

**英語 I (選択)**

次の文章に関して、空欄補充問題と読解問題の二つがあります。まず、[31]から[40]の空所を埋めるのに、文脈的に最も適切な語を1から3の中から選び、その番号を解答欄(31)から(40)にマークしなさい。次に、内容に関する[41]から[45]の設問には、1から4の選択肢が付されています。そのうち、文章の内容からみて最も適切なものを選び、その番号を解答欄(41)から(45)にマークしなさい。

- 1 This summer, a baby killer whale is swimming in the waters of the Salish Sea (the inland marine waters along Washington state and British Columbia) for the first time since 2011. The newest little whale's birth is cause for celebration in a population that's been [31](1. struggling 2. meandering 3. prospering) for decades. But the calf isn't enough on her own to [32](1. ignite 2. constitute 3. ease) the worries of researchers and conservation groups about the southern resident killer whales, as the genetically distinct sub-group of the species in those waterways is called. For one thing, the initial year will be the most difficult for the calf to survive. And health markers like stress hormone levels and body weight across the orca population suggest successful births are increasingly a rarity.
- 2 "[The new calf] is so miraculous," Deborah Giles, the Science and Research Director for the Washington-based group Wild Orca, says. "But we know from past decades these females were able to give birth every three years, and that's just not the case now." In 2017, Giles' team found that 69 percent of southern resident female whales' pregnancies haven't been brought to term in recent years. [33](1. Ironically 2. Chronically 3. Marginally) stressed and undernourished, this killer whale population has shrunk from 89 individuals when they were federally listed as endangered in 2005 to only 74 today.
- 3 The killer whales face the same range of threats they did 17 years ago: noise and [34](1. inevitable 2. potential 3. manageable) collision with boats, chemical pollutants, and a lack of prey. Of all those, most worrying to researchers today is the shortage of the orca's main food source, Chinook salmon. These killer whales co-evolved with the Chinook, which are also an endangered species. They can and do eat other types of fish, but the Salish Sea's largest, fattiest fish has always made up the majority of their diet. As the number and size of salmon returning to spawn in Washington and British Columbia's rivers have dwindled over the years [35](1. in spite of 2. thanks to 3. aside from) overfishing, rising water temperatures, dam obstructions, and habitat destruction, among other things, the killer whales have fought to find enough prey to survive. "They're starving all the time because there's just not enough fish [36](1. in common 2. under way 3. out there)," says Giles.

4 Another recent study of the southern resident killer whales by researchers at the University of British Columbia identified the same issue. Comparing salmon availability over the decades to what they know of the whale’s movements and health, they determined that for six of the last 40 years, the marine mammals weren’t getting enough to eat. That means that any effort to protect the endangered southern resident killer whales will have to [37](1. evade 2. involve 3. undermine) protecting the endangered Chinook salmon. “The single most promising effort toward promoting a positive trajectory for southern resident killer whale recovery are salmon and river restoration initiatives throughout the whales’ entire range,” says Shari Tarantino, executive director of the Washington-based nonprofit Orca Conservancy.

5 The state put new regulations in place for this summer requiring whale watching boats keep a nautical half mile away from the orcas, following news that a number of them were pregnant, but potentially [38](1. energetic 2. fertile 3. unhealthy). While these additional restrictions should benefit the whales, Giles from Wild Orca says they won’t do enough on their own to help them recover long-term. “We have spent a lot of time looking at vessel effects to limit the impact of vessels on these animals. Now, we need to be looking at policies focusing on fisheries management,” she says.

6 Tarantino, from the Orca Conservancy, agrees. “While we support mitigation efforts, the emergency regulations in Washington State continue to [39](1. fall 2. keep 3. run) short on what the southern resident killer whale population needs,” she adds. And it’s about more than just the orcas. Killer whales are at the top of the food chain, and, as Tarantino points out, “When an apex predator is failing, it means the entire ecosystem [40](1. inside 2. beneath 3. above) it is also failing, which ultimately will affect the human population.”

—Based on McGinn, M. (2022). “A baby orca sparks a glimmer of hope for an endangered group of whales,” *Popular Science*.

[41] According to the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph, which statement is true about the orca population in the Salish Sea?

1. The health of the young orcas is likely to deteriorate after their first year.
2. The physical condition of the females may impair the birthrate.
3. Researchers are worried that orca mothers will not survive childbirth.
4. Signs indicate that researchers should expect more baby orcas soon.

