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〈出典一覧〉

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『社会化するアート／アート化する社会—社会と文化芸術の共進化』一部改変

『湯川秀樹 詩と科学』

水曜社

平凡社

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。

- While support for crime [ 1 ] has long been discussed, it's also crucial to consider the families of the criminals because they too experience suffering and hardship.  
A. risks B. officers C. victims D. fictions
- A lot of people in the world don't admit [ 2 ] climate change is scientifically proven.  
A. which B. that C. who D. it
- We are [ 3 ] of rice. We need to buy some for dinner.  
A. running short B. growing out  
C. making up D. getting tired
- Several lawmakers have been [ 4 ] of misusing funds provided by the government.  
A. admired B. accused C. deprived D. trusted
- There are many economists [ 5 ] claim that we need to focus more on the happiness of people rather than on material development.  
A. who B. whose C. what D. where
- Since the war began 20 years ago, the family [ 6 ] through a lot of hardships.  
A. is gone B. was gone C. has been going D. will be gone

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- There [ 7 ] be a small supermarket near my place when I lived in my hometown a decade ago.  
A. used to B. must C. might have D. have to
- Although the economies of China and India have rapidly developed in the last few decades, issues such as inequality and human rights are left [ 8 ].  
A. unprotected B. unpersuaded C. unwanted D. unsolved
- In the increasingly diverse society of today, it is important for everyone to [ 9 ] against discrimination.  
A. speak out B. take off C. get by D. lean up
- The train conductor asked passengers to hold onto their belongings [ 10 ] they wouldn't get caught in the closing doors.  
A. in case B. even if C. so that D. as though
- This physics problem the teacher gave to Joyce seems far [ 11 ] her understanding.  
A. beyond B. more C. with D. than
- High school teachers are expected [ 12 ] which career path each of their students is interested in when giving academic advice.  
A. consider B. to consider  
C. considering D. being considered

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- To [ 13 ] for child-rearing benefits, you need to meet some conditions: You need to work for more than 6 hours a day, for example.  
A. qualify B. quantify C. simplify D. identify
- The U.S. national debt is no less than 34 trillion dollars, which cannot be [ 14 ] in the near future despite the country's booming economy because many are unwilling to pay more tax.  
A. taken with B. earned for C. paid off D. spent on
- It is [ 15 ] that this new bird flu virus will infect humans unless it is properly managed.  
A. hoped B. created C. surprised D. feared

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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。

- Adam: Mako, are you feeling OK? You look really tired.  
Mako: I *am* really tired. I haven't gotten much sleep this week. I almost feel like I'm back in Japan.  
Adam: What do you mean? [ 16 ] when you were living in Japan?  
Mako: Not really. Life in Japan is very busy, so a lot of people don't sleep as much as they should. When I was living there, I had a long commute to work, and I had to stay at the office late almost every night. But even here in Boston, I have to work late sometimes, like I did this week, [ 17 ].  
Adam: Well, that's good, I guess. But are people in Japan really that much busier than people here?  
Mako: [ 18 ] A few years ago, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development surveyed people in 33 countries and found that Japanese slept the least of all. In fact, they slept more than an hour less than the average for all the countries.  
Adam: [ 19 ]  
Mako: Right. Sleeping an hour less every night can definitely affect the way you feel, both physically and mentally. Not sleeping enough might even have a negative effect on growth.  
Adam: Really? How?  
Mako: Well, according to an article I read, certain hormones that promote growth are released in the body during sleep. So, if we don't spend enough time sleeping, the effect of those hormones [ 20 ].  
Adam: That's interesting. I knew that sleep was important, but I'd never heard that about hormones before. Actually, I'd like to get more sleep, but I just don't feel tired until 11:00 p.m. Do you know of

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anything that would help me fall asleep earlier?

Mako: [21] during the day. For example, instead of staying in your office all day, you could go outside during lunchtime and take a walk. Supposedly, that will help you start to feel tired earlier at night.

