

2023（令和5）年度

3月3日〔60分〕◎

外国語（英語）

注 意

1. 監督者の指示があるまで問題を見ないこと。
2. 声を出して問題を読まないこと。
3. 問題は27ページ、**1** から **5** までである。
4. 問題や解答用紙に落丁、乱丁、汚損あるいは印刷不鮮明の箇所があれば、手をあげて監督者に申し出ること。
5. 解答は必ず**黒色鉛筆**を使用し、**解答用紙に記入**すること。
6. 解答は解答用紙の解答欄の記号にマークすること。
7. 訂正箇所は、消しゴムで**きれいに消す**こと。
8. 解答欄には、関係のない符号や文字あるいはメモなどを記入しないこと。
9. 解答用紙を**折ったり汚したりしない**こと。
10. 問題用紙は持ち帰ること。

意味の通る文法的に正しい文を完成させるのにもっとも適切なものを選びなさい。[各 1 点]

- © 1

7. In this country, the maximum penalty for a parking violation is a \$100 ().
- A. fare B. cost C. debt D. fine
8. () works by natural selection on changes in organisms due to random changes in their DNA.
- A. Revolution B. Evolution C. Solution D. Resolution
9. More than 30 farm ministers and deputy ministers were () the meeting.
- A. assembled for B. formed by
C. consisted in D. composed of
10. I couldn't walk, and my knees hurt so bad. I just () got out of bed.
- A. easily B. cheerfully C. barely D. lively
11. Could I have your email address just () there is a problem?
- A. at most B. by chance C. in case D. on time
12. Most of the apartment buildings in this area are all () and cannot be converted into offices.
- A. occupied B. resembled
C. required D. surrounded
13. Donating your body to science is considered an unselfish act ().
- A. for society's benefit B. for society's credit
C. to society's advantage D. to society's profit

14. Sarah has great () for those in need and has been making contributions to charities.
- A. inspiration B. compassion
C. emotion D. submission
15. Donnie () the head coach position and was excited to be selected.
- A. devoted to B. carried out
C. searched on D. applied for
16. We need to understand () to make this project a success.
- A. every other B. one another
C. one after another D. every now and then
17. Kevin's rude behavior is something that we can't ().
- A. throw out B. stand for C. turn in D. give in
18. He said nothing, but I noticed a () smile appeared in the corner of his mouth.
- A. faint B. slow C. broad D. huge
19. Two people () in the car crash on the expressway but managed to get out before emergency services arrived.
- A. had injury B. injured
C. were injured D. have injured

20. A home country is where one's family and friends are, so it is a place where one can feel safe and ().
- A. loose B. attentive C. secure D. conscious

2

語句を並べ替えてもっとも自然な英文を完成させ、2番目と5番目に入れるものの記号を書きなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字にしてある。[各2点]

1. It will not (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6).

- | | | |
|--------|-----------|---------|
| A. be | B. before | C. long |
| D. she | E. turns | F. up |

2. The (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) from the hurricane.

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------|
| A. evidence | B. the destruction | C. of |
| D. showed | E. photographs of | F. the coast |

3. The police (1)(2)(3) main highway in the (4) (5)(6) so many accidents recently.

- | | | |
|--------|-------------|--------|
| A. the | B. examined | C. had |
| D. why | E. city | F. has |

4. You cannot (1)(2)(3) in (4)(5)(6) at any time.

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------|
| A. a | B. be | C. car |
| D. cautious | E. driving | F. too |

5. In contemporary Japanese life, flower arrangement has become for many people a (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) attractive.

- | | | |
|-------|-----------|---------|
| A. a | B. making | C. more |
| D. of | E. room | F. way |

6. I'll finish reading (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) month.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| A. books | B. those | C. hers |
| D. of | E. a | F. within |

7. This book (1)(2) to (3)(4)(5)(6) an introduction to law.

- | | | |
|---------|-------------|-------|
| A. be | B. more | C. no |
| D. than | E. intended | F. is |

8. Christie often (1)(2) her boss is arrogant and (3) (4)(5)(6).

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------|
| A. complains | B. difficult | C. to |
| D. deal | E. with | F. that |

9. When (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) have an interview with Mr. Furukawa?

- | | | |
|--------|--------|---------------|
| A. you | B. for | C. it |
| D. is | E. to | F. convenient |

