

2024（令和6）年度

1日[\*]

## 外国語（Reading & Writing）

### 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11ページ、**1** から **4** 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. **1**、**2** および **3** の2の解答は、解答用紙の解答欄の記号にマークすること。**3** の1と **4** の解答は解答用紙の所定の欄に記述すること。
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

次の文章に関して空所補充問題と読解問題がある。まず本文の(1)から(6)までの空所を埋めるために、前後関係から考えて最も適切だと思うものをAからCの選択肢より1つ選び、解答欄の記号にマークしなさい。次に、内容に関する(7)から(9)の設問について、文章の内容から判断して最も適切だと思うものをAからDの選択肢より1つ選び、解答欄の記号にマークしなさい。(\*印の語(句)は注を参照のこと)[24点]

In sporting events, it is sometimes possible to view athletes with dark, round circles on their exposed flesh. These circles resemble round-shaped tattoos, but they are not decorative. They are the remaining marks of an alternative health treatment known as “cupping.” Today, cupping is perhaps more common in the Far East, where it fits with other traditional health care measures such as acupuncture\* or shiatsu. However, cupping has been used as a health treatment throughout the world for centuries. No one knows its origins, but cupping ( (1) ) [A. seems to have been practiced B. was mostly unknown C. was later imagined] by the famed medical pioneer Hippocrates in ancient Greece, as long as 2,500 years ago. The theory is that cupping removes pain. But despite its history and continued usage, many in the medical world dispute its effectiveness.

Cupping uses suction\* to draw blood to the surface of the skin. There are various methods, but in essence, a cupping therapist places a small flame inside of a glass cup. When the fire goes out, the mouth of the cup is placed on the patient’s skin. The air in the cup cools, creating a vacuum which pulls the skin and makes it redden due to the expanding blood vessels. After a few minutes, the cup is then removed, leaving a circular mark that takes one week or ten days ( (2) ) [A. to appear B. to turn red C. to fade away]. The theory is that the increased

blood flow brought about by cupping can facilitate healing. Users cite pain relief as one of the main benefits, but advocates claim that cupping can be helpful with a wide variety of illnesses, ranging from fevers to indigestion, high blood pressure, and more. Some athletes feel cupping helps reduce the aches and pains caused by training and competition. Television close-ups of their cupping marks have increased attention to this form of treatment.

Most medical professionals, however, doubt that cupping works at all. Some describe it with unfavorable language, dubbing cupping theory as stupid or nothing more than a make-believe treatment. As such, they suggest it might be considered ( (3) ) [A. a type of fraud B. a reasonable remedy C. a medical breakthrough]. Doctors state that instead of increased blood flow, the marks show that blood vessels have been damaged, and such damage does not heal anything. Rather, it creates a new problem for the body to deal with. At best, scientists say that not enough study has been conducted to verify if cupping really works or not. The American Cancer Society, for example, has affirmed that there is no evidence behind claims of the health benefits of cupping. In addition, cupping methods are potentially dangerous. The fire used with cups and resulting hot surfaces might cause skin burns.

( (4) ) [A. As a result of these studies, cupping has become popular B. Despite this, cupping treatments continue today C. Thanks to efforts of the American Cancer Society, cupping has ceased to be practiced]. Advocates note that this is not a recent fad, but something that has been in popular use for centuries. If cupping had no positive effects, they argue, why would so many people rely on it for so long in so many different parts of the world? Scientists are quick to question what is meant by “positive effects.” They say such effects may be

psychological, with patients convinced they have been helped but ( 5 ) [A. doubtful their condition has improved B. feeling better than ever before C. without any real proof]. Or, they continue, benefits may come from some source other than cupping. For example, if the patient rests for a day after treatment, it might be unfair to claim cupping as the reason for physical improvement. The apparent healing might have come from the period of rest. It is impossible to tell. The only thing clear, they feel, is the marks themselves, which indicate damage, not healing.

Cupping has gained more interest, due perhaps to increased world coverage of sporting events, at which athletes with cupping marks might take part. Some film and television celebrities are also known to practice cupping. This has ( 6 ) [A. increased anxiety B. aroused curiosity C. diverted interest] among viewers and fans. People suffering pain are also willing to try any treatment that might bring relief. Thus, while cupping might need more study before we can confirm that it truly works, it is currently riding a small wave of popularity. It is an ancient treatment still alive in our modern times.

[注] acupuncture: 鍼 (はり) 治療                      suction: 吸引力

- (7) What is the main idea of this passage?
- A. Cupping is a universally accepted form of alternative medicine.
  - B. Cupping has been widely discussed among athletes and celebrities.
  - C. Cupping has been gaining attention even though the medical benefits are disputed.
  - D. Cupping is part of Far Eastern culture and has spread as far as Europe.

- (8) According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. There is a potential risk of being burnt by the heated glass cup.
  - B. There is evidence that cupping is an effective cancer treatment.
  - C. The remaining circular marks are evidence of healing taking place.
  - D. Athletes frequently administer the cups to their peers' bodies.
- (9) According to the passage, why do some people feel cupping is effective?
- A. They believe the red marks are signs of increased blood flow.
  - B. They feel confident in the study and teachings of Hippocrates.
  - C. They observe athletes receiving cupping treatments on TV.
  - D. They think cupping makes it possible for people to get more rest.

