

2023（令和5）年度

11月27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23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。

1

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. The boss demanded () he receive an immediate report about the loss of the data.
A. which B. when C. if D. that
2. It is () my ability to calculate ten chess moves ahead like a computer can.
A. before B. upon C. without D. beyond
3. Mary was sixteen but had no trouble () for twenty.
A. pass B. passed C. passing D. past
4. Today people () space travel as being normal thanks to the success of the Space Shuttle, Mir and now the International Space Station.
A. hope B. consider C. wonder D. wait
5. The chances that a small business will survive for five years in the United States () about one in three.
A. are B. is C. be D. was
6. Please () this application form and send it back to us as soon as possible.
A. fill out B. fill with C. fill into D. fill on

7. Since you're only staying the weekend, you should not take too much ().
- A. carriage B. package C. parcel D. luggage
8. Old wooden boxes are very useful, operating as both () space and shelves.
- A. search B. timed C. storage D. average
9. Fewer customers come to shops on hot or rainy days than ().
- A. ordinary B. usual C. previous D. typical
10. I have () my opinion on the matter, and I expect it to be observed.
- A. delivered B. requested
C. performed D. divided
11. There are many ways to () the odor from new clothes.
- A. fall short of B. get rid of
C. become involved in D. keep in with
12. The number of purchase returns () in ways we cannot predict.
- A. fluctuates B. favors C. forecasts D. features
13. If I hadn't gotten sick, I () with my family now.
- A. had traveled B. hadn't traveled
C. traveled D. would be traveling

14. Partly () of global warming in the 21st century, extreme weather and climate events may worsen.
- A. in the way B. as a result
C. for the sake D. at the base
15. Maintenance costs will gradually increase () as you use the car.
- A. in one way B. by the way
C. on time D. over time
16. When Dave was a boy, he () his older brother as a father figure.
- A. respected B. appointed C. reminded D. questioned
17. These projects are () to society but not attractive to our company.
- A. responsible B. awful
C. damaging D. beneficial
18. Joe used to believe quite () that hard work was the answer to everything.
- A. slightly B. firmly C. mostly D. lastly
19. Young children are not socially () enough to have their own mobile devices.
- A. acute B. immature C. severe D. developed

20. Temporary and informal employees are often not () by unemployment and other benefits.
- A. served B. seen C. covered D. figured

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 (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) say about our project.

- A. he B. difference C. makes
D. no E. what F. will

2. Thanks to the extensive advertising campaign, the annual number of visitors to our (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) the target of 300,000 people.

- A. than B. less C. park
D. amusement E. reached F. no

3. When kids are small, it (1)(2) to (3)(4)(5) (6) for themselves than expected.

- A. takes B. let C. things
D. do E. them F. more time

4. There is no (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6).

- A. money B. proof C. she
D. took E. that F. the

5. Learning that the city council was preparing a new rule, I asked a council member to (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6).

- A. informed B. development C. us
D. its E. about F. keep

6. Harold has a (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)
himself as an architect someday.

- A. for B. house C. to
D. a E. design F. dream

7. The wealthy man can afford to buy as (1)(2)(3)(4)
(5)(6).

- A. wants B. luxury C. as
D. items E. he F. many

8. I thought the test was difficult, but my friend Roy (1)(2)
(3)(4)(5)(6) of cake.

- A. a B. piece C. be
D. it E. to F. found

9. The fact that (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) the
teacher.

- A. cut B. surprise C. didn't
D. hair E. her F. she

10. Students (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) have
learned in class.

- A. to B. told C. review
D. are E. they F. what

- 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. The current trend of global warming and rising sea levels would seem likely to delay its return.
- B. Scientists believe humans first arrived in North America via this bridge.
- C. Animals from North America also passed through Beringia and entered Asia.
- D. The various ice ages of the past lowered sea levels, and Beringia thus rose above the waves, only to disappear again when the great glaciers retreated.

The land of “Beringia” is not on any map today, but it would have been if maps had existed long ago, and it will no doubt be on the maps of the future. Beringia has come and gone many times throughout history and is the name scientists give to the land bridge that has sometimes existed between the Asian and North American continents, in the rough area of what is now the Bering Strait. The land of Beringia has often changed the face of both continents.