10. Martin (1)(2)(3) most of his summer vacation (4)(5)(6).

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|
| A. stories | B. to | C. reading |
| D. plans | E. detective | F. spend |

3

次の文章を筋の通ったものにするために、枠内にあるA～Dからもっとも適切なものを選び（ ）の中に入れなさい。（*印の語（句）は注を参考にする）[各3点]

(A)

- A. Even so, tribal leaders selected little Sobhuza as the next king.
- B. Yet, he still needs almost a half century to tie the record of his father, the longest ruling king in history.
- C. Due to his schooling, he was known for being equally comfortable chatting with his countrymen in traditional tribal clothing or dining in a tuxedo with European dignitaries*.
- D. When he died, every man and woman in the country, about 600,000 people, shaved their heads in mourning.

The world record for the longest reign of any monarch belongs to the former King of Swaziland, a country now known as Eswatini*. King Sobhuza II held his position for an amazing 82 years and 254 days, during which time he helped guide his tiny African nation through its long years as a British protectorate* into full independent status.

One does not reign for over 82 years without unusual circumstances. Sobhuza's father, King Ngwane V, died suddenly in 1899. At the time, Sobhuza II was still a baby, only four months old. ((1)) As he could not yet even walk, control of the nation passed to his grandmother, who had a substantial political role under King Ngwane V as well. Sobhuza's grandmother oversaw the young king's education, sending him to school in South Africa. She stepped aside when Sobhuza II turned 22 years old.

Swaziland became a British protectorate in 1903, meaning that, while local rulers still governed, Britain retained indirect control. This

was the situation that Sobhuza II inherited, and he was perfect for the role. ((2)) His countrymen bestowed him with the complementary nickname, “The Lion.”

Sobhuza II was 69 when Swaziland earned independence from Britain. He was recognized as head of state, and five years later in 1973, he dissolved the parliament and ruled as an absolute monarch until his death in 1982. During his reign, Sobhuza II stressed education and cooperation as the ways for Swaziland to prosper. His long years as king were seen as a time of peace. ((3))

Sobhuza II was said to have as many as seventy wives and perhaps 200 children. One of his sons, Msawati III, eventually followed his father as king and has now reigned for more than thirty years. ((4))

[注] dignitary: 高官 Eswatini: エスワティニ王国 protectorate: 保護領

(B)

- A. After viewing online performances, younger generations have become intrigued by the theremin sound and performance technique.
- B. This difficulty hurt the theremin's popularity, especially after the dawn of electronic synthesizers and computer music in the 1950s and 1960s.
- C. Serious musicians took up the instrument, and for 20 years or more, the future of the theremin looked bright.
- D. The performer touches nothing and his or her hands appear to be dancing in the air.

It looks weird and sounds weird, yet it is also captivating. Such is the theremin, one of the oddest musical instruments in the world. Few people have witnessed a theremin performance, but those who have can never forget it. The visual impact lingers on and the music enchants—two compelling reasons why this “grandfather” of electronic music continues to survive even now, close to a century after its invention.

The theremin works by passing an electronic current between two metal antennas. One antenna controls volume and the other controls pitch. The theremin performer plays the instrument by moving his or her hands through this current. The distance between the hands and the antennas changes the amplitude* and tone of the music.

((5)) The music that is produced has an eerie*, almost science fiction-like quality. All of this creates a mysterious atmosphere, which is further enhanced by the intense concentration of the performer.

The theremin was invented by Russian scientist Leon Theremin in

1920. Theremin demonstrated his new instrument in Europe and then brought it to the US, where it was patented in 1928. Sales were never good, but theremin performances drew curious crowds. ((6)) Yet, the instrument proved hard to master and required much practice.

((7)) These new forms of electronic music were much easier to learn and play, so the theremin fell out of popularity. It might have disappeared altogether if not for the occasional film director who wished to incorporate the unique theremin effect into a movie or hobbyists who enjoyed making theremins from scratch with craft kits.

The media explosion of the last twenty years has brought the theremin some renewed interest. ((8)) While the theremin may never reach the popularity once envisioned by its inventor, it has solidified its place among modern musical instruments. This unusual instrument continues to charm audiences even today.

