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第1問 Read the following passage and choose the most appropriate answer from **a ~ d** for each question.

There are no civilizations or cultures without musical instruments. In modern times, (1) it's through popular songs or classical music, we enjoy the beautiful sounds created by musical instruments. To produce complex and dynamic music, a symphony orchestra is (2) strings, brass, and percussion. *¹Saxophones, however, are rarely included in symphony orchestras.

The saxophone is a relatively new instrument invented by Adolphe Sax in the 1840s. This instrument is becoming increasingly popular among people of all ages. It is said that the sound quality of the saxophone is mild and (3) to the human voice. Thus, saxophone instructors often advise their learners to “play as if you are singing.” It does not take a beginner long to find pleasure in playing the instrument.

In the case of the flute, sound is created by human breath passing through brass. (4) the flute, the saxophone needs a *²reed to make music. Master saxophonists develop *³sophisticated techniques and are able to *⁴vibrate their reeds in order to *⁵manipulate the sound (5). From classical to jazz, saxophonists are thus able to adjust to different musical genres.

(6) a solo performance by a saxophonist is, ensembles with more than one saxophone combined with other instruments sound even more incredible. In a jazz band, while other players provide accompaniment on piano, bass guitar, and drums, the saxophonists are able to blend their sound with the other musicians' in order to create beautiful harmonies.

[Source: Iyoda, Hiroyuki, et al. *Amazing Visions of the Future—Aspects of Human Activity—*]

Notes: *¹saxophone サキソフォン、サククス *²reed (楽器の) リード
*³sophisticated 洗練された *⁴vibrate ~を振動させる
*⁵manipulate ~を巧みに操る

問 1 Which best fills in the blank (1)? **1**

- a that
- b how
- c whether
- d what

問 2 Which best fills in the blank (2)? **2**

- a consisted of
- b made from
- c composed of
- d founded by

問 3 Which best fills in the blank (3)? **3**

- a alike
- b resemble
- c likely
- d similar

問 4 Which best fills in the blank (4)? **4**

- a Despite
- b Regarding
- c Except
- d Unlike

問 5 Which best fills in the blank (5)? 5

- a made them
- b they make
- c making them
- d they making

問 6 Which best fills in the blank (6)? 6

- a As exciting as
- b More excited
- c Excitement
- d Being excited

第2問 Choose the most appropriate answer to fill in the blank from **a ~ d** for each question.

問1 Some kinds of vitamins () in vegetables support the growth of bones and teeth. 7

- a contain
- b contained
- c containing
- d to contain

問2 I () my colleagues' advice very helpful. 8

- a accepted
- b understood
- c appreciated
- d found

問3 Pencils are ready for use for whoever doesn't have something (). 9

- a write
- b to write
- c to write with
- d writing to

問4 I was introduced to her, but we exchanged () a few words. 10

- a all the more
- b as much as
- c still less
- d no more than

問5 It is not what you have but what you are () counts. **11**

- a why
- b who
- c that
- d how

問6 Sally loves mathematics, English and history. History is her () of favorites.

12

- a favor
- b favorite
- c favorable
- d favored

問7 Only when all the participants have arrived () the ceremony. **13**

- a will we start
- b we will start
- c started we
- d we did start

問8 The graduate thesis is () by the end of December. **14**

- a close
- b due
- c just
- d right

問9 A: Shall we go to the movies this afternoon?

B: Sorry, I have () with my doctor at 1 p.m. **15**

- a an appointment
- b a promise
- c a reservation
- d a subscription

問10 A: You should consider the issues carefully and look at them from all sides.

B: Yes. I will () them over in my mind and give you an answer tomorrow.

16

- a set
- b hand
- c put
- d turn

問11 A: My brother likes to visit haunted houses, but I can't stand them.

B: As the saying goes, "()," you know. **17**

- a Two heads are better than one
- b So many people, so many minds
- c A friend in need is a friend indeed
- d Blood is thicker than water

第3問 Read the following passage and choose the most appropriate answer from **a ~ d** for each question.

Do plants talk to one another? Can plants hear us when we talk to them? Are plants intelligent? These ^{*1}intriguing questions are hotly debated among scientists in many fields. The answers depend on whom you talk to.

In 2015, a German forester named Peter Wohlleben published a book entitled *The Hidden Life of Trees*. All the trees in a forest, he wrote, are linked through elaborate underground networks. This “⁽¹⁾wood-wide web” is made up of tiny fungi (mushroom-like plants) that line the trees’ roots. The trees and fungi are “partners” that take advantage of and look out for each other. But Wohlleben also made a highly controversial claim: Trees use this network to “talk to” one another.

