

A 日 程

〈出典一覧〉

- | | | | |
|----|------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 国語 | 岩崎吉一 | 『近代日本画の光芒』一部改変 | 京都新聞社 |
| 国語 | 飯塚大展 | 「一休諸国物語」（『一休和尚全集第5巻 一休ばなし』所収）一部改変 | 春秋社 |
| 国語 | 梅谷献二 | 「さらば妖怪たち」（『環境衛生』29巻・6号（1982）を改変） | 公益社団法人農林水産・食品産業技術振興協会HP版 |

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。

- After graduating with a BA in music, she spent eight months [1] in a CD and DVD store as a cashier.
A. work B. had worked C. working D. worked
- If you have to leave class early, please let the instructor know beforehand, and take your seat near the doors so as not to [2] other students.
A. bother B. prevent C. keep D. disappoint
- Scientists have recently found [3] that black holes probably exist at the core of nearly all galaxies.
A. evidence B. cooperation C. opposition D. sympathy
- Data show that approximately 40,000 people have fallen [4] to online shopping fraud this year.
A. money B. victim C. short D. demand
- A retired teacher donated his life [5] of around 60 million yen to a local library.
A. savings B. interests C. donations D. gatherings
- We are constantly communicating with those around us, often without [6] a word.
A. say B. to say C. saying D. we say

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- According to the UN standards, a society [7] senior citizens make up more than 14% of the entire population is defined as an aging society.
A. which B. where C. how D. when
- The universal primary education system [8] in Prussia by Frederick William in 1717.
A. was to establish B. was established
C. was establishing D. had established
- Black people account for about 12% of the US population, but [9] only 3.2% of the senior leadership roles at large companies in the US.
A. occupy B. place C. pay D. accompany
- Children who attend high-quality early childhood education programs are 20% more likely to graduate from high school than their [10] who do not.
A. peers B. schools C. teachers D. children
- Part of the reason we suffer from poor self-esteem [11] that our expectations do not match our reality.
A. that B. is C. which D. as
- The COVID-19 pandemic is [12] California's longstanding housing crisis even worse.
A. running B. making C. paying D. saving

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- To facilitate individualized instruction, classes are kept small with [13] eight to ten students per class.
A. more than B. no more than
C. as many D. as few
- Many believe that schools should be open for in-person learning this fall, [14] not all kids are vaccinated.
A. even if B. whether C. despite D. regardless
- Clinical studies have found that consumption of a low-calorie diet may maximize lifespans and contribute to disease [15].
A. preservation B. persuasion C. prevention D. perseverance

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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。

- Rachel: Did you know that some languages use the same word to describe the color of the sky and the color of grass?
- Matt: No, I didn't know that. To me, they look like two completely different colors.
- Rachel: That's what's so interesting about it. To speakers of those languages, the colors look different, too, but they still use the same word for both.
- Matt: [16]
- Rachel: Well, in the Kyrgyz language, the word "kok" refers to both colors.
- Matt: When you think about it, it's incredible. No matter what linguistic differences exist, everyone on Earth sees the same colors.
- Rachel: That's true for the vast majority of people. However, there are [17] A small percentage can't distinguish between colors in the way that most people can.
- Matt: Do you mean they're color blind?
- Rachel: Actually, the term "color blind" refers to the inability to see any colors except shades of black and white. Very few people are truly color blind. It's more common to have what's called color vision deficiency.
- Matt: [18] but could you explain something? In what way, exactly, is their vision deficient?
- Rachel: Typically, people have difficulty telling shades of red and green apart. For example, a tomato might appear to be the same color as grass.
- Matt: That's hard to imagine. [19] color vision deficiency?
- Rachel: The human eye has cells called rods and cones that enable us to

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see the way we do. Rods allow us to see in low light, and cones allow us to perceive various colors. But some people have fewer types of cones than the norm. Consequently, they are less able to [20]

Matt: I've never thought about not being able to see so many colors. I guess we rely on our color vision every day, but we just [21]

Rachel: Right. We don't even think about it when we decide what to wear or whether to stop or go at a traffic light.

Matt: Exactly. No matter what we call the colors, being able to see them definitely has its advantages.