Even today, the Bering Strait is narrow. Only 82 kilometers separate the two continents. The water is only 90 meters deep at its deepest and is shallower than that in many places. ((1)) At its greatest size, Beringia would have been almost as large as today’s Alaska, with its land exposed for dozens of centuries. The last time the waters rose and Beringia disappeared was only 10,000 years ago.

The Beringia land bridge made foot travel possible between the two continents. ((2)) When these migrations occurred is uncertain, but scientists think people may have crossed the land bridge 20,000 years ago and then slowly moved through North and South America, creating the various indigenous cultures of the new world.

Of course, a bridge goes both ways. ((3)) The most famous example is the horse, which first evolved in North America millions of years ago and eventually moved across Beringia. From there, the horse spread throughout Asia, Europe and Africa. Interestingly enough, the horse later died out in North America and had to be reintroduced by colonists from Spain in the 1500s.

When will Beringia appear next? ((4)) Yet, Beringia has endured many changes in the past and has time on its side. One day, it will no doubt rise again and tie the two continents together once more.

(B)

- A. As years have gone by, people have assumed she at last sank to the bottom of the sea.
- B. However, no one had the equipment or sailing skills to bring the ship to port.
- C. They built a shelter not far away and huddled there during a powerful blizzard on November 24th.
- D. The Baychimo crew crossed over the northern edge of Canada nine times, collecting furs from traders.

Most veteran sailors have tall tales* about the mysteries of the seas — stories about monsters, mermaids* and ghost ships. But there is one ghost ship that is not a sailor’s yarn*. The 1,300-ton SS Baychimo floated freely and unmanned* over the Alaskan seas north of the Arctic Circle for almost forty years — and might still be out there today.

The SS Baychimo was built in Sweden in 1914 but was eventually purchased by the Hudson’s Bay Company of England. The ship was over seventy meters long and had a crew of 37 men. ((5)) All went well until October, 1931.

That is when the Baychimo became trapped in ice north of the Arctic Circle. The Hudson’s Bay Company removed most of the crew by airplane, but 15 vowed to spend the cold winter near the frozen ship. ((6)) When they looked out the next day, the Baychimo was gone. They assumed that she had sunk in the storm.

Yet, the Baychimo survived and was now floating across the ocean with no crew. Over the years, she was spotted many times in Arctic waters. Sometimes fur traders or Inuit* residents were even able to

board her. One time a group of Inuit people stayed on the Baychimo for ten days during a storm. ((7)) She was abandoned again.

She was last seen in 1969, frozen into a pack of ice. But soon she was gone again. ((8)) Yet no debris has ever been sighted. The Alaskan government began a search to find the remains of the Baychimo in 2006. None were found, which means that — somewhere — the SS Baychimo might still be sailing the seas.

[注] tall tale: ほら話 mermaid: 人魚 yarn: 作り話
unmanned: 無人で
Inuit: イヌイト (カナダ北部などに住む先住民族)

4

次の英文を読んで、質問に答えなさい。[各3点]

(A) Not many cities in North America can match the history and beauty of Montreal, Canada. Like New York, Montreal is located on a river island with nearby access to the Atlantic Ocean. Moreover, like New York, it was one of the earliest ports in North America. The French first began building a trading post there in 1611 in order to ship furs back to France. Business boomed, and before long, the trading post had become a town, and then the town became a city.

Today, Montreal is Canada's second-largest city, and it has one of the country's most interesting mixes of cultures. More than 65 percent of the population are native French speakers, with the rest being a mix of speakers of English and other languages. But a full 59 percent of its citizens are bilingual in both French and English, making it one of the country's most bilingual cities.

The name Montreal (spelled Montréal in French) comes from the French "Mont Royal," which means "Royal Mountain" in English. The "mountain" is a single large hill, where some of the most expensive real estate in the city is located. The rest of Montreal spreads out from there. Downtown Montreal is energetic and full of life, with museums, nightclubs and restaurants to suit all tastes. Old Montreal can almost make you believe that you're in Europe, with its narrow streets and gothic churches. On the city's quiet tree-lined backstreets, you'll find 100-year-old houses with gently curving fire escapes. And delicious bakeries and cafés seem to be on every corner.