[注] amplitude: 大きさ

eerie: 不気味な

4

次の英文を読んで、質問に答えなさい。（*印の語（句）は注を参考にするこ
と）[各3点]

(A) Dominoes is an old yet popular game that uses black and white rectangular tiles. The tiles are divided into two sections with one to six dots on each section. When playing dominoes, players match one end of a tile on the table with one they have. As the game progresses, tiles form a kind of chain, connected by matching dots, on a table or hard surface. Players try to be the first one to place all of their tiles in this connected, snake-like chain, and the first one to do that is the winner.

Some people have found that playing with dominoes can be just as fun or perhaps even more fun than playing the game itself. People will take much time and effort to stand each tile up in such a way that when one is tipped over*, a chain reaction occurs in which all the dominoes fall one by one, causing a “domino effect.” This activity itself is called “domino toppling*,” and it has become quite popular all over the world. People work individually or in groups to arrange dominoes in patterns and sequences for a domino run. The dominoes used in a domino run are often of different colors and sometimes even sizes so that the builders can create special designs and images. Three-dimensional designs along with spirals and staircase special effects are different types of techniques that builders use to make interesting and fun images.

Domino toppling has become a specialized form of art, and for the past half-century, public art shows have emerged where domino topplers create beautiful and complex patterns of falling dominoes. The first such show occurred in 1976 in the US, when an 18-year-old named Bob Specia Jr. toppled a display of 11,111 dominoes. Specia’s art created a “domino effect” or a chain reaction of similar shows all around the world. Before

long, Specca's first amazing display of 11,111 dominoes falling over one after another began to look tiny as more and more builders tried to make larger, longer and more complex images. In 2005, a group in the Netherlands toppled an incredible four million dominoes! In such enormous shows, it can take hours or days to place all of the dominoes in position for the toppling. Similarly, it can take hours for all of the dominoes to fall.

The complex and colorful arrangements have become increasingly creative, involving spirals and three-dimensional domino structures. Schools and community groups have fun creating their own designs. For some groups, they strive to make not only interesting structures but also set new world records for domino toppling. The old game of dominoes is still popular but like many other things today it seems to have evolved into an entirely different event. It has become a kinetic — or moving — style of art.

[注] tip over: 倒す

domino toppling: ドミノ倒し

1. この英文の主旨は次のどれか。

- A. ドミノゲームではすべてのタイルを早く使い切った側が勝ちである。
- B. ドミノゲームから派生したドミノ倒しは、芸術的要素を伴って発展した。
- C. ボブ・スペカ Jr.が初めてドミノ効果を計測した。
- D. ドミノ倒しはグループの協調性を養うのに適したゲームである。

2. ドミノ倒しについて、本文の内容と一致するのは次のどれか。

- A. 使われるタイルの形やサイズが元のゲームより多彩になった。
- B. 約50年前に18才の若者によりオランダで始められた。
- C. すべてのタイルを同一の平面上に並べる必要がある。
- D. すべてのタイルを倒すのに数日かかる場合がある。

(B) Gypsy jazz is a style of music that fuses several geographically diverse musical traditions. It has remained relevant over the years among jazz enthusiasts due to its distinctive style. Gypsy jazz was developed in Paris in the 1930s by a Romani man named Jean “Django” Reinhardt. Reinhardt is a member of the Romani or Roma ethnic group of people who emigrated from northern India roughly 1,500 years ago. This group of people spread throughout Europe and Asia, and the highest concentrations of Roma are found in eastern, central and southern Europe. Another name for the Roma people is Gypsy, and it is from this group of people that gypsy jazz got its name.

Reinhardt was an excellent guitarist. He learned to play the guitar at a young age and became good enough as a teenager to draw international attention among musicians. He recorded his first album in 1928 at the age of 18, but then a severe injury threatened his ability to ever play the guitar again. In November 1928, the caravan wagon in which Reinhardt lived caught fire and he was badly burned over large parts of his body. It took 18 months for him to recover in the hospital. Severe burns deformed his left hand, making his ring finger and pinky finger unusable. Four fingers of the left hand are normally used to play the guitar, but Reinhardt could use only two. Remarkably, he devised a new technique of playing the guitar with just two fingers. Though Reinhardt seemed to have a limitation when compared with other guitarists, his skill and speed were astonishing. His skill was such that his technique of two-fingered playing was replicated* by other musicians and this technique became one type of tradition associated with gypsy jazz guitar music. However, it is not strictly required that gypsy jazz guitarists play with only two fingers.

