

A 日 程

〈出典一覧〉

国語	谷川嘉浩	『人生のレールを外れる衝動のみつげかた』一部改変	筑摩書房
国語	益田宗・久保田淳 校注	『保元物語 平治物語 承久記』（新日本古典文学大系 43）一部改変	岩波書店
国語	脇明子	『読む力が未来をひらく——小学生への読書支援』	岩波書店

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。

- The organization provides training and assistance to help the [1] get back on their feet.
A. unemployment B. employ C. unemployed D. employing
- As the name suggests, bee-eaters predominantly eat [2], especially bees, wasps, and hornets.
A. mammals B. herbivores C. reptiles D. insects
- The First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution [3] freedoms concerning religion, expression, assembly, and the right to petition.
A. says B. guarantees C. stays D. corporates
- It was while she was studying at Leiden University [4] Princess Margriet met her future husband, Pieter van Vollenhoven.
A. that B. which C. what D. whether
- A key to a good relationship is understanding who your partner truly is and [5] they are like.
A. which B. that C. what D. how
- If you buy something online that turns out to be faulty, you have the same rights [6] you had bought it in a shop.
A. when B. that C. as if D. even though

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- With New Year's being the most important holiday in Japan, many spend the last few days of the year [7] for the celebrations.
A. prepare B. preparing C. which is prepared D. that they prepare
- The first air conditioning unit [8] in a private house took up too much space.
A. delivered B. installed C. manufactured D. involved
- The voting rates of younger people are often lower for a variety of reasons, which can [9] from one country to another.
A. decrease B. vary C. blame D. improve
- Keeping yourself equipped with in-demand skills and [10] continuously are the best ways to have a better career path.
A. learning B. learn C. learns D. learned
- The Jim Crow laws [11] in the Southern United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to enforce racial segregation.
A. to introduce B. introduced C. were introduced D. would introduce
- A survey showed that love marriages are on the rise in India, while arranged marriages are witnessing a [12].
A. decline B. slope C. level D. bound

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- Some studies have found SNSs to be [13] with eating disorders, although others have identified no connection between the two.
A. associated B. diagnosed C. satisfied D. disappointed
- Confucianism is a belief system based on the ideas of the Chinese thinker Confucius, who lived [14] a time of warfare and disorder in China.
A. when B. since C. during D. on
- Nancy Hanks Lincoln is best known as Abraham Lincoln's mother. [15] she had no formal education, Nancy stressed the importance of learning and reading.
A. However B. But C. Despite D. Although

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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。

- Henry: It's raining pretty hard. Why don't we stay home and watch a movie or something?
June: Sure. Actually, there's a BBC TV series from 2016 I'd like to watch.
Henry: OK. What's it called?
June: *Back in Time for the Weekend*.
Henry: [16]
June: Well, it's a kind of reality show. I've never watched it, but I've read some articles about it.
Henry: A reality show? I hope we don't have to watch people having melodramatic arguments.
June: No, I don't think it's like that. A family of four in London have their lives at home changed each week to [17] from the 1950s to the 1990s.
Henry: Wow. So they have to use the clothes, household appliances, and so on corresponding to each decade?
June: Right, with one week per "decade." For example, the first episode depicts one week of living as if it's the 1950s, so of course the house has no Wi-Fi, smartphones, or PCs. They have books and magazines published in the 1950s or earlier. There were even [18] their house to match the interior for each decade.
Henry: They must have had a black-and-white TV, a phonograph, and stuff like that. I wonder if it was difficult to [19] some of those items.
June: Apparently, they had to get some of them through eBay.
Henry: That's not surprising. I suppose that once filming began, the

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program participants experienced a sort of “culture shock,” having to give up the technology we now take for granted.

June: Yes. I read that they felt the 1950s week [20] partly because there were fewer household appliances, and the appliances were less advanced than today.

Henry: Did they have a favorite decade?

June: Yes. They said the 1970s was the most fun. There was enough technology to make life comfortable, but not so much that they could avoid each other’s company with things like PCs and smartphones.

Henry: That sounds like something we all need to be reminded of sometimes. 21st century technology is convenient, but it’s [21] that many families spend more time glued to screens than having fun together.

16. A. Why was it made?
B. Is it a drama?
C. Where were you?
D. Do you like TV?

17. A. resemble a different decade,
B. write about modern British history,
C. form a new government,
D. request historical changes,

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18. A. officials who detained
B. people who destroyed
C. experts who ignored
D. staff who renovated

19. A. sell
B. obtain
C. invent
D. record

20. A. never happened,
B. hasn’t been done yet,
C. was the hardest,
D. is missing,

21. A. encouraging
B. false
C. required
D. unfortunate

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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。

Arthur Conan Doyle and the Fairies

Interest in the paranormal has a long history. Present-day fascination with things like UFOs and haunted houses can perhaps be traced back to ancient beliefs in such beings as spirits and fairies. Fairies have [22] in art and fiction. The most famous fairy in popular culture today is probably Tinkerbell from the Disney film *Peter Pan*, based upon the play and novel by J.M. Barrie.

