

B 日 程

〈出典一覧〉

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|-----|---|-------|
| 国語 | 内田芳明 『風景の発見』 | 朝日新聞社 |
| 国語 | 岡崎武志 『読書の腕前』 | 光文社 |
| 国語 | 三角洋一 石埜敬子 新編日本古典文学全集 39 『住吉物語 とりかへばや物語』 | 小学館 |
| 日本史 | 古瀬奈津子 『撰関政治 〈シリーズ 日本古代史 6〉』 | 岩波書店 |
| 日本史 | 畠山記念館 離洛帖 藤原佐理筆 | |

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。

- [1] European explorers arrived in North America at the end of the fifteenth century, there were approximately 10 million Native Americans.
A. For B. Because C. When D. But
- [2] from high school in 1945, he moved to New York City, where he continued his music education.
A. Having graduated B. He graduated
C. And he graduated D. As he graduates
- Cancer [3] more than a quarter of deaths around the world, including the United States.
A. accustoms to B. accounts for
C. accommodates with D. affiliates with
- Compared with inactive adults, people [4] regularly suffer far fewer heart attacks.
A. exercised B. to exercise C. who exercise D. exercise
- A popular opinion [5] now is that the Japanese and Americans are becoming more alike.
A. often hearing B. often to hear C. often heard D. often hears

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- A Japanese friend of mine told me that friendly greetings by Americans often [6].
A. was anxious B. made her anxious
C. she was anxious D. got anxious
- Ordering lunch in Japan is easy [7] ready-made choices are always available.
A. therefore B. on the other hand C. since D. however
- This year's census shows that the United States is more ethnically [8] than at any other time in its history.
A. diverse B. conclusive C. equivalent D. frequent
- The translation of each book was assigned to a team of scholars, and the work was [9] reviewed and revised at various stages.
A. thoroughly B. thorough C. thoroughness D. most thorough
- Stores should always keep prices [10] and fair to maintain customer satisfaction.
A. reasoning B. reason C. reasonable D. reasoned
- The hockey game has been cancelled [11] snowy weather and dangerous road conditions.
A. in case B. due to C. as D. despite
- He feels he is best [12] for the position because of his understanding of the issues and his passion for his country.
A. matching B. candidacy C. suited D. applying

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- In the 1960's, many important laws [13] to protect the rights of African Americans and women.
A. passing B. were passed C. pass D. have been passed
- According to the results of new research, there are marked differences in the way men's and women's brains [14] visual data.
A. process B. to process C. processing D. are processed
- It is imperative that the government continue to move with speed to make housing more [15].
A. affirmative B. affordable C. assertive D. anxious

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第2問 次の各文のA~Eの語句を並べ替えて空所を補い、最も適切な文章を完成させなさい。ただし、解答は [16] ~ [25] に入るものの記号をマークしなさい。

[16] ~ [17]

Travel has become relatively safer and [16] [17] to be.

- A. than B. expensive C. it D. less E. used

[18] ~ [19]

Being able to [18] [19] to say is central to Japanese communication.

- A. are B. others C. what D. going E. guess

[20] ~ [21]

A question often asked about the [20] [21] say "no."

- A. why B. Japanese C. can't D. they E. is

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22 ~ 23

We want _____ 22 _____ 23 _____ developing future leaders is part of our mission.

- A. to B. the C. fact D. emphasize E. that

24 ~ 25

Individuals can help reduce _____ 24 _____ 25 _____ at home and taking public transportation to work.

- A. pollution B. vehicles C. their D. by E. leaving

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第3問 次の対話が成立するように、26 ~ 31 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。

Anne: I really like traveling. It is so exciting. I get bored staying in one place.

Ben: Really? Do you need to travel so you don't get bored? 26 I guess I am a homebody.

Anne: Sure, it is nice to stay at home, but to really appreciate home you have to see if the grass is greener on the other side.

Ben: I have no interest in seeing any other parts of the world, even if they may be better, or greener, as you say. I love it right here.

Anne: But you get to expand your world by seeing how other people live. 27

Ben: Yeah, but that means you have to learn a new language, get a passport, spend a lot of money, and get time off from work.

Anne: Sure, it's not easy, but it's well worth it. I went to Ireland last year. There was a lot of real green grass. The people were so different from here. Sure, 28 but most were really helpful. And they were curious about me, too. It just made me feel good.

Ben: I'm not like that. I went to Spain once, and hated it. The food was strange, I couldn't talk to anyone, and I felt awful. 29

Anne: I used to feel that way too. I started to study about the places before I went. That helped a lot.

Ben: That is more time wasted. I don't want to study all of that history and culture just for a trip.

Anne: But it's really interesting. I learned about 30 before I went to Spain. For example, did you know that when friends greet each other in Spain, they kiss each other's cheeks?

Ben: Right, I saw that. I could never do that.

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Anne: Maybe traveling is an attitude. Some people like adventure, but others don't.

Ben: I guess I am in the second group. 31 getting ready and recovering.

Anne: I feel really tired, but energized at the same time. I feel stronger because of the experience.

Ben: Well, good for you.

26. A. I don't have that problem.
B. I love to travel too.
C. I get bored easily too.
D. I wish I could travel more.

27. A. It might be dangerous.
B. I agree with you, possibly.
C. It is really good for you.
D. You can also make a lot of money.