16. A. Could you give me an example?
B. Why do the colors look different?
C. What are the colors?
D. Do they speak the same language?
17. A. numerous similarities.
B. unexplainable differences.
C. frequent exemptions.
D. rare exceptions.
18. A. I'd like to clarify that,
B. I think I follow you,
C. I think it's more common,
D. I didn't catch that.

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19. A. What results from
B. What prevents
C. What causes
D. What protects

20. A. unify colors.
B. differentiate colors.
C. see in the dark.
D. tolerate sunlight.

21. A. use it frequently.
B. see fewer colors.
C. consider it deeply.
D. take it for granted.

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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。

Harry Houdini vs. the Psychics

Harry Houdini was the stage name of Erik Weisz (1874-1926), who was born in Budapest, Hungary and moved to the US with his family in 1878. Houdini became world famous for performances in which he would [22] such as being chained inside of a large milk can filled with water, or being sealed into a weighted box which was thrown into the East River in New York City. For one trick, he even escaped after being buried alive. While such escapes must have seemed mysterious and superhuman, Houdini [23] supernatural about his tricks. In fact, in the 1920s one of his main interests was proving that claims of the supernatural were false.

The era in which Houdini lived saw the growing popularity of fortune-tellers and psychics, many of whom claimed to be able to help people contact the spirits of their dead loved ones. For these services, they generally charged money. Houdini went on a campaign to [24] He considered their actions to be nothing more than cheating people out of their money in exchange for fake "spirit contacts."

As a professional magician, Houdini was familiar with the methods used to make it appear that someone had summoned a spirit, such as hidden devices. Exposing many psychics as fakes, he even went to Washington, DC to support the idea of passing a law to [25] their activities, though the law was not adopted.

Houdini died in 1926 of a sudden illness. [26] his skeptical view toward the supernatural, he was still open to the possibility of life beyond the grave, and the question of whether contact with the dead might be possible. He and his wife Bess had promised one another that whichever

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of them died first, the other would hold a séance (a session during which one attempts contact with a spirit) and try to attain communication through a coded message known only to themselves. Bess Houdini held annual séances in her attempts to contact her dead husband, but was unsuccessful and gave up after ten years.

Harry Houdini was not the first stage magician to dispute the reality of supposed supernatural powers, but was probably the most famous. Since his death, other magicians have made similar efforts, including James Randi (also known as The Amazing Randi), who criticized Israeli psychic Uri Geller's claims that he could bend spoons with the power of his mind. Such [27] psychics and magicians are unlikely to end anytime soon.

22. A. write interesting fictional stories
B. report incidents to the police
C. get himself out of dangerous situations
D. try to prevent dangers to public safety

23. A. repeatedly insisted there was something
B. often wondered whether there was anything
C. asked friends if they saw something
D. never claimed there was anything

24. A. prove their claims of psychic power were false.
B. increasingly support the efforts of psychics.
C. make psychics become stage magicians.
D. contact the spirits of dead magicians.

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25. A. provide funding for
B. strictly control
C. make films about
D. occasionally write about
26. A. Despite
B. Without
C. Because of
D. Ignoring
27. A. friendships among
B. disputes between
C. performances with
D. documentaries about

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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。

Edgar Allan Poe's Fake News Story

Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849) was an American writer, editor, and literary critic. An article by Poe, published in the New York newspaper *The Sun* on April 13th, 1844, describes a balloon flight which carried eight people across the Atlantic Ocean from Wales, UK, to South Carolina, USA, in 75 hours. In fact, the article was completely the product of Poe's imagination, and no such balloon flight had taken place. Poe applied his skill and imagination as a writer to produce what we might today call "fake news."

Poe's article describes a "steering balloon" named the *Victoria*, equipped with (by 19th century standards) very high-level technology. The pilot of the balloon was said to be Monck Mason; there was a real-life Irish balloonist named Thomas Monck Mason. Such details helped make Poe's article more believable, and there were many who believed it at the time. News of the balloon flight created a sensation, with Poe himself commenting that he had never seen so many people so eager to buy a newspaper. Why was there a public reaction of amazement?

