

第1問 次の問い(問1~15)の□1~□15に入れるのに最も適当なものを、①~④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は□1~□15の該当欄にマークしなさい。

問1 I wonder when □1 that rumor.

- ① did I hear ② have I heard ③ my hearing ④ I heard

問2 What I like about my new bike is □2 it's very light.

- ① because ② whether ③ so ④ that

問3 Did you forget □3 eggs? I don't see any in the fridge.

- ① having bought ② buying ③ to buy ④ buy

問4 I insisted that Eric □4 elected captain.

- ① should ② be ③ has ④ were

問5 No □5 student in our class is better at math than Karen.

- ① any other ② other ③ another ④ more

問6 Lisa and I enjoyed talking about our college days □6 a cup of tea.

- ① beyond ② over ③ through ④ on

問7 I'm going to take a taxi to the city hall. How much will the □7 be?

- ① fare ② admission ③ fee ④ fine

問8 Rebecca spoke in detail about the accident as if she □8 it in person.

- ① witnesses ② witnessed
③ have witnessed ④ had witnessed

問9 I bought some guidebooks before my trip, none of □9 were useful.

- ① what ② which ③ that ④ this

問10 Can you hear someone □10?

- ① sings ② singing ③ to sing ④ is singing

問11 I think that even □11 have problems.

- ① rich ② richer ③ the rich ④ a rich

問12 When Misa contacted me, it □12 ten years since our graduation.

- ① has passed ② has been ③ had been ④ had passed

問13 I □13 often go to karaoke with my friends when I was a teenager.

- ① would ② used ③ may well ④ ought to

問14 The man robbed □14.

- ① the lady of the camera ② the camera from the lady
③ the lady's camera ④ the lady the camera

問15 □15 our great surprise, Maria's prediction came true.

- ① At ② By ③ In ④ To

第2問 次の問い(A・B)に答えなさい。

A 次の問い(問1~4)の下線部の意味に最も近いものを、①~④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は□16~□19の該当欄にマークしなさい。

問1 I stop by my uncle's house on my way home from work once in a while.

□16

- ① suddenly ② occasionally ③ routinely ④ frequently

問2 I couldn't make sense of what Fred was saying. □17

- ① comprehend ② hear ③ deny ④ support

問3 I want to throw away clothes that my children no longer wear. □18

- ① keep ② donate ③ resell ④ discard

問4 She came up with that revolutionary solution while taking a walk.

□19

- ① understood ② explained ③ conceived ④ performed

B 次の問い(問1~4)の□20~□23に入れるのに最も適当なものを、①~④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は□20~□23の該当欄にマークしなさい。

問1 To □20 means to tell the public about something, usually in order to make them want to buy it.

- ① adopt ② adjust ③ advertise ④ admire

問2 To □21 means to carefully watch and check a situation over a period of time.

- ① monitor ② overlook ③ display ④ ignore

問3 You use "□22" to describe something that is the most important or that occurs first in order of time.

- ① vital ② ancient ③ primary ④ modern

問4 The job of an □23 is to convey what someone has said in another language.

- ① explorer ② interpreter ③ editor ④ announcer

第3問 次の問い(問1~3)の日本語の意味に合うように、①~⑤の各語(句)をそれぞれ最も適当な順に並べかえて英文を完成させなさい。完成文の[24~29]に配置される語(句)の番号を答えなさい。解答は[24~29]の該当欄にマークしなさい。なお、文頭にくる語も小文字にしてあります。

問1 パリに来るといつも景色の美しさに心が打たれる。
I have never visited Paris () ([24]) () ([25]) () of its landscapes.

- ① being ② the beauty ③ struck
- ④ by ⑤ without

問2 電話を発明したのは誰だと思う？
() ([26]) () ([27]) () the telephone?

- ① you ② who ③ invented
- ④ do ⑤ think

問3 トムがアルバイトを辞めた理由を知っていますか。
Do you () ([28]) () ([29]) () his part-time job?

