

A 日 程

〈出典一覧〉

国語	吉田元	「廃屋の夏」『ちいさな桃源郷』一部改変	幻戯書房
国語	中村義雄、小内一明	校注『宇治拾遺物語 古本説話集』（新日本古典文学大系 42）一部改変	岩波書店
国語	永田希	『再読だけが創造的な読書術である』一部改変	筑摩書房
日本史	三和良一、原朗	『近現代日本経済史要覧』掲載のデータを本学にてグラフに加工	東京大学出版
日本史		石包丁	佐賀県提供
日本史		男衾三郎絵巻	東京国立博物館蔵 ColBase (https://colbase.nich.go.jp/)
日本史		尾張名所図会	国立公文書館デジタルアーカイブ
世界史		エラスムス像	サイネット株式会社

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。

- Exercise not only increases physical fitness, [1] releases endorphins, a natural substance that helps people feel better.
A. that B. instead C. in spite D. but also
- In Japan, [2] rapid population decline, some robotics companies are manufacturing robots for the sole purpose of taking care of the elderly.
A. there is B. but for C. due to D. what if
- One study carried out in the 1950s found that many companies cited air-conditioning as the single most important contributor to [3] in offices.
A. efficiency B. efficient C. effects D. effective
- To be considered for [4] to a U.S. university, you must demonstrate that you are proficient in English.
A. admission B. development C. experience D. semester
- When plastics break down, they turn into tiny pieces [5] microplastics.
A. calls B. to call C. called D. calling
- A technological improvement over the past few decades has altered the way [6] with each other.
A. communicating B. communicated
C. people communicate D. people to communicate

- 1 -

- [7] finger you use to press a doorbell may depend on your age.
A. If B. Who C. Which D. Whether
- By paying attention to factors such as smoking, stress, nutrition, and exercise, people can [8] their chances of developing heart disease.
A. admit B. reduce C. oppose D. compliment
- Acquiring a second language [9] learning many rules of grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation.
A. defines B. involves C. studies D. assembles
- Children growing up in this country [10] some of the most beautiful and diverse landscapes in the world.
A. surround with B. to surround on
C. are surrounding to D. are surrounded by
- The ideal password should be [11] easy for you to remember as it is hard for others to guess.
A. both B. as C. too D. enough
- Manga and anime are probably the most well-known elements of Japanese culture, and their immense global [12] highlights Japan's role as a significant cultural power.
A. popularity B. popular C. popularly D. population
- The general view among sociolinguists [13] that women speak more "proper" English than men because of an insecurity caused by sexism in society.
A. is B. to be C. are D. being

- 2 -

- Traveling to unfamiliar places with rich histories provides insights that textbooks alone cannot [14].
A. read B. offer C. experience D. calculate
- X (formerly known as Twitter) is an online service [15] enables you to broadcast short messages to your friends or followers.
A. that B. it C. when D. as

- 3 -

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: You remember my friend Michael, don't you? He was at the party last weekend.
- June: Yes, I remember him. [16]
- Henry: He wants to quit his job and become a novelist.
- June: In that order?
- Henry: Apparently. He's gotten a couple of short stories published in magazines, and his dream is to be a professional writer.
- June: But he's just going to quit his job? [17]
- Henry: He told me he's halfway through writing one. Some kind of fantasy novel.
- June: That doesn't sound like a good idea. He should keep his job and write in his free time. What does he do?
- Henry: He works full-time as an assistant manager at Guido's, that Italian Restaurant at the mall.
- June: How is he going to [18] as he tries to become the next J.K. Rowling?
- Henry: He lives with his parents, and they've agreed to let him stay rent-free while he pursues his dream.
- June: Wow, that's supportive of them. Even so, it's a pretty big risk.
- Henry: Yeah. The restaurant job is busy, but the pay's OK, and he probably would have been promoted to manager next year.
- June: And besides, it's incredibly difficult to make money from writing even to pay one's bills. It's especially true for fiction.
- Henry: I suppose so. It seems like there are [19] being published, but very few of them ever become bestsellers.
- June: Right. It's the same with acting, music, or [20] work. They're

- 4 -

all really crowded fields. My cousin works for a publishing company. He told me that under one percent of published novels become major bestsellers, and only about three percent of novelists can even live on their writing income.

Henry: Wow. So, if you're a published novelist, there's at least a 97% chance you won't be able to [21]

June: Right. But before that, you need to find a publisher. My cousin also said that first-time novels are accepted by publishers at a rate of about one percent.