Today one may fly between New York and London in under eight hours. In 1844, however, crossing the Atlantic Ocean in an aircraft of any kind must have seemed like a miracle of modern technology, with 75 hours being incredibly fast. (The present-day equivalent might be news of a spacecraft traveling faster than light.) While balloon flights had been a reality since the 1700s, in 1844 there was no vehicle that could fly as fast as what Poe described. The first flight of a dirigible (a balloon with

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an engine) wouldn't happen until 1852, and the first such craft were slow and impractical. The airplane wouldn't exist until 1903. Successful transatlantic flights began in 1919, and commercial airplane flights across the Atlantic wouldn't begin until the 1930s.

So, why did Poe write a fake article and submit it to *The Sun*? Several writers have suggested that Poe was angry at *The Sun* for publishing a series of fake articles in 1835 describing the alleged discovery of human-like bat-winged people on the moon. Poe was convinced that the "moon people" articles, written by journalist Richard Adams Locke, were based upon Poe's 1835 short story about a voyage to the moon, "The Unparalleled Adventure of One Hans Pfaall," which had appeared in the magazine *Southern Literary Messenger*. In other words, Poe was convinced Locke had stolen his idea, with Poe receiving no payment or credit. So perhaps Poe was hoping to embarrass *The Sun*. Or perhaps, despite the dark and brooding image of Edgar Allan Poe, he was a man with a sense of humor.

Summary

In April 1844, a news article by Edgar Allan Poe 28 a 75-hour balloon trip from Britain to America. The article was false; the balloon trip 29 happened. Poe wrote of a balloon called the *Victoria*, which had very 30 technology for the time. The details he included, such as the pilot's name, made the article seem truthful, and many people were both 31 and eager to buy the newspaper. In 1844, a three-day flight across the Atlantic would have seemed a technological miracle. Real-world balloons with engines (called dirigibles) were still in the future, and 32 flights wouldn't happen until the 20th century. As to why Poe wrote the article, one possible reason is that he believed a series of fake articles previously published in *The Sun* was based on a short story he'd written about a trip to the moon, and so Poe felt his idea had been 33. So it's

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possible Poe was trying to embarrass *The Sun*, or maybe he was just having fun.

【単語リスト】

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|------------------|
| A. destined | B. occasionally | C. described |
| D. concert | E. never | F. simultaneous |
| G. spring | H. advanced | I. convinced |
| J. belief | K. technology | L. transatlantic |
| M. pilot | N. stolen | O. fake |

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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。

Science and Certainty

Many of us turn to YouTube for advice on how to live. There are popular videos, for example, about how to be more productive, or how to wake up early, or what we should do after we wake up to set ourselves up for a good day. And there are countless videos, many of them contradicting each other, about what we should and should not eat to be healthy. Among the most controversial foods is red meat (beef, lamb, and pork).

Some influencers say we should eat less red meat, or even that we should eat no meat at all. Others say that we should eat a lot of meat because meat is so rich in protein and other nutrients. There are even people who practice the "carnivore diet" and believe that one should avoid vegetables and eat all or mostly meat.

When we watch these videos, how can we know which ones are trustworthy? Many of us will turn to videos made by people who are doctors or scientists, but this can be frustrating because science seldom gives us final, definitive answers to our nutrition-related questions. Gil Carvalho, a medical doctor and research scientist, reminds us in a video called "We're All Confused About Red Meat" on his YouTube channel, "Nutrition Made Simple," that the scientific process is not about certainty, but about "the gradual reduction of uncertainty." We may not be able to say with 100% certainty, for example, that eating meat (or any other food) is bad for us. However, the right kind of research may allow us to say with some confidence (but not complete certainty) that a food is good or bad for us.

In his video, Carvalho summarizes some of the research on the effects

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that eating meat has on the heart. He begins his video by discussing two studies that both seem to show that red meat contributes to heart disease. He points out, though, that these two studies on their own are not enough to prove, or even to give us a high degree of certainty, that red meat is bad for us. One reason is that "red meat" is a very general category that includes both processed meat like bacon and beef jerky and unprocessed meat like steak. These kinds of meats are very different from each other and may affect us in different ways. To find out if and how they affect us, we need studies that show what happens when people eat different kinds of red meat. In fact, studies looking into this have been done, and they seem to show that both processed and unprocessed red meat are bad for our hearts.

