

3 月 期

〈出典一覧〉

国語 遠藤周作 「くらまの光り」(『古寺巡礼 京都 27 鞍馬寺』所収) 一部改変
国語 稲村耕雄 『色彩論』 一部改変

淡交社
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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。

- A global report shows that the fastest-growing environmental concern among consumers [1] water scarcity.
A. are B. been C. have been D. is
- On December 17, 1945, the General Election Law [2] in Japan, granting voting rights to women in Japan for the first time in history.
A. which was revised B. was revised
C. that revised D. to be revised
- The [3] birthrate and aging population have caused problems such as labor shortages and rising social security costs.
A. deceiving B. declining C. enlarging D. expanding
- "Global human resources" are often defined as individuals [4] communicate well in foreign languages and work harmoniously with people from various cultural backgrounds.
A. what B. which C. who D. whom
- An educational institution estimates that the number of students studying abroad will [5] 100,000 by 2030, bringing the number back to the pre-COVID-19 pandemic level.
A. excess B. excessive C. exceeding D. exceed
- Shohei Ohtani, who excels as [6] a pitcher and a hitter, recorded 15 wins and 34 home runs in the 2022 season.
A. both B. either C. neither D. none of

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- Mt. Fuji, [7] around the world as a symbol of Japan, is popular among international tourists and climbers.
A. having known B. knew C. knows D. known
- After World War II, Japan embraced a peaceful and anti-militarist identity as stipulated by its Constitution, which [8] the country from going to war.
A. refuses B. denies C. prohibits D. declines
- The Japanese term *oshi-katsu* refers to [9] an idol, actor, character, or any other person or thing that one loves.
A. support B. supported C. supporting D. supports
- A bilingual person is someone who is competent in two languages. A trilingual person is competent in three languages. A plurilingual person is someone who can use [10] three languages.
A. more than B. fewer than C. among D. between
- [11] the amount of sleep you need varies with age, body type, and lifestyle, you need to determine for yourself how much sleep you need.
A. After B. Regardless C. Since D. Whether
- Low-carbohydrate diets were reported to be effective in the [12] term, but dieters tended to regain the weight they had lost.
A. good B. plain C. short D. technical

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- The study of second language acquisition covers the cognitive and social mechanisms and processes [13] people acquire a second language.
A. by which B. in that C. so that D. with whom
- If the government had worked on economic reforms earlier, the country's economic recovery would [14] much more promptly.
A. accomplish B. be accomplishing
C. have accomplished D. have been accomplished
- Positive thinkers who always believe that everything will [15] in the end are productive and likely to succeed in their daily work and studies.
A. depend on B. carry out C. arrive at D. work out

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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: Have you chosen your essay topic?
 June: Yes. I hope the teacher likes it. I'm going to write about plastic.
 Henry: Plastic?
 June: Yes. It's agreed that plastic waste is bad for the environment, [16]
 Henry: What kind of disagreement?
 June: Well, for example, I found an article in which the writer argues that while plastic is an environmental hazard, [17] In his opinion, things like climate change and overpopulation are more important.
 Henry: Hmm. But [18] why would the dangers of plastic waste be exaggerated?
 June: He cites researchers who argue that awareness about plastic waste has become a "convenient truth." It encourages easy lifestyle changes, such as taking a bag with you when you go shopping, or recycling plastic items. This distracts people from more fundamental changes such as abandoning the consumerist lifestyle that's causing all the plastic waste in the first place.
 Henry: So plastic waste is the symptom, and not the cause?
 June: Right.
 Henry: Hmm. But I read about a giant mass of plastic in the Pacific Ocean, for example. Why does he think plastic waste [19] That mass of plastic can't be good for marine life.
 June: The Pacific Ocean patch of plastic, right? He [20] In 2001, there was a scientific paper published saying there was six times more plastic than zooplankton there. That sounds alarming, but

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the study only sampled the top few centimeters of ocean water, where the plastic floats. It's not as if there's that much plastic for the ocean's entire depth. But media organizations didn't mention that point.