[42] Of the various issues affecting the killer whale population in this region, which one is **NOT** mentioned in the article?

1. Water temperatures have been unexpectedly low.
2. The waters of the Salish Sea may be polluted.
3. More than two-thirds of pregnant orcas miscarry.
4. Overfishing has cut into their food source.

[43] What did researchers from the University of British Columbia discover concerning the orcas discussed in this article?

1. They have been undernourished for half a dozen consecutive years.
2. In recent decades, there have been periods of insufficient food supply.
3. For most of the last decade, they have suffered from a lack of prey.
4. Their food supply has been sufficient throughout the last four decades.

[44] Based on her comments in the article, Shari Tarantino of Orca Conservancy most likely believes that

1. river wildlife restoration could play a minor role in saving the orcas.
2. protecting the Chinook salmon population is of central importance to saving the orcas.
3. the significance of the Chinook salmon to orca preservation has been exaggerated.
4. saving the orcas should be given precedence over saving the Chinook salmon.

[45] How does Deborah Giles of Wild Orca feel about the new boating laws in the area?

1. She feels more still needs to be done concerning the boats.
2. She feels these laws will help stabilize the orca birthrate for many years.
3. She feels the new rules will greatly impede tourism in the region.
4. She feels adequate attention has been given to the effects of boats on orcas.

英語Ⅱ

次の文章に関して、空欄補充問題と読解問題の二つがあります。まず、[46]から[55]の空所を埋めるのに、文脈的に最も適切な語を1から3の中から選び、その番号を解答欄(46)から(55)にマークしなさい。次に、内容に関する[56]から[60]の設問には、1から4の選択肢が付されています。そのうち、文章の内容からみて最も適切なものを選び、その番号を解答欄(56)から(60)にマークしなさい。

- 1 Arthur Conan Doyle’s estate has issued proceedings, complaining that *Enola Holmes*, a recently released film about Sherlock Holmes’ sister, portrays the great detective as too emotional. Sherlock Holmes was famously [46](1. appreciative 2. envious 3. suspicious) of emotions. ‘[L]ove is an emotional thing’, he icily observed, ‘and whatever is emotional is opposed to that true cold reason which I place above all things. I am a brain’, he told Watson. ‘The rest of me is a mere [47](1. generalization 2. name 3. appendix)’. I can imagine that many professional scientists and philosophers would feel affronted if they were accused of being emotional animals. Holmes is a model for them. He’s rigorous, empirical, and relies on induction.
- 2 But here’s the thing. He’s not actually very good. Mere brains might be good at anticipating the behaviour of mere brains, but they’re not good for much else. In particular Holmes is not a patch on his rival, Chesterton’s Father Brown, a Roman Catholic priest. Gramsci writes that Brown ‘totally defeats Sherlock Holmes, makes him look like a [48](1. pessimistic 2. pretentious 3. progressive) little boy, shows up his narrowness and pettiness.’ Brown is faster, more efficient, and, for the criminal, deadlier. This is *because of*, not *despite*, the use of his emotions.
- 3 He’s just as rigorous as Holmes, but tends to rely on deduction rather than induction. If you are dealing with emotional humans, you’re unlikely to [49](1. benefit 2. escape 3. suffer) from a denial of or an ignorance of their emotions, and unlikely to be very good at understanding their emotions if you have no emotions yourself. Father Brown has three supreme advantages over Holmes: First: Brown is emotional himself, and knows that the [50](1. resemblance 2. repulsion 3. resonance) one emotional creature has with another can provide great insight into a case. Second: Brown, in his role as a priest, knows the human heart, and can [51](1. detach 2. alter 3. trace) the often convoluted connections between wrong thought and wrong action. And third, he has a set of principles, informed by his theology, which give him **a coherent anthropology**. If you’re hunting down criminals, that is a valuable tool.
- 4 Every philosopher knows, [52](1. by 2. in 3. of) theory, that you need premises to get anywhere at all, though many are keen to deny that they have any premises that could be characterised as moral or anthropological convictions. Utilitarianism, without a theory of [53](1. value 2. cause 3. beauty)—a way of saying what is regarded as the desirable end, and why—is an empty and useless

game. In moral philosophy **you'll chase your tail** unless you have a clear idea of what 'good' is. And in reconstructing (if you're a detective) or prescribing (if you're an ethicist) the behaviour of humans, you'll get nowhere unless you know what humans are. Have ethicists really got very far? 'Only a man who knows nothing of motors talks of motoring without petrol', observes Father Brown. 'Only a man who knows nothing of reason talks of reasoning without strong, undisputed first principles.' **Father Brown's first principles** are that humans are both made in the image of God and fallen. One might dispute them, but they give him a framework within which the [54](1. complexity 2. creativity 3. credibility) of humans can be acknowledged and examined. Holmes knows that some humans are mean, others cruel, and others altruistic. What he doesn't know is that we are all mean, cruel, and altruistic. That leaves him shallow and limited—a slave to his own presumptions.