Adam: That sounds like it might work. Thanks for the advice, Mako.

16. A. Did you change your job  
B. Didn't you sleep much  
C. Are you tired from living  
D. Do people sleep more

17. A. but it's not very often.  
B. so I have to commute.  
C. because I'm not as tired.  
D. although I do every week.

18. A. On the other hand, that's your guess.  
B. Realistically, people are not busy.  
C. Even so, they have to work late.  
D. Actually, I think they are.

19. A. In that case, the Japanese results were average.  
B. So, there were more countries than average.  
C. Oh, that's quite a difference.  
D. Really? I thought Japanese slept the least.

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20. A. will become stronger.  
B. might be limited.  
C. can make us sleep more.  
D. should be released every night.

21. A. I don't know if you could fall asleep  
B. I don't think it's related to eating  
C. You might try reorganizing your office  
D. You could try getting more sunlight

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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。

#### Overtourism

As foreign visitors return to Japan following the COVID-19 pandemic, many residents of popular tourist spots are expressing frustration due to overtourism, which is making their daily lives difficult. Overtourism occurs when [22] visit a single place. In the city of Kyoto, for example, buses have become so crowded with tourists carrying large suitcases that local residents, especially the elderly and people using baby strollers, sometimes find it difficult to use them. While a large number of tourists is [23] it can lead to serious problems such as overcrowding, and damage to the environment or local culture.

Japan is not the only country where overtourism is becoming a serious issue. Venice, a beautiful ancient city in Italy, is now being swamped with tourists. Some 25 million visitors flock to the city each year, damaging Venice's fragile buildings and preventing local people from going about their daily business. Venetian residents have to put up with the often disrespectful behavior of tourists taking selfies everywhere, swimming in canals, or even picnicking on bridges, and they also see their beloved city being [24] which tourists leave behind. However, the impact of overtourism stretches beyond the quality of life. With a large number of tourists being a permanent presence in the city, restaurants and shops cater more to tourists than local people, who are being increasingly forgotten. It has also become difficult to find work in any field outside of tourism.

Various efforts are being made to counter the problems caused by overtourism. Venice started a 29-day trial on April 25<sup>th</sup>, 2024, which required day-trippers to make reservations and pay admission fees to

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enter Venice's core island. While officials are still reviewing the data, the city reported mixed results: It [25] on some dates, but this resulted in challenges with enforcement, public confusion, and booking procedures. The city also limited tour groups to 25 people in June. This followed a cruise ship ban introduced in 2021, preventing large cruise ships from entering the city's Grand Canal.

Kamakura City in Japan is attempting to raise travelers' awareness of Japanese etiquette in public places by [26] such as taking photos on the roads and eating while walking. During the Golden Week holidays, the Enoshima Electric Railway, known as the Enoden, implemented a temporary measure that prioritizes residents over tourists. Under this measure, local residents can board the trains [27] by presenting their IDs.

While there is no perfect solution, a range of measures is necessary to control overtourism in order to preserve the cultural sites that have attracted so many tourists in the first place.

22. A. an excessive number of tourists  
B. a large number of residents  
C. an increasing number of foreign students  
D. a small number of local people

23. A. harmful to the environment,  
B. beneficial to businesses,  
C. encouraging residents to travel,  
D. preventing buses from running,

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24. A. loved by foreign visitors  
B. photographed by foreign tourists  
C. littered with trash  
D. catered to by residents
25. A. attracted more tourists  
B. entertained citizens  
C. reduced crowding  
D. booked admission
26. A. coming to the city  
B. taking selfies  
C. discouraging actions  
D. teaching Japanese etiquette
27. A. ahead of tourists  
B. after residents  
C. following trains  
D. in front of buses

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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 Lay Judge System

In the jury system, a randomly chosen group of ordinary citizens, known as jurors, hears evidence and decides on the guilt or innocence of a defendant in a trial. As jurors are chosen from a cross-section of society, the system is believed to prevent bias and ensure fairness. It also promotes a sense of involvement in the justice system and acts as a check on the powers of judges and prosecutors. Currently, the jury system is used in countries all over the world, including the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