Henry: So, it seems like the media companies [21]

June: Well, maybe not on purpose. I suppose a reporter skimmed over the scientific paper, missed some key points, wrote an inaccurate version of the findings, and then other journalists based their own articles on that.

Henry: Right. Whatever the issue, strict fact-checking is important in journalism. So, do you agree with this writer that the threat of plastic is overrated?

June: I'm not sure yet. As you point out, I need to do more fact-checking first.

16. A. though I still don't understand your point.
B. and everyone agrees about the danger it poses.
C. but there's disagreement about its impact.
D. even though I never use plastic bags.

17. A. its threat is overstated.
B. it isn't well known.
C. there's been a decrease in popularity.
D. to make plastic has become difficult.

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18. A. he thinks there's no plastic,
B. I always use plastic bags,
C. wherever he is,
D. even if that's true,

19. A. has never existed?
B. tries to attack marine life?
C. is such an exaggerated threat?
D. helps the environment?

20. A. mentions that in the article.
B. claims that it doesn't exist.
C. refuses to comment on it.
D. is responsible for creating it.

21. A. were correct in what they reported.
B. went to an unknown location.
C. never wanted to write about this.
D. made a misleading claim.

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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。

To Which Country Does Nikola Tesla Belong?

It's common to associate places with famous people who were born or lived there. This can be of historical interest, promote local tourism, or simply be a point of local or national pride. For example, a house in the Netherlands where the Dutch painter Vincent van Gogh (1853-1890) lived for three months in 1883 is now a museum. At times, however, [22] which country "owns" the legacy of a famous person. This has been true regarding the inventor Nikola Tesla (1856-1943).

Tesla is known for his outstanding innovations in electrical power systems, and is now [23] who predicted mobile phones, the Internet, and artificial intelligence decades before they became reality. A figure of popular culture, Tesla is depicted in films, novels, and comics. The electric car company Tesla, Inc. was named in his honor.

In recent years, there has been a dispute between the governments of Serbia and Croatia over Tesla's national identity, in connection with each country's currency. The Serbian currency, the dinar, has long featured a portrait of Tesla. Croatia, since adopting the euro in 2023, has issued euro coins that include Tesla's image. When Croatia's plan to do this was first announced in 2021, the National Bank of Serbia objected, claiming that placing Nikola Tesla's face on Croatian euros would [24] "the cultural and scientific heritage of the Serbian people." Croatia did not accept this argument.

Why does this disagreement exist? While the history of relations between Serbs and Croats is long and complicated, this currency-related dispute is partly about how to [25] Tesla was born in 1856 in the town of Smiljan in the Austrian Empire (1804-1867), which included what are

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now the independent nations of Serbia and Croatia. Tesla's birthplace and the surrounding region are now part of Croatia, which declared its independence in 1991. Modern Serbia dates from 2006, and Tesla, though an ethnic Serb, never lived in the region. He became a US citizen in 1891 and spent most of his adult life in New York.

Besides political definitions, to be Serbian or Croatian is a point of ethnic identity. Tesla and his family were ethnic Serbs living in a region that is now part of present-day Croatia. Today, [26] Tesla as one of their own: Tesla's former home in modern Smiljan, Croatia is a museum, while visitors to Serbia fly into Belgrade Nikola Tesla Airport. And of course, Tesla is now on both nations' currency.

Despite this dispute, it seems certain that Tesla considered himself Serbian in origin, a point confirmed by biographers who have spent decades researching his life. A book of Tesla's inventions published in 1894 describes him as "of the Serbian race." In that same year, Tesla even translated Serbian poetry for a popular literary magazine. Still, Serbia and Croatia are unlikely to agree on this issue any time soon. If Nikola Tesla were not a famous historical and cultural figure, [27] about how to determine his nationality.