2

次の1から5の英文は、AからFに続く文章の書き出しとなっている。それぞれの下線部に、AからFまでのどの文章を続けたら5つの段落全体を合わせて筋の通った自然な文章になるか。最も適切なものをAからFより1つ選び解答欄の記号にマークしなさい。ただし、AからFのうちには選ばれないものもある。  
(\*印の語(句)は注を参照のこと)[30点]

1. During the 20th century, movies were at the center of popular culture. \_\_\_\_\_
2. For young people, movies are no longer a top entertainment choice. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Generally speaking, young people these days prefer entertainment that is more interactive, rather than passive forms of entertainment, like movies. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Despite the problems the movie industry faces, it seems far too soon to conclude that movies will die out in the future. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Implementing such new formats may be a way for the movie industry to remain influential in the new interactive, online era. \_\_\_\_\_

A. According to a survey of media trends conducted in 2021, the most popular activity for members of “Generation Z” (those born around the turn of the century) in their free time is playing video games, while watching TV or movies at home only ranks fifth. In fact, only 10% of the members of that generation said that TV or movies were their favorite form of entertainment. In other words, there has been an enormous shift in forms of entertainment over the past two decades.

B. However, even if these efforts are successful, it seems unlikely that Hollywood will ever regain the position it once had within society. People are likely to continue watching movies in the future, but the days when everyone went to the movie theater on the weekend are probably gone forever.

C. There are several reasons why movies have continued to be popular in the current century. One factor is that movies have been a relatively inexpensive form of entertainment. It is much cheaper to go to a movie than to attend a play or a musical concert. If Hollywood is able to keep ticket prices low, it seems possible that movies will remain a popular entertainment choice in the future.

D. Instead of just being a spectator, more and more people want to be able to express their own opinions about the content they are watching. In addition, there is far greater diversity within popular culture than before. We are no longer living in a world of the blockbuster\* movie that everyone feels like they must see. Instead, each individual consumes forms of entertainment that specifically correspond to their own particular interests and tastes. The old model of cultural mass-production and mass-consumption does not suit the present age. In order to be able to attract younger moviegoers, it will be necessary for filmmakers to meet the specific needs of this audience.

E. Hollywood in particular had an enormous influence on ideas and fashion trends in the United States and around the world. However, over the past decade, fewer people are going to movie theaters to watch movies. The COVID-19 pandemic made a bad situation for the movie industry much worse. During the pandemic, film production was suspended, and many movie theaters were closed. As a result, movies seem even less important to many people's lives than before. The declining popularity of movies is reflected in a large drop in TV viewership for film award shows like the Oscars.



F. Hollywood remains a powerful cultural force that is able to make a comeback if it follows a winning strategy. This will require a fundamental change in the ways that films are produced and distributed. Already, the COVID-19 pandemic has forced Hollywood to adjust its distribution methods, including the introduction of new subscription models for providing content. Another new approach is to offer “co-viewing,” which allows friends and family members to view the same movie online together from different locations.

[注] blockbuster: 大ヒット

**3**

設問に答えなさい。[16点]

1. 下線部に続く文章全体の導入としてふさわしい英文を書きなさい。ただしその文はコロン (:), セミコロン (;) を含まず、ピリオド (.) で終わる1つの文とすること。

\_\_\_\_\_ The educational systems in most European countries require students to study at least one foreign language. Usually the students begin studying a foreign language between the ages of six and nine. Moreover, 20 European countries have a requirement that students also study a second foreign language for at least one year. As a result of these rules, around 92% of all European students are learning a foreign language at school. In the case of the small countries of Luxembourg, Malta and Liechtenstein, 100% of the students are learning a foreign language.

The situation in Europe contrasts sharply with foreign language learning in the United States. Statistics show that only around 20% of American students from kindergarten to the 12th grade are taking foreign language classes. In the United States, each state can decide its own educational policies, so there are many differences with regard to the emphasis on foreign languages. The state with the largest proportion of foreign language learners is New Jersey, where 51% of students are learning a foreign language. But in New Mexico, Arizona and Arkansas, just 9% of students are enrolled in a foreign language class. Surveys have shown that only a minority of Americans believe that learning a foreign language is necessary for having a successful career. Perhaps because English is the dominant international language, Americans seem to have little motivation to learn a foreign language.

2. 次のAからCの選択肢のうち、文章の内容から判断して最も適切だと思うものを1つ選び、解答欄にあるその記号をマークしなさい

(1) Which of the following statements is true about European countries?

- A. Students are required to study a second foreign language for three years.
- B. Most have requirements for students to learn a foreign language.
- C. They require students to start studying foreign languages by the age of six.

(2) Which of the following statements is true about American states?

- A. They have targets to teach around 20% of students a foreign language.
- B. They are expanding foreign language education to improve career success.
- C. They each have the freedom to decide their own policies for education.

4

以下のトピックについて、90語以上120語以内の英文で答えなさい。[30点]

Summers in Japan have in recent years become warmer and warmer. What are some ways in which you or your family have coped with the heat? Provide specific examples in your response.



# 外国語 (Reading & Writing) 解答用紙

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

24点

2	1	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	●	Ⓕ
	2	●	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	Ⓔ	Ⓖ
	3	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	●	Ⓔ	Ⓖ
	4	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	Ⓔ	●
	5	Ⓐ	●	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	Ⓔ	Ⓖ

30点

3	1	Foreign language learning differs between European
		countries and the United States.

3	2	(1)	Ⓐ	●	Ⓒ
		(2)	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	●

16点

4	Summers in Japan have grown warmer and warmer. There are several ways in which my family and I cope with the heat. One of these is to stay at home with the air conditioner running. This way we can stay cool all day, even when it is at the very hottest outside. Another way we cope is to drink cool beverages, like iced tea. And finally, we wear light clothing like t-shirts and short pants when we go outside. These are the ways my family and I cope with the summer heat. (92 words)

30点