28. A. I loved it,
B. some were not so nice,
C. it was awful,
D. planning was hard,

29. A. It took too long.
B. It was really reasonable.
C. I was curious.
D. It was the worst.

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30. A. the Spanish political system
B. where Spanish comes from
C. how Spanish interact with each other
D. where to go after Spain

31. A. I can't waste all that time
B. I get a long vacation each year for
C. I really like all that
D. I look forward to

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第4問 (第1部) 次の文章が完成するように、～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。

Deep Springs College

L.L. Nunn made a lot of money building power plants in the American West in the early 1900s. These plants were built far away from cities, and the men who worked on them had to live under very rough conditions. Nunn found that many of the engineers he wanted to hire wouldn't come to the West to work, so he started to hire and train local men. He became so interested in the best ways to train and educate young men that he ended up selling his business and using the money to open a school. In 1917 he

Deep Springs College Only about 26 students are admitted a year, and tuition is free. Students have to work 20 hours a week on the farm and ranch that are part of the college, but this work is not in exchange for tuition. The work is considered an important part of the students' education.

In addition to students' classes and the work they do on the farm and ranch, there is a third important part of student life at Deep Springs. Students participate on committees that are in charge of deciding who will be admitted to the school, planning the school's curriculum, and even deciding who will be hired to teach at the school. Students' votes count just as much as the votes of non-student members.

Deep Springs has, up until the present, admitted only male students. This may be changing. In 2011 the board of directors at Deep Springs (which includes two students) voted 10 to 2 in favor of admitting women. The two men who voted against admitting women were alumni of Deep Springs who felt that when L.L. Nunn had established the college he They went to court to fight the decision.

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Finally, in 2017, a California court ruled against them and said that admitting women would not be opposed to what Nunn had intended, so perhaps

32. A. opened some plants in the Eastern United States.
B. decided to go to a college called Deep Springs College.
C. founded a college called Deep Springs College.
D. gave his money to local men working on his plants.
33. A. is like most other colleges.
B. is a very expensive college.
C. has existed for 26 years.
D. is a very unusual college.
34. A. had been clear that he intended it to be only for men.
B. had hoped that Deep Springs would have female students.
C. was one of the alumni who voted against admitting women.
D. went to court to fight against admitting women.
35. A. Deep Springs College will have to close.
B. women will be attending Deep Springs soon.
C. L.L. Nunn will open a women's college.
D. women have always attended Deep Springs College.

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第4問 (第2部) 次の単語は、前掲の“Deep Springs College”の中で使用されています。この単語の意味を文章の文脈 (context) から推測し、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。

36. In the context of the passage, the board of directors means .
- A. the people in charge
B. the team of builders
C. the group of students
D. the political organization

37. In the context of the passage alumni means people who .
- A. teach at a school
B. graduated from a school
C. founded a school
D. are studying at a school

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第5問 次の文章を読み、その内容に基づいて～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 Saint Scholastica Day Riot

For many people, the image of a university is one of calmness: a quiet campus with green lawns, diligent students, and ivy-covered buildings. Most of the time, this is true. But in rare instances universities have also been places where mass violence occurs. In recent history, this has been connected with anger over political issues, for example in the 1960s when campus anti-war demonstrations would occasionally turn into physical fights. However, violent situations involving students can be traced back to the early days of the university system in Europe. One famous incident was a riot at Oxford University and the town of Oxford in England, over six centuries ago. The start of the problem was not directly political, but simply over the quality of a tavern's wine.

Scholars in England in those days, including at Oxford University, had special privileges. Universities were connected with the Catholic Church, and the Church was connected with the king. Students and professors at Oxford had the same status as priests, so they could not be arrested by city authorities for any crime they might be suspected of. If a scholar were accused of wrongdoing, he would be investigated by university authorities, and punishment (if any) was very light. As a result, Oxford students were famous for arrogance and even criminal behavior, knowing they would not be severely punished.

In the winter of 1355, two Oxford students went out to a local tavern to have a drink. They complained to the tavern owner that his wine tasted bad, and angry words were exchanged. Finally, the students threw their drinks into the owner's face and beat him up. The tavern owner and his

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friends and relatives decided to take revenge, and the situation escalated into fighting between hundreds of students and townspeople both in town and on the university grounds. The riot lasted for two days. When it was over, 63 scholars and about 30 townspeople had been killed. It had started on February 10th, when the Catholic Church honors a saint called Saint Scholastica, so this incident is commonly called the Saint Scholastica Day Riot.

After the riot was over, the king of England ordered an investigation. Though Oxford University students had started the violence, it was decided that the university was not at fault. The mayor of the town of Oxford and the members of its council were ordered to pay an annual fine as punishment, a custom that lasted until 1825, when the mayor refused to pay the fine.

Perhaps the most important lesson of the Saint Scholastica Day Riot is that when people are given special legal privileges, there is a strong temptation to abuse them, and this in turn results in resentment and conflict. The best way to avoid this is to ensure that every person in society has equal protection and equal responsibility under the law.

38. Violence involving university students 38

- A. is a new phenomenon.
- B. is not usual.
- C. only happens in Europe.
- D. is purely political.

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39. Centuries ago, university scholars in England could easily 39

- A. escape punishment.
- B. meet the king.
- C. become a city authority.
- D. investigate crimes.

40. The riot started because of 40

- A. a political debate.
- B. priests.
- C. relatives.
- D. an argument.

41. The king's investigators decided that 41

- A. the leaders of Oxford Town were at fault.
- B. the Oxford University president was at fault.
- C. no one was to blame.
- D. both the university and the townspeople were to blame.

42. According to the writer, people should 42

- A. be tempted to use legal privileges.
- B. think carefully about Saint Scholastica.
- C. all have equal rights.
- D. participate in more riots.

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