Japan introduced what was referred to as the lay judge system, also known as the *saiban-in* system, in 2009, partly to address criticisms that Japan's judicial processes lacked transparency, public participation, and understanding of community values. Before the introduction of the lay judge system, Japan had relied on professional judges to decide criminal cases. Japan's lay judge system is similar to traditional jury systems as it involves the participation of ordinary citizens in criminal trials, but it is also different in significant ways. While in traditional jury systems, only jurors make the final decision, in Japan's system, six lay judges work together with three professional judges to reach a verdict. Additionally, the lay judge system in Japan handles only serious criminal cases such as murder, arson, and abduction for ransom, while traditional systems may be used for both criminal and civil cases.

Many appreciate the increased participation of ordinary citizens in the legal process and view the system positively, but others point out

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serious problems with the system. Reservations are expressed about the effectiveness of lay judges in understanding complex legal issues and making fair decisions. As their legal expertise is limited, lay judges are believed to be more influenced by their emotions and tend to make stricter judgments, especially when dealing with violent and cruel crimes that evoke strong emotions. On July 30<sup>th</sup>, 2012, in the Osaka District Court, during a lay judge trial, a 42-year-old man with Asperger's syndrome, a type of autism, was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment — four years longer than demanded by the prosecution — for stabbing his elder sister to death. Similarly, in the 2018 case of Chisako Kakehi, known as the "Black Widow" case, lay judges imposed the death penalty on Kakehi for killing her partners for financial gain, a sentence more severe than what professional judges had recommended.

The psychological burden and stress placed on lay judges during the trial process are another concern. Knowing that their decision could profoundly impact someone's life can weigh heavily on them. Also, the cases they're involved in can be very serious and sometimes involve disturbing details, which can be hard for them to handle emotionally. According to one survey of 342 lay judges, 31 percent of the respondents said they were "stressed to some extent," and 3 percent felt a "high degree of stress" from the experience. Of those who said they experienced a "high degree of stress," one respondent said she felt ill, and everything she ate at the time tasted bad. One woman lay judge from Fukushima Prefecture suffered a stress disorder after being shown a graphic color photo of a murder scene during a March trial. She later filed a suit demanding state compensation for her mental trauma.

Overall, while some see the lay judge system as a valuable mechanism for promoting judicial accountability and citizen engagement, others question its ability to deliver justice effectively.

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#### Summary

The jury system is found in countries like the US and UK. It aims to 28 bias and ensure fairness by involving 29 citizens, called jurors, to hear evidence and decide a defendant's guilt or innocence. The jury system is also believed to keep judges and prosecutors in check. Japan started the lay judge system, also known as the *saiban-in* system, in 2009 to improve fairness and citizen involvement in its legal process. Previously, only professional judges decided criminal cases in Japan. The lay judge system is 30 to the traditional jury system but with differences. For example, in Japan, six lay judges and three professional judges work together on serious criminal cases. While citizen involvement is appreciated by many, some express concerns about the legal understanding of lay judges. This could potentially result in 31 judgments, particularly in emotionally charged cases. It is also noted that lay judges may struggle with the psychological 32 and stress of serious cases. While the lay judge system is praised for promoting citizen engagement and judicial accountability, doubts persist about its 33 in delivering justice.

#### 【単語リスト】

- |              |                  |            |
|--------------|------------------|------------|
| A. encourage | B. restrictions  | C. lenient |
| D. prevent   | E. criticized    | F. educate |
| G. ordinary  | H. demerits      | I. fair    |
| J. burden    | K. effectiveness | L. harsher |
| M. limited   | N. appreciated   | O. similar |

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

#### The Voynich Manuscript

Around 1910, a Polish collector of old books named Wilfrid Voynich bought a manuscript in Rome. Known today as the Voynich Manuscript, it has been called "the world's most mysterious book."