- 5 In science it is rather more important to find out the right answer than to identify an answer that will fit one's currently ruling [55](1. paradigm 2. paraphrase 3. paradox). In moral philosophy it is rather more important to find the morally correct course than to identify one that doesn't outrage the *zeitgeist*\*. Father Brown can help. Sherlock Holmes can't.

Note:

\**zeitgeist*: the defining spirit or mood of a particular period

—Based on Foster, C. (2021). "Lessons for philosophers and scientists from Sherlock Holmes and Father Brown," *Practical Ethics*.

[56] Based on the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph, which of the following statements would most likely be endorsed by Sherlock Holmes?

1. Being rational does not guarantee that you are able to solve a difficult case.
2. Humans are essentially emotional beings, and therefore they break the law.
3. Logical thinking is all that matters when you are searching for the truth.
4. People depend on reason because they are aware that they are emotional beings.

[57] According to this article, which of the following is the most notable difference between Sherlock Holmes and Father Brown?

1. Sherlock Holmes employs deductive and inductive methods equally.
2. Father Brown attends to emotions as a key to understanding criminal cases.
3. Father Brown puts moral concerns first and considers reasoning secondary.
4. Sherlock Holmes makes little moral judgement in tackling criminal cases.

[58] What is most probably meant by “coherent anthropology” mentioned in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph?

1. a method of making sense of human behaviours in a consistent way
2. a perspective for understanding other cultures’ historical backgrounds
3. a demographic study of crime cases by the profiling of criminals
4. a religious theory to explain why human beings are essentially flawed

[59] The expression “you’ll chase your tail” in the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph most likely means that

1. you will reach a desired conclusion almost immediately.
2. your investigation will never end because of unclear goals.
3. your discussion will end up with a rather trivial conclusion.
4. you will run the risk of making your argument contradictory.

[60] “Father Brown’s first principles” mentioned in the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph imply that

1. people with no faith are prone to criminal acts.
2. people have both practical and emotional concerns.
3. people often have mixed feelings towards crime.
4. people tend to have contradictions within them.

## 英語Ⅲ

次の文章に関して、空欄補充問題と読解問題の二つがあります。まず、[61]から[80]の空所を埋めるのに、文脈的に最も適切な語を1から3の中から選び、その番号を解答欄(61)から(80)にマークしなさい。次に、内容に関する[81]から[90]の設問には、1から4の選択肢が付されています。そのうち、文章の内容からみて最も適切なものを選び、その番号を解答欄(81)から(90)にマークしなさい。

- 1 I am back in the working world again. I've found myself a well-paying job in the engineering industry, and life finally feels like it's returning to normal after my nine months of traveling. Because I had been living quite a different lifestyle while I was away, this sudden transition to a 9-to-5 existence has exposed something about it that I overlooked before. Since the moment I was offered the job, I've been markedly more [61](1. attentive 2. careless 3. thrifty) with my money. Not stupid, just a little quick to pull out my wallet. As a small example, I'm buying expensive coffees again, even though they aren't nearly as good as New Zealand's exceptional flat whites, and I don't get to [62](1. endorse 2. regret 3. savor) the experience of drinking them on a sunny café patio. When I was away these purchases were less off-handed, and I enjoyed them more.
- 2 I'm not talking about big, extravagant purchases. I'm talking about small-scale, casual, promiscuous spending on stuff that doesn't really add a whole lot to my life. And I won't actually get paid for another two weeks. In [63](1. hindsight 2. oversight 3. foresight) I think I've always done this when I've been well-employed—spending happily during the flush times. Having spent nine months living a no-income backpacking lifestyle, I can't help but be a little more aware of this phenomenon as it happens. I suppose I do it because I feel I've regained a certain stature, now that I am again an amply-paid professional, which seems to [64](1. indebt 2. entitle 3. restrict) me to a certain level of wastefulness. There is a curious feeling of power you get when you drop a couple of twenties without a trace of critical thinking. **It feels good to exercise that power of the dollar when you know it will “grow back” pretty quickly anyway.** What I'm doing isn't unusual at all. Everyone else seems to do this. In fact, I think I've only returned to the normal consumer mentality after having spent some time away from it.
- 3 Here in the West, a lifestyle of unnecessary spending has been deliberately cultivated in the public by big business. Companies in all kinds of industries have a huge stake in the public's [65](1. incapacity 2. penchant 3. apprehension) to be loose with their money. They will seek to encourage the public's habit of casual or non-essential spending whenever they can. In the documentary *The Corporation*, [66](1. a clinical 2. an evolutionary 3. a marketing) psychologist discussed one of the methods she used to increase sales. Her staff carried out a study on what effect the nagging of children had on their parents' likelihood of buying a toy for them. They found out that 20% to 40% of the purchases of their toys would not have occurred if the child didn't nag his or her

