

A 日 程

〈出典一覧〉

国語	西尾幹二	『ヨーロッパ像の転換』	新潮社
国語	山中裕 秋山虔 池田尚隆 福長進	校注・訳 『栄花物語』巻五「浦々の別」(『栄花物語』(1) 新編日本古典文学全集 31 所収)	小学館
国語	松村圭一郎	『旋回する人類学』一部改変	講談社
日本史		半済令(『建武以来追加』、原漢文)	山川出版社
日本史		観世能図(『洛中洛外図屏風』、部分)	国立歴史民俗博物館蔵
日本史	松澤裕作	『生きづらい明治社会 -不安と競争の時代-』	岩波書店
世界史		「ナポレオンの戴冠式」(部分図) ダヴィド作	ユニフォトプレスインターナショナル
世界史		「1808年5月3日」ゴヤの1814年の作品	ユニフォトプレスインターナショナル
世界史		「民衆を導く自由の女神」フランスのドラクロワの作品	ユニフォトプレスインターナショナル

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。

- Immunity has been intensively studied, but it was only recently [1] we gained some understanding of innate immunity.
A. if B. because C. whether D. that
- This is an informational website [2] to help travelers save time when renewing their passports.
A. to design B. designs C. designed D. designing
- [3] having a healthy diet and exercising, taking time to rest and relax is equally important.
A. In addition to B. But for C. Unlike D. Because of
- In the 20th century, the Communist Party of China simplified the traditional characters extensively in order to promote [4].
A. literacy B. health C. poverty D. medication
- Public schools in the United States of America [5] basic education from kindergarten until the twelfth grade.
A. provide B. benefit C. receive D. come
- One obvious quality possessed by all extraordinary leaders [6] their ability to lead by example.
A. that B. which C. is D. have

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- [7] European settlers arrived in North America in the 16th century, there were about 10 million native people there.
A. So B. With C. Whether D. When
- Teens who are [8] in sports and after school activities have lower rates of tobacco and alcohol use.
A. reserved B. involved C. abstained D. contained
- With a much more diverse society, people will hopefully become much more educated about and [9] of cultures other than their own.
A. impatient B. received C. tolerant D. sufficient
- The South Korean college entrance system requires all graduating high school students [10] an entrance exam called the College Scholastic Ability Test.
A. taking B. took C. to take D. are taken
- Many Americans believe that citizens should [11] to carry guns for protection against criminals.
A. allow B. be allowed C. excuse D. be excused
- Japan's declining birthrate has economic and social implications such as lower economic growth, labor shortages, [12] reduced educational capacity in regional communities.
A. while B. for C. despite D. and
- Some religious groups [13] their members from fighting in wars.
A. prohibit B. suggest C. recommend D. punish

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- During the mid-1900s, the number of immigrants [14] to the United States declined.
A. come B. came C. coming D. they came
- [15] the founding of public education in the United States, public schools have been charged with preparing students to be citizens in a democracy.
A. Since B. Over C. Until D. Once

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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。

- Andy: What do you think the most popular food in the world is?
Jane: Well, I'd probably say it's bread. After all, we eat bread at almost every meal, right?
Andy: [16] but if you consider what everyone in the world eats, the answer is rice.
Jane: Really? I guess there must be some people who eat a lot more rice than we do.
Andy: There definitely are. According to an article I read, the average person in Asia eats up to 135 kg of rice per year.
Jane: Wow! [17] I would have guessed. Why do you think people eat so much rice?
Andy: Well, [18] that it's fairly easy to grow. In fact, rice grows on every continent except Antarctica.
Jane: That makes sense. If [19] there won't be so much of it available for people to eat. But isn't bread becoming more popular these days? I heard that Japanese people, especially young people, are eating bread for breakfast now instead of rice.
Andy: That's partly true. According to the results of one survey, people in the Tokyo area prefer bread to rice for breakfast. However, a person's preference seems to [20] People over 40 have a stronger preference for bread than younger people.
Jane: That's interesting. I wonder what other differences there are between the generations' eating habits.
Andy: One interesting difference is that a lot more young people skip breakfast. Only half of people in their 20s eat breakfast, but 90 percent of people in their 60s do.

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Jane: [21] I know a lot of people in their 20s who don't eat breakfast. But most of the older people I know think that breakfast is really important.

Andy: I guess that explains why young people don't have a strong preference for bread over rice.

Jane: What do you mean?

Andy: If people in their 20s skip breakfast so often, they're probably so hungry that they're willing to eat either one.

16. A. On the other hand,
B. In other words,
C. That's true,
D. I don't understand,

17. A. That's the article
B. That's the food
C. That's much more than
D. That's less bread than

18. A. one reason is
B. the result is
C. some disagree
D. it increases

19. A. a crop grows in a warm climate,
B. rice grows in Antarctica,
C. farmers focus on one crop,
D. something is hard to grow,

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20. A. vary according to the location.
B. influence the food.
C. decrease among the population.
D. depend on their age.