Montreal is the home to some of the best festivals and "grand events" in Canada and perhaps even the world. These festivals provide entertainment for local people and visitors alike. During February, one

of the largest winter festivals in the world is held. This festival, called “Montréal en Lumière” or “Montreal’s Festival of Lights,” invites visitors to enjoy illumination through the culture and arts area in downtown Montreal. Montreal’s subway system, the Metro, stays open all night long so visitors can travel around the city at night and enjoy festival lights at over 150 locations.

Though the light festival is quite large and very famous, the highlight of Montreal’s year is the Montreal Jazz Festival. This event takes place in the summer when the weather is at its best. Many of the downtown streets are closed, and there are live music events at stages all over the city. *Guinness World Records* considers it the largest jazz festival in the world. Even if you have no interest in jazz, Montreal’s rich music scene means that you can enjoy almost any kind of music, at any time. The festival is worth attending for the party atmosphere that seems to take over every street.

1. この英文の主題は次のどれか。

- A. モントリオールにおける貿易の起源
- B. モントリオールで話される 2 つの言語の起源
- C. カナダの 2 番目に大きな都市の紹介
- D. カナダにある有名な丘とそこで行われるイベントの紹介

2. 本文の内容と一致するものは次のどれか。

- A. モントリオールとニューヨークは同一の川沿いにある。
- B. モントリオールの過半数の人は英語を母語としている。
- C. モントリオールのジャズ・フェスティバルは冬の風物詩である。
- D. モントリオールの旧市街地はヨーロッパの街並みに似ている。

(B) Dog training became a profession due to the increasing demand for trained military dogs. Those dogs were trained using extremely rigorous methods so they would be able to withstand the difficulties of war. Shortly after World War II, a group of researchers began to promote the use of gentler methods, and soon dog owners adopted a more humane way of training and communicating with dogs. Today, the US ranks highest in the world in dog ownership, and so this has created further demand for professional dog trainers to train dogs, especially the more aggressive ones.

Cesar Millan is one of the most famous dog trainers in the world. He was born in Mexico and lived on a farm during his childhood. This is where he took an interest in observing the behavior of dogs on neighboring farms. He later learned to control dogs using methods he copied from his grandfather. It was during this period of his life that he started developing his world-famous dog training method. Millan's way of controlling dogs is often described as "calm-assertive energy," and is known to provide excellent results in turning aggressive dogs into great pets anyone could live with. Although he never had any formal training in animal psychology, Millan managed to become an authority in the world of dog training.

At the age of 21, Millan made the hard decision to illegally immigrate to the US. His immigrant life was not easy, especially during the initial stages of his stay in the US. He did not know anyone, had no money, and his English skills were almost zero. He somehow managed to find a job at a grooming parlor, where he quickly became famous for his ability to handle even the most aggressive dogs. As a result, word of Millan's talents spread, and he started getting jobs training the dogs of many celebrities. One of his celebrity clients at the

time even paid for a whole year of English tutoring for Millan. As he kept on being successful as a dog trainer, Millan was able to later create a big dog training facility, called the Dog Psychology Center, where he mostly focused on training large-breed dogs and severely aggressive dogs. Dog owners who have participated in the training Millan offers at his Dog Psychology Center find that they learn a lot about themselves first so they can then interact better with their dogs. Through that interaction, their relationships with their dogs become better, and in turn their dogs act and react in a healthier way to the environment around them.

Cesar Millan's success is not only confined to dog training. He is also a best-selling author, having sold over two million books in the US alone, and his books are now available in 14 other countries. His TV show "Dog Whisperer" has brought him fame and has enjoyed immense popularity in the US, as well as in 80 other countries and territories.

3. この英文の主題は次のどれか。

- A. シーザー・ミランの家族のアメリカへの移住
- B. シーザー・ミランによる軍用犬の正しい調教法
- C. シーザー・ミランのドッグトレーナーとしての成功
- D. シーザー・ミランが直面する個人的課題と商業的課題

4. 本文の内容と一致するものは次のどれか。

- A. シーザー・ミランは幼い頃から犬の行動に関する理解を深めてきた。
- B. シーザー・ミランは大学生の頃に大型犬の心理を学んだ。
- C. シーザー・ミランのテレビ番組はアメリカのみで放送されている。
- D. シーザー・ミランは著名人が飼う犬を調教することは許されていなかった。

5. 本文の内容と一致するものは次のどれか。
- A. 軍用犬をペットとして慣らすためには訓練が必要だった。
 - B. 犬をしつけるには飼い主が自分自身を見直すとよい。
 - C. **The Dog Psychology Center** は犬に関する心理学を広めるために設立された。
 - D. 飼い主は犬の訓練に失敗する前に専門トレーナーに託すのがよい。

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) Reading is something that people all over the world love to do. Some people love to read non-fiction works, like autobiographies and history. Others like to read works of fiction. Within the genre of fiction there are many different types of stories; for example, fantasy, romance, historical fiction, science fiction, mystery and crime — just to name a few. It is difficult to know what a fiction writer is thinking until they put their pen to paper and begin to tell their story.