Henry: Sounds challenging.

June: Yes. Even so, I wish your friend good luck. It sounds like his parents are very kind.

16. A. He's a famous writer.
B. He's unemployed.
C. When was he at the party?
D. What about him?

17. A. Has he written a novel yet?
B. How many books has he read?
C. So, he dislikes magazines?
D. Whose novel was it?

18. A. work at Guido's
B. read *Harry Potter* novels
C. support himself
D. cook Italian food

- 5 -

19. A. some books on your shelf
B. not many textbooks
C. a lot of books always
D. not enough newspapers

20. A. some kind of boring
B. any kind of creative
C. that different type of
D. this usual action at

21. A. earn enough money to live on from writing.
B. get an idea for the plot of a second novel.
C. convince your parents to support your lifestyle.
D. find a publisher willing to publish your first book.

- 6 -

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。

Waiting for a Novel's Film Version

The notion "This book would make a great movie" is [22] Film versions of novels and short stories have existed since the movie industry's beginnings in the 1890s. *Trilby and Little Billee* (1896), a 45-second silent clip based upon a scene from the 1894 novel *Trilby* by George du Maurier, was the first motion picture based upon written fiction. Ever since then, book-inspired movies have been common. However, in today's Hollywood, films adapted from novels—even bestselling novels—may be delayed by decades before production begins (if ever).

One example is the bestselling novel *Carter Beats the Devil* by Glen David Gold. Published in 2001, it is a fictional version of the life of the 1920s American stage magician Charles Joseph Carter. It has been translated into 14 languages and received high praise from reviewers. Paramount Pictures bought the film rights in 2002 at the request of actor Tom Cruise, who [23] the movie version of the novel. And yet, film production hasn't started. Another such case is *The Historian* (2005) by Elizabeth Kostova, a novel inspired by Bram Stoker's novel *Dracula* (1897) and the Dracula legend in general. It is an international bestseller available in 28 languages, and although Sony Pictures bought the film rights even before *The Historian's* publication in 2005, no film production has begun.

Why does it sometimes take so long for filmmakers to adapt certain novels into movies? One possibility is that, with many books to choose from, film studios tend to choose stories that [24] pushing more complex projects to the back of the line. *Carter Beats the Devil* and *The Historian* are both long novels with complex plots, so perhaps the

- 7 -

challenges of adapting them to film have slowed things down.

There may also be disagreements between the author and the film studio. J.D. Salinger's 1951 novel *Catcher in the Rye*, considered a masterpiece of 20th century American literature, has never been made into a movie. This is partly because Salinger was convinced that the deeply emotional story, told from the viewpoint of the main character, could never be effectively depicted on film. He also considered the movie *My Foolish Heart* (1949) to be a terribly-made version of his 1948 short story "Uncle Wiggly in Connecticut," and refused to [25] Though Salinger died in 2010, his surviving family members have continued this policy. Similarly, Walt Disney spent twenty years repeatedly asking children's author P.L. Travers to sell him the film rights to her *Mary Poppins* book series. Finally, she agreed. But even after that, she strongly objected to various aspects of the film, such as the plot, casting, and music. At the premiere screening, she sat in the audience in tears, [26] that her creation had been horribly depicted.

Delays in producing novel-based films are unlikely to disappear. But regardless of such delays, and whatever their causes, [27] people ready and willing to write novels. Thus, there will always be material for filmmakers to draw upon.

22. A. well over a century old.
B. considered old-fashioned.
C. of unknown origin.
D. a famous novel.

- 8 -

23. A. spent twenty years eliminating
B. claimed he couldn't find
C. repeatedly refused to give support to
D. expressed interest in appearing in

24. A. are easier to turn into movies,
B. feature many famous movie stars,
C. cost more money than usual,
D. have many possible buyers,

25. A. disagree with the studio.
B. trust Hollywood with any more of his work.
C. sell the film rights to *Mary Poppins*.
D. effectively depict any emotional characters.