22. A. a consensus is reached on
B. only one person knows
C. people don't care about
D. disagreement may arise over

23. A. considered a major novelist
B. called an unskilled inventor
C. celebrated as a great thinker
D. held as a key suspect

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24. A. insult
 B. explain
 C. reconsider
 D. publish
25. A. decide who invented what.
 B. declare independence effectively.
 C. defeat one's political enemies.
 D. define national identity.
26. A. neither country accepts
 B. both countries honor
 C. no country claims
 D. every nation wants
27. A. many governments would disagree
 B. it's unlikely there would be much debate
 C. a number of biographers would write
 D. there would be much more discussion

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。

Driver's Licenses

In 1886, a German engineer named Karl Benz patented what is generally agreed to be the first automobile. In 1908, the American Henry Ford began production of the Ford Model T. Because the Model T was mass-produced and relatively inexpensive, more and more Americans began to drive. Few of these early drivers in America, though, would have had driver's licenses.

One of the reasons for this is that in the United States, power is divided between the federal (national) government and state governments. The federal government is responsible for some aspects of government, but the states are responsible for other aspects of government, including rules related to driving. This means that each state makes its own rules about driver's licenses. The result is that different states have had different requirements for drivers, and, in the past, some states had no requirements at all.

Today in every American state, it is a serious offense to drive without a license. Until 1903, however, when Missouri and Massachusetts became the first states to make them mandatory, driver's licenses were not required anywhere in the country. It should be noted, however, that though licenses were required in Missouri and Massachusetts after 1903, drivers did not have to take tests to obtain them.

In the early 20th century, there were few drivers (though the number was growing), and cars were relatively slow (the top speed of a Ford Model T was 68 kilometers an hour). Maybe that's why it didn't seem necessary

in most states to require drivers to be licensed. In our time, few people would argue against requiring drivers to pass tests demonstrating that they can operate automobiles safely and to carry licenses demonstrating that they have done so. There are so many cars on the roads now, and they go so fast, that it would be too dangerous to allow people to drive without being certain they can do so safely.

As late as the 1950s, several American states including Idaho (1951), Arizona (1951), Illinois (1953), Wisconsin (1956), and Alaska (1956), did not require drivers to be licensed. And among the states that did require licenses, some still did not require applicants to take a test to obtain one. South Dakota did not require drivers to take a test to get driver's licenses until 1959.

Getting a driver's license was once an important step in life; young Americans looked forward to being able to drive and the freedom that would give them. Today, fewer and fewer young people in America seem to want a license. In 1983, for example, 80% of 18-year-olds had driver's licenses, and 46% of 16-year-olds did. By 2018, those numbers had dropped. Only 61% of 18-year-olds in America had licenses and 25% of 16-year-olds did. There seems to be a variety of reasons for this. Some young people feel that driving causes too much harm to the environment, while others find that owning and using a car is just too expensive. In addition, the growing popularity of ride-sharing services such as Uber and Lyft have made cars seem less necessary. Maybe cars are just not as alluring as they used to be.

Summary

Cars started to become widely available in the United States in 1908 when Henry Ford began 28 of the Ford Model T. More Americans were driving, but surprisingly, most American drivers in the early part

of the 20th century would not have had driver's licenses. One reason for this is that in America, power is divided between the federal government and the states. States are 29 for rules related to driving, and some states decided not to 30 drivers to have driver's licenses. This may have seemed okay in the early days of driving because there were far 31 cars on the road than now, and they were not very fast. Now, however, cars go much faster and there are many more of them on the road, so all states require driver's licenses. In the past, getting a driver's license was considered an important step in life. Young Americans believed that cars would give them more freedom. Now, however, interest in driving among young people seems to be 32. Some young people feel that cars are not good for the environment, while others feel that they are just too expensive. Also, 33 ride-sharing services such as Lyft and Uber have made cars seem less necessary than in the past.