parents. One in four visits to theme parks would not have taken [67](1. over 2. place 3. apart). They used these studies to market their products directly to children, encouraging them to nag their parents to buy.

4 This marketing campaign alone represents many millions of dollars that were spent because of demand that was completely [68](1. organic 2. insufficient 3. manufactured). This is only one small example of something that has been going on for a very long time. Big companies didn't make their millions by earnestly promoting the virtues of their products, they made it by creating a culture of hundreds of millions of people that buy way more than they need and try to chase away dissatisfaction with money. We buy stuff to cheer ourselves up, to keep up with our neighbors, to fulfill our childhood vision of what our adulthood would be like, to [69](1. broadcast 2. downplay 3. transfer) our status to the world, and for a lot of other psychological reasons that have very little to do with how useful the product really is. How much stuff is in your basement or garage that you haven't used in the past year?

5 The ultimate tool for corporations to sustain a culture of this sort is to develop the 40-hour workweek as the normal lifestyle. Under these working conditions people have to [70](1. take 2. build 3. risk) a life in the evenings and on weekends. This arrangement makes us naturally more inclined to spend heavily on entertainment and conveniences because our free time is so scarce. I've only been back at work for a few days, but already I'm noticing that the more wholesome activities are quickly dropping out of my life: walking, exercising, reading, meditating, and extra writing. The one [71](1. whimsical 2. conspicuous 3. unfeasible) similarity between these activities is that they cost little or no money, but they take time.

6 The 8-hour workday, developed during the industrial revolution in Britain in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, was a [72](1. chore 2. disaster 3. respite) for factory workers who were being exploited with 14- or 16-hour workdays. As technologies and methods continued to advance, workers in all industries became able to produce much more value in a shorter amount of time. You'd think this would lead to progressively shorter workdays. But keeping the 8-hour workday is too profitable for big business, not because of the amount of work people get done in 8 hours (the average office worker gets less than 3 hours of actual work done in 8 hours) but because it makes for such a [73](1. purchase-happy 2. trigger-happy 3. slap-happy) public. Keeping free time scarce means people pay a lot more for convenience, gratification, and any other relief they can buy. It keeps them watching television, and its commercials. It keeps them unambitious outside of work.

7 We've been led into a culture that has been engineered to leave us tired, hungry for indulgence, willing to pay a lot for convenience and entertainment; and most importantly, vaguely dissatisfied with

our lives so that we continue wanting things we don't have. We buy so much because it always seems like something is still **missing**. Western economies, particularly that of the United States, have been built in a very [74](1. cautious 2. calculated 3. courteous) manner on gratification, addiction, and unnecessary spending. We spend to cheer ourselves up, to reward ourselves, to celebrate, to fix problems, to elevate our status, and to [75](1. alleviate 2. prolong 3. exacerbate) boredom. Can you imagine what would happen if all of America stopped buying so much unnecessary fluff that doesn't add a lot of lasting value to our lives? The economy would collapse and never recover.

8 All of America's [76](1. well-publicized 2. well-hidden 3. well-managed) problems, including obesity, depression, pollution and corruption are what it costs to create and sustain a trillion-dollar economy. For the economy to be "healthy," America has to remain unhealthy. Healthy, happy people don't feel like they need much they don't already have; and that means they don't buy a lot of junk, don't need to be entertained as much, and don't [77](1. swear off 2. object to 3. end up) watching a lot of commercials. The culture of the 8-hour workday is big business' most powerful tool for keeping people in the same dissatisfied state where the answer to every problem is to buy something. Parkinson's Law is often used in reference to time usage: the more time you've been given to do something, the more time it will take you to do it. It's amazing how much you can get done in twenty minutes if twenty minutes is all you have. But if you had all afternoon, it would probably take a lot longer.