21. A. I'd disagree with that.
B. That doesn't surprise me.
C. That's half the difference.
D. Breakfast is the reason for that.

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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。

Faking One's Death

Why would someone fake their own death? There are various possible reasons. In the case of criminals, the advantages to being believed dead include escaping the reach of law enforcement, as police will [22] they consider no longer alive. Other reasons might be to collect life insurance or even to [23] an unpleasant relationship. A fictional example is depicted in the 1979 film *More American Graffiti*, in which an American soldier, in order to escape combat duty in the Vietnam War, fakes his own death in an explosion. There are also a number of real-life examples.

Aimee Semple McPherson, a Canadian Christian preacher of the early 20th century, apparently faked her own death by drowning. In 1926, she went swimming at a beach near Los Angeles, California, and disappeared. Despite [24] by US Coast Guard ships, no sign of McPherson, alive or dead, was found. Reappearing five weeks later in Mexico, she claimed she had disappeared to evade a kidnapping attempt. The details behind her disappearance were never confirmed. Her actual death occurred in 1944 due to an apparently accidental overdose of sleeping pills.

In 1930 Aleister Crowley, the English occultist and author, [25] as if he had committed suicide by jumping off a cliff in Portugal. In this plan he had the assistance of his friend, the Portuguese poet Fernando Pessoa. The exact reason for such an elaborate trick is unclear, but there has been speculation that Crowley was attempting to end a relationship with a woman he had recently been seeing.

Takashi Mori, a Japanese man living in the Philippines, faked his death in 1995 so that his family could [26] life insurance. There was even a fake death certificate and autopsy report, which stated that Mori had

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drowned in Manila Bay. He was arrested by police in the Philippines after he was discovered alive in Manila, the Philippine capital. His wife and son, who had assisted him in faking his death, were also arrested.

There are also rumors about people who are widely considered to be dead, but who supposedly faked their deaths. For example, for years after the death of American singer Elvis Presley, known as "The King of Rock 'n' Roll," there were reports of people having sighted him in various places such as airports and shopping malls. Some speculated that Presley wanted the world to believe he was dead so that he could [27] and live a quiet, anonymous life. It's firmly established that Presley died of a heart attack in 1977, but perhaps many of his fans hoped against hope that their idol might still be living somewhere.

22. A. never give up seeking
B. take a keen interest in
C. refuse to comment upon
D. not seek out a suspect

23. A. understand more about
B. remove oneself from
C. interpret data regarding
D. become more involved in

24. A. an exhaustive search
B. a lack of interest
C. various lectures
D. equipment damage

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25. A. refused to confirm a story
B. published an essay
C. often promoted his work
D. made it look
26. A. receive millions of dollars in
B. study about the nature of
C. fill out an application for
D. avoid paying any
27. A. earn even more money
B. escape the pressures of stardom
C. star in his own TV series
D. assure everyone he was still alive

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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 Tylenol Murder Case and Product Safety

In 1982, in the United States, seven people died after taking Tylenol Extra Strength, an over-the-counter pain reliever. Tylenol is in capsule form, and someone had put cyanide, a deadly poison, into some of the Tylenol capsules. Despite years of investigation, the person or persons who committed this act of murder have never been officially identified.

For Johnson & Johnson, the company that made and sold Tylenol, this was a disaster. Tylenol was one of their top-selling products, and no one was going to buy a product they believed might kill them. The company needed to make a public statement and come up with a plan of action.

The chairman of Johnson & Johnson, James Burke, brought together a team of employees and directed them to focus on two points: first, how to protect customers, and second, how to save Tylenol from going out of business. Burke's priority on customer safety was to have a wide-ranging impact not only on Johnson & Johnson, but on product safety standards in general.

Johnson & Johnson at first warned the US public not to purchase or consume any Tylenol products, saying also that they would investigate the cause of the incident. Tylenol production and advertising were both stopped, and a total recall of all Tylenol products was carried out across the United States, even though the poisonings had occurred only within the Chicago area. Johnson & Johnson also established a special toll-free phone number for people with questions or concerns about product safety.

The company announced its new policy on product packaging: when

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you bought a bottle of Tylenol, it would be packaged inside of a box which was glued shut. The bottle itself would include a plastic seal circling the cap. Once the cap was removed, there would be a seal over the bottle's mouth. If you have ever bought a bottle of Tylenol or other medicine at a drug store, this must seem very familiar to you, but in the early 1980s, it was new. The safety packaging we now see as routine when buying medicine was a direct result of Johnson & Johnson's response to the Tylenol poisoning incident.

Many scholars and business analysts see Johnson & Johnson's actions as an example of how to deal with a crisis of this kind. As one writer has put it, "They have effectively demonstrated how a major business has to handle a disaster." Many business leaders and business students have studied this case to be better prepared to deal with sudden and unexpected threats to their companies, and to better ensure the safety of their customers.