In the early 1930s, Reinhardt was heavily influenced by American

jazz and developed his music around that style. Gypsy jazz, however, is distinctive in several ways. Unlike American jazz, gypsy jazz never uses drums or brass instruments. Rhythm is supplied by large guitars played in a way that produces a rhythmic pumping sound, known as “la Pompe.” No electric instruments are ever used in gypsy jazz, so instruments like acoustic basses*, violins and accordions are used for both the bassline and melody. The lead melody and solo portions of songs are played on a guitar with a small oval-shaped sound hole that produces a high-pitched tone. The guitarist uses seashells for guitar picks*, and these picks help to create the characteristic sharp sound of the lead guitar.

Reinhardt’s most important band, “Le Quintette de Hot Club du France,” or “Le Quintette” for short, was comprised of an acoustic bass, a violin, two rhythm guitars and a lead guitar played by Reinhardt himself. By 1938, Le Quintette had become a household name throughout Europe and established gypsy jazz as a style of its own.

[注] replicate: 再現する acoustic bass: コントラバス
guitar pick: ギターのピック (ギターを弾くための爪様のもの)

3. この英文の主題は次のどれか。

- A. ジプシージャズの楽器と演奏法の変遷
- B. ラインハルトの人生における苦境とその克服
- C. ジプシージャズの発展とラインハルトの功績
- D. 北米におけるジプシージャズの歴史

4. ラインハルトに関して、本文の内容と一致するのは次のどれか。
- A. アメリカに渡り、アメリカのジャズ演奏者と交流した。
 - B. レコードデビュー後にギタリストとして国際的に知られるようになった。
 - C. バンドではコントラバスとエレキギターを担当していた。
 - D. 火事でひどい火傷を負い、一年半の入院を余儀なくされた。
5. ジプシージャズに関して、本文の内容と一致するのは次のどれか。
- A. ギターを演奏する際は、右手の二本の指で弦をはじく。
 - B. ギターにドラムや管楽器を組み合わせて演奏することがある。
 - C. 弦楽器やアコーディオンがメロディラインに使われることがある。
 - D. 貝殻でギターの弦を弾くことで出される低い音を使うことがある。

次のページに進みなさい

5

次の英文を読んで、質問に答えなさい。（*印の語（句）は注を参考にするこ
と）[各3点]

(A) The Japanese economic miracle of the 1950s and 1960s grew from a landscape devastated by World War II. With this growth also came a new school of architecture, one influenced by the concept of life adjusting to harsh circumstances and then renewing itself. The young architects behind this thinking—men such as Kenzo Tange, Kiyonori Kikutake, Kisho Kurokawa and others—became known as “Metabolists,” and their architectural ideas as “Metabolism.”

The Metabolists put their ideas together in the book titled *Metabolism 1960: Proposals for a New Urbanism*. In this book, the architects proposed urban structures that could adapt to rapidly changing times. They got their inspiration from Kenzo Tange and his philosophy that urban design is connected to the natural world. These architects used biological metaphors and considered buildings capable of regeneration. Their philosophy of architecture at that time was that it should be adaptable and able to respond to disasters both natural and man-made, be it an earthquake, tsunami or an atomic bomb. It is quite understandable that such ideas would come from Japanese architects as Japan has experienced both types of disasters in its history. Moreover, the Metabolists hoped that the architecture that came from their movement would be an example of cultural resilience* as a notion of Japan’s national identity.

Metabolists foresaw flexible buildings that might alter their shapes according to various needs or tall towers that could become cities all by themselves. These ideas were first presented in the late 1950s and early 1960s and remained mostly theoretical and just visions drawn out on

paper but never really actualized. However, there were a few Metabolism-style structures constructed in Japan.

One of the most famous Metabolism-style buildings was the Nakagin Capsule Tower in central Tokyo. This tower was famous for its round windows and “absolute asymmetry*.” Each capsule was prefabricated* and placed into the core structure of the tower. The original idea was that these capsules could be replaced and recycled over time. Unfortunately, the replacing and recycling of these capsules became just an idea, and the facilities themselves, though initially quite modern, became old and outdated within years. A metamorphic change* or evolution never occurred, and the old building is scheduled to have been torn down by the end of 2022. Other examples of this architectural movement can be seen in some of the pavilions built for the 1970 World Exposition held in Osaka. Those buildings designed and built by the Metabolists reminded the visitors of cells and genetic materials.