By the early 20th century in Europe and America, freer attitudes towards spiritual beliefs, combined with new developments such as telephones and photography, caused some people to wonder whether technology might be used to prove the [23] of the supernatural. Supposed photographs of ghosts—later shown to have been faked—began to be published. In such an era, it is perhaps no surprise that there were also photographs supposedly proving the existence of fairies. What was unusual, however, was that support for the fairies’ existence came from none other than the British author Arthur Conan Doyle, best known as the creator of the fictional detective Sherlock Holmes.

Conan Doyle wrote an article titled “Fairies Photographed—An Epoch-making Event” for the December 1920 issue of *The Strand Magazine*, a popular London-based magazine which had also [24] Conan Doyle’s Sherlock Holmes stories. The article included photos of what appeared to be tiny fairies dancing around two young girls. The photos were taken in Cottingley, a village in West Yorkshire, England.

This was not the first time Arthur Conan Doyle had argued [25] the existence of the supernatural. In the words of one writer, he “was a vocal believer in psychic powers, the spirit world, and the ability of the living

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to communicate with the dead.”

Unsurprisingly, however, the photos were faked. They had been taken in 1917 by Frances Griffiths, aged 10, and her cousin Elsie Wright, aged 16. In 1983, the two cousins admitted in an interview that they had drawn pictures of fairies on paper and cut them out to produce the “dancing fairies” effect.

Considering the realism of high-technology movie effects in the 21st century, it seems unlikely that many people today would be fooled. The “fairies” appear to be exactly what they are: drawings which look quite flat compared to the actual girls photographed with them. Even at the time the photos were first published, not everyone agreed with Conan Doyle’s belief that [26]

Arthur Conan Doyle, as a successful writer of fiction, must have had a very active imagination. Perhaps that is part of the reason he was so eager to believe in things such as fairies, but he also had [27] He had studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh and was a licensed physician. His most famous fictional character, Sherlock Holmes, was well known for refusing to believe in supernatural explanations for mysteries. So why was Conan Doyle fooled by those photos? It seems to be a contradiction, and a question perhaps better left to biographers of the famous author.

22. A. not existed
B. long been popular
C. been banned
D. strong beliefs

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23. A. popularity
B. photographs
C. authors
D. existence

24. A. destroyed
B. disputed
C. published
D. written

25. A. vaguely about
B. strongly against
C. in spite of
D. in favor of

26. A. the fairies were real.
B. movie effects were great.
C. detective novels are interesting.
D. people are fools.

27. A. an unhappy childhood.
B. a scientific background.
C. an unusual hobby.
D. a successful project.

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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 Hatfields and the McCoys

A feud is a longstanding conflict between people or groups. Unlike a war, which often means a fight between nations, a feud can be as simple as an ongoing dispute between two people in the same workplace. Historically, however, feuds between families have included violence and even killing. In American history, perhaps the most famous feud was that between the Hatfields and the McCoys, two families who lived along the border between the states of West Virginia and Kentucky. As late as 1908, an article in *The New York Times* described the murder by McCoy family members of Tom Hatfield, the feud's 60th victim.

Why was there such hatred and violence between the two families? The origins of the feud are unclear, but the most popular story of how it began is an accusation in 1878 that a member of the Hatfield family had stolen a pig from the McCoy family. Things escalated from there, and mutual accusations and killings began. A dispute over a pig may seem like a minor point, but there had already been disagreements between the families over land ownership, and the argument over the pig may have acted as a "trigger" for existing tensions. Also, in rural and frontier areas of 19th-century America, violence was a common way to settle disputes. As major landowners in the area, both the Hatfield and McCoy families may have seen resolving such issues to their own advantage as a point of honor as well as a financial matter.

Since the 1920s, things have settled down between the Hatfields and the McCoys, or at least they have stopped shooting each other. Since

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then, the feud has become a part of American popular culture. In 1979, an American game show called *Family Feud*, in which families compete against each other, featured the descendants of the Hatfields and the McCoys as contestants. Besides the usual prizes, it was announced that the winners would receive a pig in commemoration of the supposed starting point of the feud. (The McCoys won.) Also, television dramas depicting the feud were broadcast in 1975 and 2012. Perhaps this is partly due to an element of romance in the Hatfield-McCoy story: In the 1880s, love blossomed between a Hatfield boy and a McCoy girl, though their relationship was eventually ended due to pressure from the McCoys.

Amazingly, it seems that tensions between the two families—who still live along the Kentucky-West Virginia border—have continued into the present day, though their interactions are no longer violent. In 2003, they officially announced an end to any active conflict.

A new and interesting medical fact related to the feud has also come out. A rare genetic condition called Von Hippel-Lindau Syndrome seems to run in the McCoy family. One possible effect of this condition is the tendency to get angry easily, and as one modern-day McCoy has stated, "The McCoy temperament is legendary." Could this have been a factor in the escalation of the conflict between the two families? Whatever the case may be, the Hatfield-McCoy feud will likely remain a famous example of inter-family conflict.