- ① know ② quit ③ Tom
- ④ reason ⑤ the

第4問 次の「プラシーボ(偽薬)効果について」の英文を読み、あとの問い(問1~8)に答えなさい。[1]~[7]は段落の番号です。解答は[30]~[37]の該当欄にマークしなさい。

[1] The term *placebo* comes from the Latin, *I shall please*. It was used in the 19th century to describe medical treatments whose aim was to please the patient, rather than provide any significant health benefit. While patients might feel better emotionally for having received some form of treatment, it was believed that placebos obviously had no real effect on their illness. However, doctors soon realized that placebos often led to significant improvements in patients' symptoms, and they were introduced into modern drug trials in order to show whether the drug being trialled brought greater benefits than those expected to occur from the placebo effect.

[2] The effect isn't just restricted to drugs. For many years, patients with broken backs had surgical cement injected into their *joints, and these operations appeared to have had amazing results. Eventually, one surgeon became suspicious when patients who'd had the wrong part of the *spine treated by mistake still experienced significant benefits from the operation. He then experimented by giving some of his patients a fake operation: they were given *local anaesthetic and the surgeon talked them through the operation while doing absolutely nothing to the problem joint. None of the patients knew who'd had the real operation, but they all experienced equal amounts of pain relief and improved movement afterwards. It would seem that the million plus operations that had been carried out worldwide may have been a very expensive piece of theatre.

[3] It's often assumed that the placebo effect is purely imaginary, i.e. nothing

has really changed in the body, but the mind perceives an improvement. And yet, as Freud showed over a century ago, there seem to be few limits to the physical symptoms the unconscious mind can produce. *Psychosomatic illnesses are said to be ⁽¹⁾'all in the head', but they can often manifest in very real physical conditions. Could placebo cures simply be a more positive demonstration of the mind/body connection?

[4] Tests at high *altitudes have shown that hikers who believe they are breathing in extra oxygen, but have in fact been given *cylinders containing ordinary air, produce real ⁽²⁾'chemical changes in their bodies', exactly like the ones that result from breathing in oxygen. Brain scans also show that when people are given placebo painkillers, the brain actually produces natural painkillers, just as it would if *morphine was used.

[5] It seems that placebos can tap into the brain's internal pharmacy in response to our expectations, helping with a variety of conditions such as depression, *nausea, and even *Parkinson's disease. The subtle details of placebo psychology are incredible. Capsule placebos have been shown to be more effective than simple tablets; tablets from more expensive packages produce a greater placebo effect than cheaper-looking ones. It appears that even colour plays a role; red placebo pills are considered to be the best for treating pain, while blue ones are ideal for anxiety — unless you're an Italian football fan, in which case blue, being the colour of the national football team, will act as a stimulant rather than a *sedative!

[6] It seems unfortunate that placebo drugs can't be used more widely by doctors, but of course, medical ethics forbid deception, and surely a placebo can't have its effect if the patient is told the truth about it? Well, never assume anything concerning the *bizarre power of mind over body! Participants in a Harvard University experiment found it *absurd to take pills prescribed by a doctor, knowing that they were placebos. ⁽³⁾'He wants me to take sugar pills?', said one, 'This isn't gonna work.' Nevertheless, they experienced twice as much improvement with their digestive problems as those who took nothing during the same period. Some participants found that all their symptoms disappeared, and begged for more placebos when the symptoms returned at the end of the experiment. Unfortunately the doctors weren't allowed to prescribe them.

[7] Perhaps the solution lies in other ways of *harnessing the power of self-suggestion, which is the foundation of the *hypnotist's art, also sometimes used to *alleviate health problems. The *snag there is that not everyone is responsive to hypnotic suggestion. One thing we should certainly pay more attention to is the significance of the doctor-patient relationship. It seems that a caring and supportive doctor, talking encouragingly about the likelihood of improvement, is often likely to have as much effect on a patient's condition as the drugs or treatment being prescribed. We should also remember that many of the expensive drugs we buy have only slightly better results than those of placebos in trials. Then again, perhaps the more expensive they are, the more effective we will imagine them to be!