【単語リスト】

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| A. require | B. illegal | C. added |
| D. responsible | E. popular | F. legal |
| G. freedom | H. declining | I. necessary |
| J. dangerous | K. production | L. fewer |
| M. environment | N. harmful | O. license |

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。

Who Won the War of 1812?

The War of 1812 (1812-1815) was a conflict between the United States and Great Britain. Canada, at the time still a British colony, also fought against the Americans, and there were Native American allies on both sides. More than 200 years later, there is some disagreement over which side won the war, and whether there was even a clear winner. National pride may well play a part in how Americans, Canadians, and Britons view the war's outcome.

The US, formerly 13 British colonies on the Atlantic coast, had declared independence in 1776 during the American Revolution (1775-1783). The US and Britain then saw each other as rivals for North American dominance. In the early 19th century, the northern border of the US with Canada (Britain's colony) was disputed. This was complicated by tensions and even open warfare between Native American populations and white settlers in the western regions. Both the US and British governments sought alliances with native tribes, and a goal of Britain was to form a separate Native American state in the west in order to stop US settlements in the region.

Another point of contention was the system of "impressment," or forced naval service, carried out by Britain's Royal Navy. Among those made to join the Royal Navy were British-born US citizens. In Britain's view, these men were still British. To the Americans, the British actions were an attack on US citizens.

Tensions escalated until war broke out in July of 1812. Over the next two and a half years, the battles fought included an unsuccessful US invasion

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of Canada, an unsuccessful British invasion of New York State, and the burning of Washington, D.C., including the White House, by British forces. Both sides grew tired of a long conflict with no one gaining any clear advantage, and a peace treaty was signed at a meeting of American and British representatives in Ghent, Belgium in December of 1814. Word of the peace agreement had not yet reached North America when, in January of 1815, US forces defeated an attempted British invasion of New Orleans. The Battle of New Orleans was the last conflict in the War of 1812.

If the US invasion of Canada had been successful, would the Americans have stayed permanently? Some American politicians did want the US to take over Canada and drive Britain completely out of North America, while others saw the invasions as only temporary actions that were needed to put pressure on Britain. It has been argued that the US exaggerated the problem of the Royal Navy's impressment of American citizens (described above) in order to have an excuse to take Canada.

Many historians of the war see it as having ended in a tie, with no clear winner or loser. There were no major territorial gains by either side, and the US-Canada border situation remained unchanged until it was settled in 1818. Still, there is some disagreement. Some Americans see the war as a "second war of independence" in which America successfully asserted itself against Britain. On the other hand, British and Canadian soldiers were able to stop the US invasion of Canada. In Toronto there is a monument to the War of 1812 which depicts a Canadian soldier standing over a fallen American soldier.

Perhaps no other war in history includes such different opinions about its outcome. There is a saying that history is written by the winners, but it is a bit more complicated if there is no agreement over who the winner is.

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34. The War of 1812 [34]

- A. had an outcome which is in dispute.
- B. was fought for 200 years.
- C. had a clear winner.
- D. is viewed with unanimous agreement.

35. The US-Canada border was [35]

- A. disputed by Native American tribes.
- B. not agreed upon by the US and Britain.
- C. prevented by the War of 1812.
- D. a power in the northern regions.

36. The British government hoped to [36]

- A. form an alliance with Native Americans against Canada.
- B. sell western territory to the Americans.
- C. reduce their dominance in North America.
- D. limit US settlements in the west.

37. Britain's navy would at times [37]

- A. force British people to join the US Navy.
- B. send its forces to invade Canada.
- C. claim that their sailors were US citizens.
- D. make US citizens become sailors against their will.

38. During the period described, the US [38]

- A. was given Canadian territory by Britain.
- B. tried without success to invade Canada.
- C. finally recognized British independence.
- D. decided to remain neutral in the war.

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39. According to the passage, some members of the American government

[39]

- A. tried to stop Americans from living in Canada.
- B. were unaware that a war was going on.
- C. planned to make Canada part of the US.
- D. claimed that the United States was part of Canada.

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