There is good evidence, then, that people who eat a lot of red meat suffer more from heart disease than those who don't, but even so, it may not be the red meat that is bad for their hearts. Maybe people who eat a lot of red meat tend to do other things that are bad for their hearts like smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol, and eating junk food. Maybe it's not the meat, but these other things that meat-eaters do that are bad for us. Thus, we need studies that separate these things out and look only at the effect of meat consumption. Such studies exist, and the results still seem to suggest that meat is unhealthy, even for people who don't smoke, drink, or eat junk food.

Remember, though, what we learned from Carvalho's video: Science is not about certainty, but about "the gradual reduction of uncertainty." Indeed, as powerful as the studies done so far are, questions remain. For example, does it matter how much meat we eat? Maybe red meat only becomes bad for us when we eat too much of it. Or maybe grass-fed beef affects our hearts in different ways than beef from cows raised on grain. Researchers are already looking into those questions. Will their results

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prove that meat is bad for our hearts? No, but they might make us a little less uncertain about what the effects of eating meat are.

34. According to the author, [34]

- A. we should not get advice about nutrition from YouTube.
- B. we should eat all or mostly meat.
- C. many YouTubers disagree about nutrition.
- D. chicken and fish are kinds of red meat.

35. People practicing the "carnivore diet" [35]

- A. are more likely to eat a steak than a piece of bread.
- B. believe they need to eat a lot of vegetables.
- C. don't eat meat because it has too much protein.
- D. tend to avoid sites like YouTube.

36. According to the author, [36]

- A. the most trustworthy YouTubers are doctors and scientists.
- B. Gil Carvalho thinks understanding red meat is simple.
- C. YouTube videos by scientists and doctors can be frustrating.
- D. Gil Carvalho is certain that meat is bad for us.

37. The problem with the two studies with which Carvalho begins his video is that [37]

- A. the subjects don't eat bacon and beef jerky.
- B. processed and unprocessed meat may affect people differently.
- C. eating processed meat is bad for your heart.
- D. the subjects smoke, drink, and eat junk food.

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38. The author points out that [38]

- A. people who eat a lot of junk food and smoke tend to eat less meat.
- B. people who eat meat may do other things that are not good for their health.
- C. smoking, drinking alcohol, and eating junk food are worse for you than eating meat.
- D. eating less meat can help people cut down on smoking and drinking.

39. According to the author, science can [39]

- A. remove all questions.
- B. reduce the amount of meat we eat.
- C. help us decide what diet is healthier.
- D. prove that meat is bad for us.

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A 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>

Woman : Have you heard of the "Idaho Stop"? In Idaho cyclists don't have to stop at STOP signs if it's safe to proceed. Cyclists do have to stop at red lights, but if there are no cars coming they don't have to wait for the light to change. They can just go.

Man : Wow. That sounds dangerous.

Woman : Well, one study in Idaho showed that bicyclist injuries went down by 14.5 percent after the law was passed in 1982

Man : I guess that shows that cyclists have good judgement about when they should stop and when it's safe to go.

<5 seconds>

<Repeat>

<20 seconds>

1

トラック 4

問2

<2 seconds>

Woman : Have you seen Spielberg's new movie?

Man : No. I hardly ever watch movies.

Woman : Really? Why not? Don't you like movies?

Man : They're okay, but I don't have much free time. I'd rather read or listen to music.

<5 seconds>

<Repeat>

トラック 5

<20 seconds>

問3

<2 seconds>

Woman : I'm worried about one of my students. She hasn't been coming to class.

Man : Maybe you should email her and see what's going on.

Woman : I have. Several times. But she doesn't reply.

Man : I hope she's okay. I guess you'll have to call her. Try her cell number, if you have it.

<5 seconds>

<Repeat>

<20 seconds>

2

トラック 6

問4

<2 seconds>

Man : We have to be at our client's office at 9:00. If we take the bus we'll be there at 8:50, so that's perfect.

Woman : Yeah, but you usually have to stand on the bus. How about taking the train? There's one that leaves the station at 8:00, and we'd get to the station nearest his office at 8:45.

Man : Yeah, but we have to walk for ten minutes from here to get to the station, and then we have to walk for another ten minutes to his office. The bus stop is only a five-minute walk from our house, and it stops right in front of his office

Woman : Come on! A little walk in the morning would be good for us. The train still sounds better to me.

<5 seconds>

<Repeat>

トラック 7

<20 seconds>

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>

Man : Last time I went to the doctor she asked me whether I exercised. You know me, I exercise a lot, so of course I said yes.