Wohlleben’s ^{*2}symbiotic arrangement between trees and fungi works like this. The fungi are underground “pipes” through which trees transport water and vital nutrients (food) to one another. But the trees also use the fungi to communicate. In this role, fungi become “wires” for sending signals that warn other trees about ^{*3}drought, disease, insect attacks, and other dangers. When they receive these signals, the other trees alter their behavior to protect themselves. The fungi, meanwhile, benefit, too. Through ^{*4}photosynthesis, trees convert sunlight into sugar. The fungi feed on this sugar, giving them the energy they need to take ^{*5}phosphorus, ^{*6}nitrogen, and other minerals out of the soil—the very nutrients that their partner trees cannot live without.

British computer scientist Andrew Adamatsky believes that fungi “talk” using electrical signals. He claims that some species have a vocabulary of 50 words! Suzanne Simard would no doubt back up Adamatsky’s claim. She’s a Canadian forest ecologist who compares the “wood-wide web” to the human brain’s ^{*7}neural networks.

But not all scientists see eye to eye with this “⁽⁵⁾talking plants” idea. For one thing, it lacks sufficient supporting scientific evidence, some argue. Lincoln Taiz, a California biologist, thinks the very idea is, to put it ^{*8}bluntly, nonsense. The belief that trees think, feel, and even speak is a myth—an example of “^{*9}anthropomorphism,” Taiz says. It shows humans’ sentimental need to believe that non-humans act and behave like humans. To Taiz, “intelligent trees” and “conscious plants” are irrational, silly ideas, and nothing more than “wishful thinking.”

[Source: Knudsen, Jim and Yukinobu Satake. *Everyday Science and Technology—News You Can Use*]

Notes: *¹intriguing 好奇心をそそる *²symbiotic 共生の *³drought 干ばつ
*⁴photosynthesis 光合成 *⁵phosphorus リン *⁶nitrogen 窒素
*⁷neural 神経の *⁸bluntly 単刀直入に *⁹anthropomorphism 擬人化

問 1 What does the expression “(1) wood-wide web” refer to? **18**

- a A linked system of tree branches
- b Parts of trees that can be seen on the ground
- c Forests made up of different types of trees
- d Complicated networks involving tree roots and fungi

問 2 According to Peter Wohlleben, what do trees use fungi for? **19**

- a To exchange information needed for their survival
- b To produce water and keep it inside their roots
- c To protect themselves from harm done by fungi
- d To catch signals sent through the air

問 3 What advantage do fungi get through their relationship with trees? **20**

- a They can produce minerals essential for their lives.
- b They can utilize sunlight to make their food.
- c They can consume a substance that trees produce.
- d They can reduce nutrients taken by trees.

問 4 What does the scientist who would support Andrew Adamatsky’s claim say about the “wood-wide web”? **21**

- a It has some likeness to what the human brain is like.
- b It enables trees and fungi to create electricity to send signals.
- c It is useful when trees and fungi compete for food.
- d It helps fungi to acquire more vocabulary compared to trees.

問 5 What is mentioned about “⁽⁵⁾talking plants”? 22

- a Most scientists have confirmed they exist.
- b There are various points of view on this topic.
- c Scientists from very few areas of study join in this discussion.
- d No findings have been reported in the last few decades.

問 6 What does Lincoln Taiz say about humans and non-human creatures? 23

- a There is substantial evidence to support a solid tie between them.
- b Non-human creatures have the same characteristics as humans.
- c Non-human creatures tend to imitate human behavior.
- d Humans are inclined to find human-like qualities in non-human creatures.

問 7 What does this passage mainly discuss? 24

- a Hidden data about disappearing plants
- b Mutual relationships between plants
- c Changing dynamics of the relationship among plants
- d Scientific claims for environmental protection

第4問 Read the following passage and choose the most appropriate answer from **a ~ d** for each question.

Japanese soccer fans recently gave the world a good impression of their country by picking up *¹trash after World Cup games ended. Newspapers worldwide praised the Japanese fans, calling them examples of wonderful sports fans. Media reports around the world also commented on the cleanliness of large Japanese cities. These positive news reports *²reinforced the *³stereotype of the Japanese as being a people who respect, protect, and appreciate nature. Many people outside of Japan came to believe that picking up garbage was a Japanese cultural *⁴norm.

Is it? Do Japanese always clean up after themselves? If so, Japanese rivers, beaches, and mountains must all be spotless.

Many foreign residents in Japan who visit Japanese beaches, rivers, and mountains, even Mt. Fuji, complain about seeing tremendous amounts of *⁵litter: televisions, cans, bags, bottles, cigarette *⁶butts, comic books, and so on. Many public places in Japan are free of litter, but out-of-view areas have lots of it. Why?

Maybe people follow norms of cleanliness in public areas to avoid the shame that not doing so would bring. When other people nearby pick up trash, we often feel pressure to *⁷conform to that norm, so we also pick up litter. Some cultural researchers say that Japan is a “shame culture.” Being caught littering might bring feelings of shame to oneself, one’s family, or one’s social group. However, littering along a remote river where one is out of sight is safe, shame-free behavior.