Summary

A famous and very violent〔28〕 in American history is the conflict between the Hatfield and McCoy families of West Virginia and Kentucky. While it is〔29〕 believed that the feud began in 1878 due to a dispute over the ownership of a pig, its actual starting point is not clearly understood. Violence between the two〔30〕, including murder, continued

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for decades. For example, in 1908, *The New York Times* reported the〔31〕 of Tom Hatfield by members of the McCoy family. The violence started to〔32〕 in the 1920s, though the feud has become a part of American popular culture, including depictions of the feud in TV dramas. In the McCoy family, a rare genetic condition that can〔33〕 anger may have made the feud even worse.

【単語リスト】

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| A. families | B. prevented | C. horrible |
| D. feud | E. agreement | F. commonly |
| G. interests | H. revival | I. strangely |
| J. cause | K. extremely | L. decline |
| M. committed | N. killing | O. novels |

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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。

Are Comic Books Dangerous?

In the 1950s, Americans were so worried about the effect that comic books might be having on young people that in 1954 the United States Senate* held hearings to which they invited a psychiatrist named Fredric Wertham. Wertham had published a book about comics called *Seduction of the Innocent*, in which he argued that reading comic books could cause young people to commit illegal or immoral acts. He pointed out, for example, that 95% of the children who had committed crimes and been sent to reform schools had read comic books. He seems to have believed that this was good evidence that reading comic books could cause young people to do bad things.

Of course, saying that 95% of the children in reform schools had read comics doesn't really demonstrate that reading comics is what led them to break the law. Ninety-five percent of the children in American reform schools had probably done a lot of things: drink milk, play with a ball, brush their teeth, etc. One would not argue, though, that these children had ended up in reform schools because they drank milk, played with a ball, or brushed their teeth. For the same reason, one can't really argue that they ended up in reform school because they read comic books. This becomes obvious when one remembers that it is estimated that in the 1940s and 1950s, 90% of all American children and 80% of all American teenagers read comics. Most of these young readers did not commit crimes

[注] *the United States Senate アメリカ合衆国上院

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and go to reform school. The problem with Wertham's argument seems obvious, but still, his views were influential.

Wertham argued at the Senate hearings that the government should pass laws which would make it illegal to display or sell comics to children younger than fifteen years old. In the end, this effort failed. The Senate passed no such laws, but they did ask the major comic book publishers to regulate themselves. The major publishers formed a group called the Association of Comics Magazine Publishers, which came up with a code that included voluntary guidelines such as the following:

- no "sexy" images;
- no excessive violence;
- criminals must always be shown to be bad, and must never be allowed to succeed;
- police and governmental organizations must always be respected;
- no zombies or vampires;
- no slang or "vulgar" language.

These guidelines, though voluntary, were followed by most of the major comic book publishers. Before they came into force, romance comics, horror comics, and crime comics were popular, but with the new guidelines those genres mostly faded away. Superhero comics were almost the only genre that could thrive under the code. It was much easier to stick to the code when writing about superheroes fighting evil than it was when writing romance stories that might include "sexy" images, horror stories that might include vampires and zombies, or crime stories that might include excessive violence.

In the years after the code came into effect, the popularity of comic books declined. The code, of course, was not the only reason for this, but many comics scholars believe that the code made comics more boring, and that this was a big reason their readership decreased. Wertham's

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research, therefore, had a significant effect on the comics industry.

In 2010, however, the comics scholar and youth advocate Carol L. Tilley found that Wertham had "manipulated, overstated, compromised, and fabricated evidence—especially that evidence he attributed to personal clinical research with young people...." That is, he used data in dishonest and unethical ways in order to make his case that comic books were dangerous to young people. Wertham was dishonest, but the senators before whom he testified seem to have believed him.

34. In the 1950s, [34]

- A. Fredric Wertham published a comic book.
- B. 95% of American senators read comic books.
- C. the United States Senate held hearings about comic books.
- D. 95% of American children were sent to reform schools.

35. Fredric Wertham believed that his evidence showed that [35]

- A. reading comic books could lead children to do bad things.
- B. comic books should be required in reform schools.
- C. children should drink milk, play sports, and brush their teeth.
- D. outside reform schools, few American children read comics.

36. In 1954, [36]

- A. the United States Senate passed laws restricting who could buy comics.
- B. Fredric Wertham testified before the United States Senate.
- C. children under fifteen years old no longer read comic books.
- D. comics began to be written in code.

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37. The United States Senate [37]

- A. took no action after Fredric Wertham's testimony.
- B. asked Fredric Wertham to become a senator.
- C. came out against voluntary guidelines.
- D. asked publishers to make rules themselves.

38. The author suggests the code that the Association of Comics Magazine Publishers came up with [38]

- A. made comic books more popular.
- B. made it difficult to write about superheroes.
- C. was one reason for the decline in the number of comic book readers.
- D. was more boring than the comics young people enjoyed.

39. In 2010, [39]

- A. Fredric Wertham found that 95% of children in reform schools had read comics.
- B. Fredric Wertham used his data in dishonest and unethical ways.
- C. Carol L. Tilley made an important discovery about Wertham's work.
- D. the United States Senate decided to ban comic books.

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