9 Most of us [78](1. earn 2. save 3. treat) our money this way. The more we make, the more we spend. It's not that we suddenly need to buy more just because we make more; only that we can, so we do. In fact, it's quite difficult for us to avoid increasing our [79](1. standard 2. security 3. equality) of living (or at least our rate of spending) every time we get a raise. I don't think it's necessary to shun the whole ugly system and go live in the woods, as Holden Caulfield often fantasized. But we could certainly do well to understand what big commerce really wants us to be. They've been working for decades to create millions of ideal consumers, and they have succeeded.

10 Unless you're a real anomaly, your lifestyle has already been designed. The perfect customer is dissatisfied but hopeful, uninterested in serious personal development, highly habituated to the television, working full-time, earning a fair amount, indulging during their free time, and somehow just getting [80](1. by 2. even 3. up). Is this you? Two weeks ago I would have said absolutely not, that's not me; but if all my weeks were like this one has been, that might be wishful thinking.

—Based on Cain, D. (2013). "Your lifestyle has already been designed," [www.raptitude.com](http://www.raptitude.com).

[81] According to the first two paragraphs, what is something that the author noticed recently?

1. He has access to better coffee now than he did in New Zealand.
2. He tends to use his money differently depending on his job status.
3. He would be happier if he quit his job to go backpacking abroad.
4. He has a unique approach to spending compared with other people.

[82] Which of the following best summarizes the underlined sentence in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph?

1. Being careful with one's money provides a pleasant sense of satisfaction.
2. Using one's dollars for personal improvement produces favorable results.
3. Having a well-paying job enables one to spend money without worry.
4. Achieving a top-level of fitness is expensive and requires dedication.

[83] According to the article, which of the following is NOT a reason that people make purchases?

1. They are motivated by their preconceptions about how grownups should live.
2. They feel pervasive social pressure to buy new things, even when unnecessary.
3. They have a lot of empty space in their houses and want to fill it with something.
4. They are doing “retail therapy,” or in other words they are buying to feel happier.

[84] According to the article, which of the following makes the 40-hour workweek particularly useful to corporations?

1. It ensures people are well-rested and always working at peak performance.
2. It causes people to pursue activities that improve mental and physical health.
3. It encourages people to use a lot of money to have fun in their limited time off.
4. It incentivizes people to engage in activities that require time but are inexpensive.

[85] Regarding the discussion of the 8-hour workday in the 6<sup>th</sup> paragraph, with which of the following statements would the author most likely agree?

1. A slightly longer workweek would be preferable to increase employee productivity.
2. Office workers should be made to finish eight hours' worth of work in three hours.
3. As technology continues to improve, the workday is likely to become shorter.
4. The workday length may have more to do with fostering consumerism than productivity.

[86] Which of the following best matches the meaning of “missing” in the 7<sup>th</sup> paragraph?

1. making a simple error
2. being unsure of the location
3. failing to score a point
4. lacking a key requirement

[87] Which of the following situations is an example of Parkinson's Law as described in the 8<sup>th</sup> paragraph?

1. Writing a paper during summer vacation because you do not want to do it during the semester.
2. Planning your course schedule for all four years of university to ensure that you graduate on time.
3. Handing in an assignment that is incomplete because you forgot to start it until it was too late.
4. Completing a report on a single train ride because it is the only time you have to work on it.

[88] Which of the following problems in America does the author NOT blame on consumerism?

1. the health crisis of people being overweight
2. the increase of mental health concerns
3. the destruction of the natural environment
4. the decrease of interest in physical fitness

[89] What can you infer about Holden Caulfield from the 9<sup>th</sup> paragraph?

1. He wanted to escape from modern consumer society.
2. He suffered from chronic financial hardships.
3. He moved to a remote location to live by himself.
4. He had a good understanding of the business world.

[90] What does the author seem to conclude about our modern working habits?

1. Work and consumer culture shape our lives in ways that we are often unaware of.
2. We are fortunate to live in a prosperous era with many options for leisure activities.
3. Large corporations have neutralized the modern problem of having too much free time.
4. It is the government's role to regulate working hours and prevent exploitation.