Realizing that fines for littering were not reducing litter, Hong Kong environmentalists tried using shame to bring about social change. They placed posters showing the faces of people of reported *⁸litterbugs on public garbage cans. What this means is that if you litter, everyone might see your face.

Singapore recently held competitions in which people voted for the cleanest and dirtiest buildings, offices, parks, and so on. Workers at places that had been voted the dirtiest were publically shamed.

Who litters? Research in the US shows that American women and men litter equally, and American youth litter less than older Americans. Seventy-five percent of

Americans admitted to littering at least once within the last five years. In Singapore, forty percent of the people admit they litter. Young Singaporeans litter more than elders. The young people feel that cleaning public areas is everyone's responsibility, but their elders think it is a government responsibility. Many Singaporean smokers said tossing cigarette butts is a part of smoking culture. Singaporean smokers litter more than nonsmokers, which seems true worldwide.

Cultural researchers say people often conform to the behaviors and norms of the environments we are in. This means we litter less in locations that are clean and litter more in dirty places. As an experiment, one researcher left paper advertisements on the front windows of parked cars. Car owners who saw litter around them were more likely to throw the advertisements on the ground. But when a researcher was standing nearby, picking up garbage, and appearing to be upset, others did not litter. When a researcher threw garbage on the ground, the car owners littered more.

Litter not only looks bad, it kills. Every year, millions of animals eat plastic bags and other garbage, and millions get caught in fishing line, etc. Those animals die slow, painful deaths.

Keeping our planet clean is the responsibility of governments, cultures, and individuals. It is up to us to reinforce behaviors that reduce littering. Don't do it, and let others know that littering is not acceptable behavior.

[Source: Goodmacher, Gregory and Asako Kajiura. *Cultural Issues* ⇔ *Environmental Issues*]

Notes: *¹trash ごみ *²reinforce ~をより強力にする *³stereotype 固定観念
*⁴norm 規範 *⁵litter ごみ *⁶butt 吸い殻
*⁷conform 従う *⁸litterbug ごみをどこにでも捨てる人

問 1 What did news reports appreciate about Japan after the World Cup? 25

- a The victory of Japan's soccer team
- b The beauty of Japan's natural environment
- c The trash collecting of Japan's soccer fans
- d The convenience of Japan's large cities

- 問 2 What do many people outside of Japan believe about Japanese? 26
- a Japanese should be respected and protected because they deserve it.
 - b Japanese prevent their culture mixing with other cultures.
 - c Japanese want to have a neat and positive image.
 - d Japanese regard cleaning up trash as a matter of course.
- 問 3 What do many foreign inhabitants of Japan notice about trash in Japan? 27
- a Recycling and sorting different types of trash is confusing.
 - b Japan's famous nature spots are totally free of trash.
 - c Lots of litter is found in areas that are not exposed to public view.
 - d Climbers are required to remove trash from Mt. Fuji.
- 問 4 What do people tend to do to avoid feelings of shame in Japan? 28
- a To pick up trash as others do
 - b To ignore other people cleaning public areas
 - c To catch people who throw garbage in remote areas
 - d To feel pressure to blame their family and community
- 問 5 Which was attempted in Hong Kong to cut down littering? 29
- a Making the faces of litterers known
 - b Placing extra trash cans in public sites
 - c Holding a competition to clean the city
 - d Visiting offices and parks to clean them

- 問 6** What did Singapore do to reduce littering? **30**
- a** It created signs showing people who litter.
 - b** It held an event to choose the cleanest and dirtiest places.
 - c** It assigned more garbage collectors in public locations.
 - d** It hired environmentalists as public workers.
- 問 7** What is true about littering in the US? **31**
- a** Three-quarters of people have littered over the past five years.
 - b** Young people and elderly people throw garbage equally.
 - c** Many people think that government is responsible for reducing garbage.
 - d** 40% of people have picked up trash in public areas.
- 問 8** What is the relationship between the environment and individual behavior? **32**
- a** Having those who litter causes people to argue and fight.
 - b** The environment does not have an influence on individual behavior.
 - c** Seeing others litter discourages people from throwing trash away.
 - d** Places with more trash tend to encourage more people to litter.
- 問 9** What does the author say about littering? **33**
- a** Littering spoils the environment and can be deadly for animals.
 - b** Littering leads to overfishing and makes marine resources disappear.
 - c** Individuals are not responsible for telling others not to litter.
 - d** Littering in the oceans has decreased, which helps keep the planet clean.

問10 What does the author propose to handle the problem of littering? 34

- a Cultural researchers should solve the problem by conducting experiments.
- b Everyone should be responsible for reducing littering.
- c Governments are best able to deal with the global pollution crisis.
- d People should mind their own behavior, and not the behavior of others.