Summary

Tylenol is a painkiller sold in the US. In 1982, seven people died after taking Tylenol Extra Strength which had been 28 with cyanide. Though police extensively 29 for information and evidence about the incident, the murderer has never been positively identified. The Tylenol poisoning case has had a lasting 30 on how medicine is safely delivered to consumers. Johnson & Johnson, the maker of Tylenol, made a public 31 urging people not to buy or use any Tylenol. Then the company 32 all Tylenol products from stores as a precaution. The new form of packaging they later introduced, which included three product seals, is now 33 for all over-the-counter medicines.

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【単語リスト】

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|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| A. painkiller | B. food | C. searched |
| D. statement | E. reasoning | F. effect |
| G. belief | H. recalled | I. poisoned |
| J. killers | K. bottle | L. decided |
| M. standard | N. profit | O. saw |

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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。

Moving Beyond Cars

In rural areas where things are far apart, and public transportation is poor, cars can seem necessary. In well-planned cities, though, for most people, cars are not necessary. Things are close enough together that people can walk or ride their bicycles to the places they need to go, and for longer trips, public transportation such as trains, buses, and subways is available. Tokyo is a good example of a city like this. People in Tokyo do not need cars.

Some Tokyoites do have cars, of course, but they use them less than you might expect. In a recent article, excerpted from his book *Carmageddon: How Cars Make Life Worse and What to Do About It*, author Daniel Knowles notes that, according to a study conducted by the management consultancy Deloitte, "Just 12 percent of journeys [in Tokyo] are completed by private car." Knowles also points out that cars are less popular than bicycles, which account for 17 percent of journeys. And of course, most Tokyo residents take advantage of Tokyo's excellent public transportation system. "Tokyo," as Knowles points out, "has the most-used public transport system in the world, with 30 million people commuting by train each day." In fact, Tokyo residents are less dependent on cars than the residents of any other comparable city.

It's not just Tokyo. Japan as a whole seems less dependent on cars than other developed countries. For example, 831 out of every 1,000 people in the US own a car, but in Japan, the number is 624 out of every 1,000. In Japan as a whole, Knowles reports, the rate of car ownership is low, just 1.06 per household. In Tokyo, however, the rate is even lower than that:

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0.32 cars per household. This number will probably decline still further, in part because the population is declining, but also because more and more people are leaving the countryside, where owning a car may seem necessary, and moving to Tokyo, where it is not.

Why is Tokyo so different from most cities in this regard? One reason is that, unlike in many other countries, official policy does not make it cheap or easy for people to own cars. First, before you can buy a car, you have to prove that you have a parking space for it. That means that you either have to own or rent a space to keep your car. Neither option is cheap.

Then, once you have a car, you are required to have it inspected every two years. Depending on what type of car it is and how old it is, this can cost between ¥50,000 and ¥100,000. That can add up to a lot of money over the lifetime of the car.

In addition, there is very little free parking in Tokyo. If you drive somewhere in Tokyo, you will probably have to pay about ¥1,000 an hour to park at your destination. It is easy to see why walking, riding bicycles, and taking public transportation are more attractive options.

If Tokyo drivers decide to take a trip outside the capital, they will likely use one of the expressways running to, from, and through the city. Using Japanese expressways is not free. According to Knowles, the tolls drivers pay to use these expressways are the most expensive in the world: about ¥3,000 per 100 kilometers. This is another burden for drivers, but it is also one reason that public transportation is so successful. Trains are not free either, but since the expressways also cost money, the playing field is level.

Some other Asian cities also have low rates of car ownership and use. Hong Kong, for example, has just 76 cars per 1,000 people, and Singapore has 120 cars per 1,000 people. Some European cities, most notably

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Amsterdam, have developed bicycle infrastructure and pedestrian zones that may succeed in making cars less appealing. These cities, as well as Tokyo, suggest how we might be moving toward a less car-centric style of urban living.

34. The author believes that [34]

- A. in rural areas, public transportation is not necessary.
- B. cars are necessary in well-planned cities.
- C. people should use cars and bicycles for longer trips.
- D. Tokyo residents can live well without cars.

35. The statistics in the second paragraph of this essay demonstrate that [35]

- A. in Tokyo, more journeys are taken by car than on foot.
- B. more people in Tokyo should ride bicycles.
- C. in Tokyo, bicycles are used more than cars.
- D. trains in Tokyo are very crowded.

36. The author cites a statistic in the third paragraph showing that most [36]

- A. people in the United States own cars.
- B. Japanese families should not own cars.
- C. residents of Tokyo depend on cars.
- D. cars in Tokyo are Japanese.

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37. The author mentions parking and vehicle inspections to demonstrate that [37]

- A. Japanese cars are safe.
- B. to own a car in Japan is difficult and expensive.
- C. it is important to obey traffic rules.
- D. driving is a popular form of recreation.

38. According to the passage, Japanese expressways are among the [38]

- A. best in the world.
- B. most expensive in the world.
- C. safest in the world.
- D. most crowded in the world.

39. In the last paragraph, the author suggests that Tokyo [39]

- A. could be a model for how other cities develop.
- B. should try to be more like Hong Kong and Singapore.
- C. is far behind European cities like Amsterdam.
- D. should be less car-centric than Amsterdam.

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