One of the most intriguing fiction writers in America is the famous mystery writer, Edgar Allan Poe. Poe, with his pen, told stories that were haunting and frightening. His stories would involve suspicious women, crazy murderers, and stories with twists and turns that would confuse the reader to the end of the story. Poe's style of writing was new and the tales he told helped shape modern-day detective stories and were the beginnings of today's science-fiction genre.

He was a well-known mystery writer in his day, but the mysteries surrounding Poe did not end in the pages he wrote. One of the biggest mysteries surrounding Edgar Allan Poe was the way his life ended. On the night of September 27, 1849, Poe gave a recitation of his famous poem, "The Raven," at his sister's house in Richmond, Virginia. His recitation was so frightening that servants were said to jump with fear. Soon after, Poe left Richmond on a boat bound for the city of Baltimore. He was found in Baltimore five days later, lying on the street. He was so sick people believed him to be drunk. Strangely, he was dressed in clothing that was not his own. Also, all his money was gone. He was hospitalized but died before being able to explain what had happened.

So what did happen? Almost every investigator has their own opinion. Some believe that he merely had a fever and had become very ill. His friends in Richmond remembered that he had not been feeling well. But, because Poe had a reputation as a heavy drinker, others thought he simply drank himself to death. On the other hand, many believed Poe was attacked by thieves, robbed, and beaten senseless. What, they wondered, happened to his money, a high sum of \$1,500? Another theory was that he may have been poisoned, perhaps from the gas of a heating fire. Unfortunately, the world will never know which story is correct. Edgar Allan Poe continues to be the king of mysteries even in his death.

1. What is the main topic of this passage?
 - A. Poe's life story and his mystery books
 - B. The mystery surrounding Poe's death
 - C. How Poe created his poem, "The Raven"
 - D. Poe's reputation as the king of poets

2. According to the passage, what is something Poe did NOT do on the last night before he disappeared?
 - A. Create a mysterious poem
 - B. Visit his sister's house
 - C. Recite one of his famous poems
 - D. Take a boat for Baltimore

(B) The reason you see Canadian flags on most maple syrup products is because roughly 80 percent of the world's maple syrup comes from Canada. The province of Quebec, in eastern Canada, accounts for about 70 percent of global production, and the rest comes from other Canadian provinces and several northeastern US states. As global demand for maple syrup continues to grow, the production process has become much more sophisticated, and maple farmers now utilize highly efficient wood-burning stoves and expensive advanced technologies to keep up with the demand.

Modern maple syrup production may be complicated and expensive, but making basic maple syrup is quite simple. Just drill a hole in the side of a maple tree in early spring, and maple water will immediately start to leak out of the hole. This maple water is also called sap*. If you put a tube into the hole, and put a bucket under the tube, you will soon have a bucket of maple sap that looks and tastes pretty much like water. Then all you need to do is boil the sap until 95 percent of the water has disappeared. Pure maple syrup is the result.

Long before French explorers arrived in North America in the 1500s, the native tribes inhabiting the northeastern part of North America were making maple syrup. Without metal pots, it was a long and elaborate process, and it took considerable knowledge and skill, but they made it. They also drank maple water as medicine, believing it had healing properties, just as people did in Korea in areas where maples grew. They also used maple water as an eyewash and thought it was helpful for lung troubles. French explorers said it tasted like lemonade. Now, pure maple water is sold in shops and online, and it is promoted as superior in taste and nutrition to coconut water.

As French farmers settled in Quebec, some lived with the First

Nations* people to learn their languages and trade with them. Of course, they also learned techniques to survive the brutal Canadian winters and how to harvest plants and trees for medicine. It was in this manner that the tradition of making maple syrup was passed on to French farmers, who had metal pots, which made it easier to make. From these humble beginnings, homemade maple syrup has grown into an internationally celebrated product.