Woman : I hate it when the doctor asks me that, because I hardly ever exercise, and I feel guilty when I tell the doctor I don't.

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Man : The thing is, then the doctor asked me if I exercised every day, and I couldn't honestly say yes. But her question motivated me.

<5 seconds>

<Repeat>

トラック 10

<20 seconds>

問6

<2 seconds>

Woman : Why do people smoke cigarettes? They smell bad, and they're terrible for your health.

Man : Well, the question is: Why do people start smoking? Maybe when they are young they think it is cool. They may realize later that it's not cool at all, but they keep smoking because they can't stop. They are addicted.

Woman : I don't know. I think they could quit if they really wanted to.

<5 seconds>

<Repeat>

トラック 11

<20 seconds>

問7

<2 seconds>

Man : I'm totally against driverless cars. They are so dangerous.

Woman : Why only driverless cars? Did you know that in the US, about 30,000 people a year die in accidents? And that's cars with drivers!

Man : Well, that's terrible, but it'd be even worse with driverless cars.

<5 seconds>

<Repeat>

<20 seconds>

4

トラック 12

これで、第2回は終わります。次に、リスニングテストの第3回を行います。

トラック 13

第3回は、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〉

To be "off the grid" means to live without public services such as water or electricity supplied by utility companies. For most people in the modern world, the idea of living in such a way is not very attractive. Most of us are comfortable with having modern conveniences. It might seem surprising, then, that some people choose to live off the grid, and that around the world there are a number of small communities of this kind. One such community, called Tinker's Bubble, is on 16 hectares of rural land in Somerset, England. Tinker's Bubble was established in 1994.

The people of Tinker's Bubble use virtually no fossil fuels, such as gasoline or kerosene. They burn wood for their heating needs, and solar panels provide electricity for things like electric lighting and computers. They earn a living through producing and selling fruits and vegetables as well as items such as jam, cider, and wine.

People choose to live in Tinker's Bubble for different reasons. For example, it may serve as an alternative to the busy and stressful conditions of the modern world. It may also be valued as a way of life that is friendlier to the earth's environment, or a means of stopping the modern habit of buying things one doesn't really need. Such a lifestyle requires hard work, but those who choose it say they are happier as a result.

〈5 seconds〉

5

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。

6

2023年度
A 日程 試験

Listening Test 問題

第1回 Short Conversation

- 問1. At the end of the conversation, how does the man feel about the Idaho Stop?
A. He is strongly opposed to it.
B. He thinks it might be a good idea.
C. He believes other states may adopt similar laws.
D. He thinks stop signs are dangerous.
- 問2. Which of the following statements is probably true about the man?
A. He will watch the new Spielberg movie soon.
B. He hates Steven Spielberg movies.
C. He would rather read than listen to music.
D. He spends more time reading than watching movies.
- 問3. What does the man suggest?
A. The woman should come to class.
B. The woman should visit her student.
C. The woman should call her student.
D. The woman should fail her student.
- 問4. What does the woman want to do?
A. Take the train.
B. Walk to the office.
C. Take the bus.
D. Stop at the station.

第2回 Conversation Completion

- 問5.
A. You started exercising every day, right?
B. You told her you don't exercise, right?
C. You hated it when she asked you that, right?
D. You should be honest when you talk to the doctor, right?

問6.

- A. Marlboro is the most popular brand.
B. Nicotine isn't really addictive at all.
C. They could smoke less than one pack a day.
D. That's easy to say, but a lot harder to do.

問7.

- A. People shouldn't use public transportation.
B. Buses may continue to have drivers.
C. I'm not so sure. Maybe it would be safer.
D. Thirty-thousand people drive cars.

第3回 Lecture

問8. Living off the grid

- A. is common in the modern world.
B. results in high-tech amenities.
C. is something most people want.
D. includes no city water service.

問9. The people of Tinker's Bubble

- A. use a lot of gasoline.
B. aren't allowed to use solar panels.
C. can use electrical items.
D. buy most of their fruits and vegetables.

問10. People may choose such a lifestyle because they

- A. want to have less impact on the environment.
B. love to shop for fruits, vegetables, and jam.
C. wish to avoid living in the country.
D. seek a life with no modern technology.