovsky were alive today and publicly supporting Putin, but as he's long dead, canceling his work is just absurd.

The absurdity doesn't stop there, however. The University of Florida had a study room on campus called the "Karl Marx Group Study Room."

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The university has explained that due to events in Ukraine and elsewhere in the world, they felt that it was necessary to change the name. This is absurd because, like Tchaikovsky, Marx lived in the nineteenth century and died decades before Putin was born. He was also dead before the USSR, a country whose political system was influenced by Marx's thought, existed. And finally, he wasn't Russian, but German.

Fortunately, art in all its forms, by artists born all over the world, is easily available, so we can simply ignore those who view artists as representatives of their countries and wish to punish those artists when, they believe, their countries have behaved badly.

34. Samuel Beckett and Joseph Conrad both [34]

- A. learned French.
- B. wrote films.
- C. wrote in Irish.
- D. lived in exile.

35. The author of this essay believes that [35]

- A. Irish authors shouldn't write in French.
- B. Joseph Conrad supports Ukraine.
- C. Samuel Beckett was not Irish.
- D. an artist's nationality is not important.

36. *Boris Godunov* [36]

- A. was performed in April 2022 by a British orchestra.
- B. was rescheduled by Russian President Putin.
- C. was canceled by the Polish National Opera.
- D. was written by Tchaikovsky in his early days.

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37. The author mentions Mussorgsky and Tchaikovsky because [37]

- A. they have written operas.
- B. performances of their works were canceled.
- C. they were influenced by Karl Marx.
- D. they were known to be modest.

38. The author thinks [38]

- A. people don't enjoy the music of Mussorgsky and Tchaikovsky.
- B. artists like Gergiev and Netrebko have supported Putin.
- C. it is ridiculous that Karl Marx was born in the nineteenth century.
- D. it is possible that Karl Marx was Russian.

39. The author believes that [39]

- A. artists should not be punished for what their countries do.
- B. Karl Marx was born in Germany and died in the USSR.
- C. because of the war in Ukraine, it is difficult to access art.
- D. we should listen carefully to representatives of artists' countries.

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3 月リスニングテスト音声

トラック 1

これから、英語のリスニングテストを行います。この試験では聞き取る英語は 2 回流します。質問文と選択肢は音声ではなく、すべて問題冊子に印刷されています。

では、始めます。問題冊子を開いて下さい。

トラック 2

第 1 問 第 1 問は、問 1 から問 4 までの 4 問です。それぞれの問いについて短い対話を聞き、設問の答えとして最も適切と思われるものを、それぞれの選択肢、A、B、C、D の中から選び、答えをマークシートの解答欄にマークして下さい。会話はそれぞれ 2 回ずつ流し、そのあとで 20 秒の解答時間があります。

トラック 3

< 2 seconds

問 1

< 2 seconds

Man : Have you moved to your new apartment yet?

Woman : No. I was supposed to move a week ago, but they're still painting the place, so I'm going to move next week instead.

Man : Well, I hope you got a discount on the rent. You shouldn't have to pay for the whole month if you couldn't move in on time.

Woman : I agree. I only need to pay half the rent this month, which seems fair to me.

< 5 seconds

<Repeat>

トラック 4

< 20 seconds

問 2

< 2 seconds

Woman : We're planning to meet for an hour about the new marketing campaign next week. Are you available Tuesday at 10:00?

Man : I think so. I have a managers' meeting at 9:00, but it shouldn't take more than an hour.

1

Woman : Would 10:30 be better for you? Then you wouldn't have to rush to end the managers' meeting.

Man : That would be great. The managers' meeting will definitely end before that.

< 5 seconds

<Repeat>

トラック 5

< 20 seconds

問 3

< 2 seconds

Man : Did you finish this week's English assignment?

Woman : Yeah, but it took me a really long time. The story had so many characters that I kept getting confused. I had to go back and read some pages a second time.

Man : I know. I thought the story we read for last week's assignment was a lot easier to understand.

Woman : I agree. Actually, the work in all my classes has been getting harder. But I still spend the most time on English.

< 5 seconds

<Repeat>

トラック 6

< 20 seconds

問 4

< 2 seconds

Woman : Do you want to get some coffee? The Black Cat Cafe is just down the street. They have great coffee, and they make their own muffins.

Man : Yeah, but there are always so many people in there. I'd rather not stand around waiting for a table.

Woman : Well, Cafe Romano is around here, too, but it's a little expensive.

Man : Let's go there. It's not that expensive. And, anyway, I'll treat you since you paid last time.

< 5 seconds

<Repeat>

2

< 20 seconds

トラック 7

これで、リスニングテストの第 1 問は終わりです。次に、リスニングテストの第 2 問を行います。

トラック 8

第 2 問 第 2 問は、問 5 から問 7 までの 3 問です。それぞれの問いについて短い対話を聞き、最後の発言に対する相手の応答として最も適切と思われるものを、それぞれの選択肢、A、B、C、D の中から選び、答えをマークシートの解答欄にマークして下さい。会話はそれぞれ 2 回ずつ流し、そのあとで 20 秒の解答時間があります。

トラック 9

< 2 seconds

問 5

< 2 seconds

Woman : How was your trip to New York? Did you get to visit all the places you wanted to?