In a wider sense, the practical application of Metabolism has never caught on, but the ideas remain fresh and intriguing even today. Today architects are confronted with the ideas of recycling and a symbiosis* of urban space and the environment—sustainable architecture. Cities need to renew themselves as they expand, and architecture that can facilitate this renewal may be the key to a happier urban life as well as a healthier environment. It is quite possible that the concepts of Metabolism may be applied far more often in the future.

[注] resilience: 回復力

asymmetry: 非対称

prefabricate: 事前に製造する

metamorphic change: 変形

symbiosis: 共生

1. What is the main topic of this passage?
 - A. How the concept of Metabolism came about
 - B. What Metabolism is and how it has been applied
 - C. Metabolism's success in redesigning urban areas
 - D. The impact of World War II on Japanese architecture

2. According to the passage, what is one important feature of Metabolism architecture?
 - A. Newly constructed buildings need to be small in size.
 - B. Building styles have to develop from harsh circumstances.
 - C. Buildings should be adjustable to changing situations.
 - D. It is theoretical only, without any practical use.

次のページに進みなさい

(B) A project was launched in 2002 to raise awareness about the importance of traditional agricultural methods. This “Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems” (GIAHS) project was created by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (UN). Such a project may appear to be similar to UNESCO’s World Heritage Sites, but actually it is quite different from UNESCO’s program. It is a complex project that involves living and evolving or changing systems of human communities. These communities have a very intricate* relationship with their territory, cultural or agricultural landscape, or biophysical and wider social environment.

Over time, and particularly as the world’s population and environmental issues are increasing, many problems have occurred due to modern agriculture. Adequate clean water sources and land usable for agriculture are essential requirements for sustaining Earth’s population. Unfortunately, water pollution and deforestation, or the loss of forestland, are becoming serious problems, and in turn causing a severe reduction in usable water and land. The GIAHS project is a way in which some of the problems that have resulted from modern agriculture can be resolved. This UN-based project hopes to promote traditional agricultural systems and convey the knowledge related to those systems to people around the world.

The project identifies specific areas around the world that are worth protecting. Such areas are recognized as GIAHS sites. There are several criteria for deciding if an area deserves to become one. First of all, the area should contribute to the food security and livelihoods of the local community. Another important requirement is that the area has a high level of biodiversity. Other criteria are that the area should represent important agricultural knowledge and valuable cultural

traditions and that it should have a remarkable landscape.

Many of the GIAHS sites have proven to be able to withstand and adapt to climatic change, natural hazards, new technologies and changing social and political situations. By withstanding all these factors, such sites can ensure food and livelihood security for those living in the surrounding and nearby communities. The accumulated knowledge and experience in the management and use of the resources in the GIAHS sites is an important treasure that needs to be promoted. They should also be protected while being allowed to evolve as the environment and needs of the communities evolve.

Locations in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East and Europe have already been chosen as GIAHS sites. Asia currently has over 40 such sites, the most of any region. In the years ahead, the FAO intends to continue expanding the list of sites, and by doing so, it aims to preserve biodiversity and traditional wisdom. Through this project, it is hoped that future generations will be able to benefit from the wisdom of the past in a sustainable way that helps maintain the livelihood of the people as well as protect and preserve the heritage that has helped humans live in some remarkable environments around the world.

[注] intricate: 複雑な

3. What is the main topic of this passage?

- A. The development of traditional agriculture
- B. The need to increase biodiversity in agriculture
- C. The region with the highest number of GIAHS sites
- D. A project that helps protect important agricultural areas

4. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. The FAO will expand its list of GIAHS criteria in all regions.
 - B. Africa will surpass Asia in the number of GIAHS sites in the near future.
 - C. Modern agricultural problems may be resolved through GIAHS projects.
 - D. Less emphasis will be placed on biodiversity in choosing GIAHS sites.

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(C) In the late 1960s, a well-known French doctor named Alfred Tomatis was requested to visit a French monastery where 90 monks were living. Over 75 percent of the monks were suffering from a mysterious illness and some could not get out of bed. When Dr. Tomatis examined the monks, he discovered something very interesting. Until the mid-1960s, the monks had devoted six to eight hours a day singing Gregorian chants. Gregorian chants are a form of singing from the eighth or ninth century. After the 1960s, the church restricted the amount of time monks could spend chanting, and Dr. Tomatis thought it might have been the cause of the illness. When he recommended the monks spend more time singing Gregorian chants, all of them recovered from the mysterious illness within a few weeks.