26. A. convinced
B. denying
C. delighted
D. uncertain

27. A. directors never know if there are
B. there will never be a shortage of
C. it is always too difficult to find
D. film studios will always reject

— 9 —

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。

Novel 8050

Mariko Hayashi, a popular Japanese author and essayist known for her works on contemporary social issues, relationships, and family dynamics, published a novel titled *Novel 8050* in April 2021. The story tackles the "8050 problem," a serious issue where parents in their 80s find themselves supporting their *hikikomori* children, now in their 50s. *Hikikomori* refers to individuals who withdraw from society, often isolating themselves at home for extended periods, sometimes lasting years. The term also describes this state of withdrawal. *Hikikomori* individuals typically avoid social interaction, school, or work, relying entirely on their families for support. *Novel 8050* follows Masaki Osawa, a dentist in his 50s, whose 20-year-old son, Shota, has been a *hikikomori* for seven years after experiencing severe bullying in junior high school. With no improvement in Shota's condition, Masaki grows increasingly worried that their family might face the 8050 problem. Determined to change the situation, he begins his desperate efforts to find solutions. The novel received widespread attention and reached the top of Amazon's Economic and Social Fiction Ranking in May 2021.

In 2023, Japan's *hikikomori* population was officially estimated at around 1.46 million, although some experts suggest the actual number could exceed 2 million. While there isn't a detailed age breakdown, it's estimated that individuals over 50 make up about 7.5% of this group, roughly 110,000 people. *Hikikomori* presents significant challenges for society. When individuals withdraw from education or work, they lose

— 10 —

social, professional, and even basic life skills, leaving them unable to live independently. For families, the prolonged *hikikomori* often brings stress, frustration, and a sense of helplessness. As these children grow older, their aging parents face the added burden of caring for them while managing their own health and financial struggles.

In the novel, Shota's *hikikomori* is caused by severe bullying in junior high school. While bullying is a significant trigger for many cases of *hikikomori*, it's far from the only factor. A complex mix of issues plays a role, including Japan's highly competitive education system, its rigid job market, overprotective parenting, and the lure of online games and communities. Adding to this is Japan's culture, which places a strong emphasis on conforming to the group, making it harder for individuals who struggle to fit in to find their place in society. Other countries, especially in East Asia, experience issues similar to *hikikomori*. In South Korea, intense academic pressure and a highly competitive job market contribute to a phenomenon known as *wang-ta*, or social withdrawal. Similarly, in China, cases resembling *hikikomori* are reportedly on the rise, particularly in urban areas where social and academic pressures are high.

Novel 8050 depicts the struggles faced by *hikikomori* families, highlighting both the emotional and financial challenges they endure. The issue of *hikikomori* is not only complex but also widespread, affecting people in Japan and around the world. Addressing this issue requires a deep understanding of its root causes and the development of effective support systems. Key steps include building networks of external support, offering family counseling, and helping *hikikomori* individuals reconnect with society. This could involve creating safe spaces where they can interact with others who share similar experiences and providing access to options like online schooling. Perhaps even more critical is reducing the stigma surrounding *hikikomori* and other mental health issues. By

— 11 —

raising awareness and providing necessary support, we can work toward solutions to help families and individuals overcome these difficulties.

Summary

Mariko Hayashi's *Novel 8050*, published in April 2021, focuses on the "8050 problem," where parents in their 80s still 28 their *hikikomori* children, now in their 50s. *Hikikomori* refers to people who withdraw from society and depend on their families for years. The story follows Masaki Osawa, a dentist in his 50s, whose son Shota became a *hikikomori* after being bullied in junior high school. Worried about their future, Masaki searches for solutions. The novel gained wide attention, 29 Amazon's Economic and Social Fiction Ranking in May 2021. Japan's *hikikomori* population was estimated at 1.46 million in 2023, 30 some experts suggested the actual number might be more than 2 million. Prolonged *hikikomori* causes individuals to lose social, professional, and even basic life skills, leaving their families to cope with intense stress and a deep sense of helplessness. The 31 of both *hikikomori* individuals and their parents makes these challenges worse. While 32 is often a key factor in the development of *hikikomori*, other factors include Japan's competitive education system, rigid job market, overprotective parenting, and online distractions. Similar issues are seen in South Korea and China, where social and 33 pressures are high. *Novel 8050* highlights the need to reduce stigma, raise awareness, and offer support, such as safe spaces, family counseling, and ways for *hikikomori* to reconnect with society. The novel calls for collective efforts to tackle this widespread and complex issue.