Man : I didn't have time to see everything. There were a couple of museums I missed, but I saw most of the places on my list, and I can see the rest another time.

Woman : That's great. New York really is an amazing city. I'm glad you finally got the chance to go.

< 5 seconds

<Repeat>

トラック 10

< 20 seconds

問 6

< 2 seconds

Man : Are you still working at the convenience store?

Woman : Yes, but only on Saturdays now. When I was working three days a week, I didn't have enough time to study. I don't earn as much now, but my grades are better.

Man : I know what you mean. I quit my job at the bookstore for the same reason. I've had to cut down on my spending, but it's been worth it. I'm able to focus on school a lot more now.

3

< 5 seconds

<Repeat>

トラック 11

< 20 seconds

問 7

< 2 seconds

Woman : Do you think Luke will go to the party?

Man : When I first talked to him about it, he said he would. But he called me later and said he had to take Emily to her soccer game.

Woman : Oh, I'm sorry he's going to miss it. I was looking forward to seeing him.

< 5 seconds

<Repeat>

トラック 12

< 20 seconds

これで、第 2 問は終わりです。次に、リスニングテストの第 3 問を行います。

トラック 13

第 3 問 第 3 問は、問 8 から問 10 までの 3 問です。これから英語の講義が 2 回繰り返されます。

2 回目の講義が終わってから 2 分のあいだで、問 8 から問 10 までの英文を完成させるために最も適切と思われるものを、それぞれの選択肢、A、B、C、D の中から選び、答えをマークシートの解答欄にマークして下さい。ではリスニングを始める前に、まず問 8 から問 10 までの設問を読んで下さい。

トラック 14

< 30 seconds

それでは英語の講義を聞いて下さい。

< 2 seconds

4

Most people know that bees live in hives and make honey, but not much else about them. However, the more we learn about these insects, the more interesting they become. The process by which bees make honey, for example, is fascinating. Bees known as worker bees leave the hive and gather nectar, a sweet liquid, from flowers. They then return with the nectar to the hive. There, they transfer the nectar from their tongues to the tongues of other worker bees. In the process, the nectar becomes honey.

The honey that bees make is stored in the hive. In winter, when nectar from flowers isn't easily available, bees rely on these honey stores for their food.

In addition to nectar and honey, bees consume a special food called royal jelly. In the case of worker bees, it is consumed only during the first few days of life. The queen bee, however, continues a diet of royal jelly for her entire existence, which can be up to five years, compared to six weeks for worker bees. As a result of this diet, the queen grows to approximately twice the size of the average worker bee.

Typically, there is only one queen per hive. However, under certain circumstances, there can be multiple queens. This may happen when the original queen does not produce an adequate number of eggs, or when the number of bees grows too large for the hive. In the latter case, the original queen leaves the hive, taking some of the bees with her, and starts a new hive. The new queen stays in the hive with the remainder of the bees.

The life of a bee may not be an easy one, but it certainly has purpose, as everything a bee does ensures the survival of its community.

〈5 seconds〉

講義の 2 回目を聞いてください。

〈Repeat〉

トラック 15

〈2 seconds〉

講義は以上です。2 分間で答えをマークして下さい。

セリフなし 解答時間・・・2分

これで、英語のリスニングテストを終わります。

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2023年度
3 月期試験

Listening Test 問題

第 1 問 Short Conversation

- 問 1. Which of the following is true?
A. The apartment was painted a week ago.
B. The apartment is being painted now.
C. The woman got a discount on the painting.
D. The woman will move the painting to a new apartment.
- 問 2. What will happen next Tuesday at 10:30?
A. The managers' meeting will start.
B. The managers' meeting will end.
C. The marketing meeting will start.
D. The marketing meeting will be half over.
- 問 3. Why was this week's English homework so difficult?
A. There were two stories to read.
B. The story was very long.
C. The story had a lot of characters.
D. There is only one English class per week.
- 問 4. Why doesn't the man want to go to the Black Cat Cafe?
A. It's too expensive.
B. It's too crowded.
C. It's his turn to pay.
D. He likes coffee but not muffins.

第 2 問 Conversation Completion

- 問 5.
A. Thanks. I can't wait to go back.
B. I know. I'm glad we could go together.
C. That's true. I won't be able to visit again.
D. Thanks. That's great advice.

問 6.

- A. Studying really does help you earn more, after all.
B. I guess some things are more important than money.
C. That's why I want to work more hours at the convenience store.
D. It's hard to improve your grades if you don't have a job.

問 7.

- A. Me, too. But it's a really important game.
B. It's too bad he can't go to the game.
C. Emily will go to the party instead.
D. Yes. We'll see him at the party.

第 3 問 Lecture

- 問 8. Worker bees pass nectar
A. to flowering plants.
B. to the queen.
C. to other worker bees.
D. to the honey stores.
- 問 9. Unlike worker bees, queen bees
A. leave the hive.
B. eat royal jelly.
C. are half as large.
D. can live five years.
- 問 10. A queen bee may start a new hive if
A. there is only one queen.
B. there are too many bees in the hive.
C. there are enough eggs.
D. honey production becomes more efficient.

昭和女子大学