It is not very large, about 15 by 23 centimeters, with about 240 pages. Its contents, however, are very unusual, with illustrations suggesting a combination of magical and scientific thought. There are astronomical and astrological drawings, images of women bathing, and what seem to be geographic illustrations. There are also images of more than 100 different kinds of plants, most of which cannot be matched to any known species. Some pages fold out to reveal large and complex diagrams.

But what is most puzzling about the Voynich Manuscript is its text: It is written in strange letters no one has been able to identify or translate. The author-illustrator of the manuscript (assuming it was one person) has also never been identified.

Over the past century, at least ten different people have claimed they produced successful translations of the Voynich Manuscript, but scholars have largely rejected their results as false. For example, in 2017 it was claimed that the manuscript was a "guide to women's health" written in a shortened version of Latin. However, it was decided by experts in that language that the supposed translation did not "result in Latin that makes sense." Despite the risk of public failure, it is probably a great temptation for some researchers to claim discovery of the manuscript's secrets and thereby be praised as a great scholar and "historical detective." Since 2018 there have also been attempts at using AI to understand the Voynich

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Manuscript, but so far, no AI program has succeeded.

It has been suggested that the Voynich writing could represent a constructed language, meaning a language that was deliberately created rather than arising naturally. The most famous example of a constructed language is Esperanto, which was invented in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as a proposed world language. It is estimated that there are about 100,000 Esperanto speakers worldwide. Unlike the language of the Voynich Manuscript, the grammar and vocabulary of Esperanto are openly known. Also, Esperanto's script is closely based upon the Roman alphabet, and so is easily recognizable to anyone familiar with Western European languages such as English. If the Voynich book contains a constructed language, it is a language that has been publicly unknown since its origin. Some have even suggested that the manuscript was left on earth by alien visitors, an idea few scientists or scholars agree with.

Another possibility is that the Voynich Manuscript is an elaborate joke. Perhaps it cannot be translated because the writing it contains is meaningless. Or maybe, if it is translatable, it will include something like, "This was all a big joke, ha ha ha." It has also been suggested that in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, Wilfrid Voynich himself made the manuscript, faking its appearance to make it look older than it was. However, chemical analysis of the book has shown that it originated several centuries before Voynich possessed it.

Experts who have studied the Voynich Manuscript believe it originated in Central Europe and was written in the 15<sup>th</sup> or 16<sup>th</sup> century. Previous owners include Emperor Rudolph II of the Holy Roman Empire (1552-1612), who obtained it from the English occultist John Dee (1527-1608), astrologer to Queen Elizabeth I (1533-1603). Today it is kept in the Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library at Yale University in Connecticut, USA. A complete copy of the manuscript has been published by Yale University Press, and may be purchased through major booksellers.

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34. The unusual thing about the Voynich Manuscript is its [ 34 ]

- A. weight.
- B. contents.
- C. size.
- D. colors.

35. No one has been able to identify [ 35 ]

- A. most of the plant specimens shown in the book.
- B. the Voynich Manuscript's current location.
- C. the person who bought the manuscript in Rome.
- D. Latin as a language that makes any sense.

36. The writer suggests that some scholars [ 36 ]

- A. hope to achieve as much public failure as possible.
- B. may be tempted to hire more detectives.
- C. refuse to use AI to study the Voynich Manuscript.
- D. are willing to risk failure to become famous.

37. Like Esperanto, the writing in the Voynich Manuscript may represent [ 37 ]

- A. a new version of the Roman alphabet.
- B. a language of unknown origin.
- C. a language that someone created.
- D. 100,000 speakers worldwide.

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38. Wilfrid Voynich was suspected of [ 38 ]

- A. doing a chemical analysis.
- B. pretending to be older than he was.
- C. claiming the book cannot be translated.
- D. creating the Voynich Manuscript.

39. It is thought that the Voynich Manuscript [ 39 ]

- A. is more than 400 years old.
- B. is kept in a secret location.
- C. will never be found.
- D. had no previous owners.

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