— 12 —

【単語リスト】

A. support	B. younger	C. educate
D. teaching	E. opportunities	F. meeting
G. bullying	H. if	I. while
J. competing	K. family	L. topping
M. writing	N. aging	O. academic

- 13 -

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。

Birthright Citizenship^{*1}

Broadly speaking, there are two ways citizenship can be acquired at birth. One is citizenship by descent, in which a child receives the citizenship of one or both parents regardless of where the child is born. For example, if a baby is born in France but at least one parent is an American citizen, the baby would automatically be granted American citizenship—even though the birth took place outside the United States. Japan also follows this system. There is little controversy surrounding citizenship by descent.

The other type is citizenship by birthplace, in which a baby becomes a citizen of the country in which they are born, even if the parents are not citizens or legal residents of that country. This system, which has long been in place in the United States, has drawn attention recently after President Trump expressed his intention to end it. One reason for his objection was the mistaken belief that the United States is the only country that allows this kind of citizenship. In reality, about 33 countries—mostly in the Americas, including Mexico and Canada—grant citizenship by birthplace. Outside of the Americas, most countries either do not grant automatic citizenship at birth or apply significant restrictions.

Different historical factors have influenced how countries determine who qualifies for citizenship by birthplace. In the United States, the practice may stem from the country's colonial past. Under British rule, anyone born in the British colonies in North America was considered a British subject^{*2}. After gaining independence, the United States continued to grant citizenship by birthplace, although with some exceptions. Enslaved

- 14 -

people and their children, for example, were not granted citizenship until 1866, a year after the end of the Civil War. In 1868, citizenship by birthplace was formally enshrined in the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which states in part: "All persons born . . . in the United States . . . are citizens of the United States and of the State [in which they live]."

This principle was reaffirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1898. The court was asked to decide whether "a child born in the United States, of parents of Chinese descent, who, at the time of his birth, are subjects of the Emperor of China, but have a permanent [home] and residence in the United States . . . becomes at the time of his birth a citizen of the United States." The court ruled that ". . . the [14th] Amendment, in clear words and in manifest intent," does include all children born in the United States.

President Trump is not alone in wanting to end citizenship by birthplace. Supporters of this idea argue that the policy encourages illegal immigration, rewards parents who entered the country unlawfully, and attracts wealthy tourists who want their children to receive U.S. citizenship. Some also fear that citizen children could later sponsor their non-citizen parents for U.S. citizenship. However, in practice, children cannot sponsor their parents until they turn 21, and even then, only if they have enough income to meet legal requirements. In any case, this concern is largely misplaced, as most immigrants do not come to the United States in hopes of gaining citizenship for themselves or their children. They come seeking better job opportunities than they could find in their home countries.

As immigration attorney Margaret D. Stock notes on the Cato Institute website, individuals who obtained citizenship by birthplace have "joined the U.S. military, founded prosperous businesses, served the United States

- 15 -

as diplomats, and served in high political office. . . ." If the United States were to eliminate citizenship by birthplace, it would likely lose out on the future contributions of such individuals.

[注] *1citizenship 国籍 *2subject 臣民

34. A baby born in France to at least one American parent 34

- A. will automatically lose his or her American citizenship.
- B. can only become an American citizen after returning home.
- C. will be granted American citizenship.
- D. has not been very controversial.

35. The United States 35

- A. is the only country that allows unrestricted birthright citizenship.
- B. does not consider babies to be legal residents or citizens of the country.
- C. allows all babies born in the U.S. to become citizens.
- D. is the 33rd country to allow unrestricted birthright citizenship.

36. In the United States, slaves and their children 36

- A. were freed when the United States became independent.
- B. were granted U.S. citizenship in 1866.
- C. had to be sent back to Britain.
- D. were considered citizens during the Civil War.

- 16 -

37. In 1898, the United States Supreme Court found that
- A. birthright citizenship was no longer an important issue.
 - B. children born in the U.S. to non-American parents would become American citizens.
 - C. parents of Chinese descent could not become American citizens.
 - D. children born in the U.S. to Chinese parents were subjects of the British king.
38. People who think that the United States should end birthright citizenship believe that
- A. birthright citizenship encourages illegal immigration.
 - B. most immigrants are wealthy tourists.
 - C. illegal immigrants need better jobs.
 - D. illegal immigrants should be rewarded.
39. The author of this essay quotes Margaret D. Stock to show that
- A. the United States economy is strong.
 - B. there are good jobs in birthright citizens' home countries.
 - C. birthright citizens should look for jobs as soon as they can.
 - D. birthright citizens contribute a lot to the United States.