Dr. Tomatis was a specialist of the human ear, and he had spent much of his life studying hearing and the importance of listening. His discovery made it clear that sound vibrations and certain frequencies have profound health benefits. After Dr. Tomatis's discovery, other scientists did experiments with Gregorian chants and found they could eliminate tiredness and depression as well as cure illnesses and diseases when that music was used. Since the early 1970s, doctors and scientists from around the world have conducted thousands of other studies on how sound frequencies affect us, and an overwhelming amount of evidence has proven that music as a form of therapy does work.

In 2008, a hospital in Finland published a study that showed patients who had suffered from severe strokes recovered their speaking abilities much faster by listening to music for an hour a day. In the same year, a study from Australia found that patients dying from diseases experienced much less pain, fear and sleepiness after music therapy. A recent review from an American Medical Association journal

found that children admitted to emergency rooms experienced less anxiety and less pain if they listened to calming music. Studies have also found music can be used to treat learning disabilities, memory loss, dementia*, depression and cancer as well as countless other physical or mental problems.

In 2014, a documentary called *Alive Inside* was released and quickly won over ten different awards. The documentary follows an American named Dan Cohen, who takes iPods to American nursing homes for people with age-related problems and dementia. After asking friends and family what the patients' favorite music used to be, he makes special playlists for each one and puts earphones on them. When they hear the music, some people who have not spoken for months suddenly start singing and crying. Some who spend most of their time in wheelchairs suddenly stand up and dance. Others, who are permanently confined to bed, start dancing in bed. Some patients remember when they had first heard the music and start excitedly talking about long-lost memories. Family members who see the powerful transformations caused by the music are almost always moved to tears and openly weep. The healing potential of music is something that we all need to learn more about and perhaps use in our daily lives to maintain healthy and happy lifestyles.

[注] dementia: 認知症

5. What is the main idea of this passage?
- A. Chanting several hours a day is important.
 - B. Listening to Gregorian chants makes us healthier.
 - C. Dr. Tomatis's discovery in France is significant for hearing specialists.
 - D. Listening to music is beneficial to maintaining one's health.
6. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. People who are not allowed to chant often get sick.
 - B. Music reduces fear and pain in younger hospital patients.
 - C. A study from Finland showed music helps cancer patients.
 - D. Older people must listen to music to improve their memories.
7. What can be inferred from this passage?
- A. Music has the potential to enhance healing and shorten the time necessary for rehabilitation.
 - B. An hour of music each day restored the health of French monks.
 - C. Music cures institutionalized elders of their age-related diseases.
 - D. Gregorian chants are so effective that patients in nursing homes will benefit by listening to them.

1	1	A	B	●	D
	2	A	●	C	D
	3	A	B	C	●
	4	A	●	C	D
	5	A	B	C	●
	6	A	●	C	D
	7	A	B	C	●
	8	A	●	C	D
	9	●	B	C	D
	10	A	B	●	D
	11	A	B	●	D
	12	●	B	C	D
	13	●	B	C	D
	14	A	●	C	D
	15	A	B	C	●
	16	A	●	C	D
	17	A	●	C	D
	18	●	B	C	D
	19	A	B	●	D
	20	A	B	●	D

20点

2		(2)						(5)					
	1	A	B	●	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	●	F
	2	A	B	C	D	E	●	A	B	●	D	E	F
	3	A	B	C	●	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	●
	4	A	B	C	D	E	●	●	B	C	D	E	F
	5	A	B	C	●	E	F	A	B	C	D	●	F
	6	●	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	●
	7	A	B	C	D	●	F	A	●	C	D	E	F
	8	A	B	C	D	E	●	A	B	C	●	E	F
	9	A	B	●	D	E	F	●	B	C	D	E	F
	10	A	●	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	●	F

20点

3	1	●	B	C	D
	2	A	B	●	D
	3	A	B	C	●
	4	A	●	C	D
	5	A	B	C	●
	6	A	B	●	D
	7	A	●	C	D
	8	●	B	C	D

24点

4	1	A	●	C	D
	2	●	B	C	D
	3	A	B	●	D
	4	A	B	C	●
	5	A	B	●	D

15点

5	1	A	●	C	D
	2	A	B	●	D
	3	A	B	C	●
	4	A	B	●	D
	5	A	B	C	●
	6	A	●	C	D
	7	●	B	C	D

21点