In Quebec, it is still possible to see how French farmers originally made maple syrup. Some traditional farmhouses still allow tourists to ride horse-pulled sleds through the maple forest to collect buckets of maple sap. Then they demonstrate how the sap was boiled in giant pots over wood stoves.

[注] sap: 樹液

First Nations: カナダの先住民族

3. What is the main topic of this passage?
- A. How and why maple sap has become excellent for medicine
 - B. The origins and development of the maple syrup industry
 - C. What made maple syrup such a globally celebrated product
 - D. Some ways maple sap has been used by people in recent years
4. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. Medicines can be made from boiling maple syrup.
 - B. French farmers taught First Nations people how to improve maple syrup.
 - C. Drinking maple syrup every day is good for the lungs.
 - D. A large amount of maple water is needed to produce maple syrup.

(C) The Taj Mahal is one of the most beautiful and famous buildings in the world. It lies on the bank of the Yamuna River in the city of Agra, India, and is made of white marble and many small precious and semi-precious stones in a variety of colors. The building is beautiful both from far away and up close. From a distance, its whiteness and its great size make it appear to float like a cloud. Up close, visitors will notice the white marble decorated with beautiful carvings and the many colorful stones inlaid* in the marble. Upon even closer inspection, visitors will notice that throughout the structure parts of the Koran are inlaid in black stone in beautifully formed letters.

The Taj Mahal and the grounds around it are symmetrical. That means that the right side and the left side of the building and grounds are balanced and look exactly the same. The detail, the thought and care for the design and building of the Taj Mahal were such that even the four towers found on the four corners of the grounds were designed in such a way that if they were to fall, they would fall away from the main structure so it would not be damaged. The Taj Mahal is breathtaking in the sunlight, but it is even more beautiful in the moonlight. One poet called the Taj Mahal “a dream in marble.”

The Taj Mahal was built by the Emperor of India, Shah Jahan, and it is a building that represents the love of a husband for his wife. As was customary in those days, Shah Jahan had more than one wife, but his favorite wife was the beautiful Mumtaz Mahal. Her name means “Chosen One of the Palace.” Mumtaz Mahal died after giving birth to her 14th child. Shah Jahan was full of grief, and in his grief, he decided to build the Taj Mahal in her honor.

After finishing the Taj Mahal, Shah Jahan decided to build something as beautiful as the Taj Mahal but made of black marble. It is

said that he wanted a “black Taj Mahal” to mirror the white one across the Yamuna River. Sadly though, the “black Taj Mahal” was never built. In a struggle over who would succeed him as emperor, his son Aurangzeb imprisoned Shah Jahan in Agra Fort on the other side of the Yamuna River. From his prison room, Shah Jahan could view the beautiful Taj Mahal across the river. After he died, his body was buried at the Taj Mahal, next to the body of Mumtaz. His burial in the Taj Mahal was something that was not planned, and so that is the only part of the Taj Mahal that is not symmetrical. Yet it is a visual message of the love one man had for his wife and how both in life and in death these two could not be separated.

In 1983, the Taj Mahal was named a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Every year, millions of people from all over the world come to see the beautiful “dream in marble” and admire it for its sheer beauty, as an example of India’s rich culture and history and as an impressive expression of a man’s love for his wife.

[注] inlaid: 埋め込まれた

5. What is the main topic of this passage?

- A. The history of the Taj Mahal
- B. The tragic end of Shah Jahan’s life
- C. Symmetry in palace architecture
- D. UNESCO heritage sites in India

6. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. A “black Taj Mahal” was built over the Yamuna River.
 - B. The building of the Taj Mahal was initiated after Shah Jahan died.
 - C. Shah Jahan was laid to rest next to his wife’s body in the Taj Mahal.
 - D. The Taj Mahal is a building for memorializing the emperors of India.
7. What can be inferred by this passage?
- A. Shah Jahan only had two wives with fourteen children.
 - B. The Taj Mahal is not visible at night from the Yamuna River.
 - C. Shah Jahan did not get along with his son in his later years.
 - D. Sufficient care was not taken when the Koran was carved into the building’s stone.

外国語（英語）解答用紙

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

20点

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

20点

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

24点

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

15点

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

21点