注) *joint 関節 *spine 背骨 *local anaesthetic 局所麻酔剤
 *psychosomatic illness 心身症 *altitude 標高 *cylinder ボンベ
 *morphine モルヒネ (麻酔薬) *nausea 吐き気
 *Parkinson's disease パーキンソン病 *sedative 鎮静剤
 *bizarre 風変わりな *absurd ばかげた *harness ~を利用する

*hypnotist 催眠術師 *alleviate ～を軽減する *snag 障害, 困難

Liz and John Soars and Paul Hancock, *New Headway Advanced Student's Book Fourth Edition*, 2015

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問 1 第[1]段落の内容に一致するものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は [30] の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① プラシーボという言葉は医療行為を意味するラテン語に由来している。
- ② 医薬品の有効性を調べるためにプラシーボ効果が利用されている。
- ③ プラシーボ効果は病気の改善につながらないことが現代ではわかっている。
- ④ 19 世紀には、病気の改善よりも患者を感情的に楽にするための治療が重視されていた。

問 2 第[2]段落によると、外科医はなぜ従来の背骨の手術に疑問を持ったのか。理由として正しいものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は [31] の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① 何の治療も受けていない患者の背骨の痛みが改善したから。
- ② 同じ手術でも、高額の治療費を請求するほど患者が手術の効果を感じやすかったから。
- ③ 手術中に患者に話しかけて安心させることで、患者が手術の効果を感じやすくなったから。
- ④ 治療すべき箇所と違う箇所を治療したにもかかわらず、患者の症状が改善したから。

問 3 第[3]段落の下線部(1)とはどういう意味か。正しいものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は [32] の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① 思い込みであるということ。
- ② 脳の障がいであるということ。
- ③ 身体的不調の前兆であるということ。
- ④ 生まれつきのものであるということ。

問 4 第[4]段落の下線部(2)はどのような変化か。正しいものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は [33] の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① 酸素ボンベを吸っているときと同様の変化。
- ② 普通の空気を吸っているときと同様の変化。
- ③ モルヒネを投与されたときと同様の変化。
- ④ 鎮痛剤の偽薬を投与されたときと同様の変化。

問 5 第[5]段落の内容に一致するものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は [34] の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① 錠剤状の偽薬はカプセル状の偽薬よりも効果が高い。
- ② 高価に見える偽薬は実際の薬よりも効果が高いことがある。
- ③ 偽薬の色や形状はその効果や効力に影響を与えるとされる。
- ④ 青い偽薬はすべての人にとって鎮静効果がある。

問 6 第[6]段落の下線部(3)にはどのような気持ちが込められているか。正しいものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は [35] の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① 偽薬の効果に対する期待
- ② 医者への指示に対する疑念
- ③ 実験の影響に対する不安
- ④ 症状の改善に対する喜び

問 7 第[6]段落の内容に一致するものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は [36] の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① ハーバード大学での実験で、偽薬とわかって飲んだ被験者に症状の改善がみられた。
- ② ハーバード大学での実験後も、被験者は継続して偽薬を処方された。
- ③ 処方薬が偽薬であると患者に伝えた場合、プラシーボ効果は表れない。
- ④ 患者に真実を伝えずに偽薬を処方することは、医療倫理にかなっていないとされる。

問 8 第[7]段落で強調されていることとして正しいものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は [37] の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① 人間の自己暗示のわかりやすさ
- ② 偽薬による治療の普及の必要性
- ③ 高額な薬の確実な効果
- ④ 医師と患者の信頼関係の重要性

第5問 次の英文 (A~C) を読み、あとの問い (問1~6) に答えなさい。

解答は[38]~[43]の該当欄にマークしなさい。

A. Today, there are about 1,400 seed banks around the world. These keep seed varieties from all continents safe in the event of a large-scale global crisis, such as a famine. One of the largest seed banks lies inside a mountain on Norway's island of Spitsbergen, just 1,300 kilometers from the North Pole. This is a backup for all the world's other seed banks.

In 1996, director Cary Fowler commented that the seed bank's opening "marks a historic turning point in safeguarding the world's crop diversity." Billions of seeds are now kept there. They are stored in a permanently chilled, earthquake-free zone 120 meters above sea level. This should allow the seeds to remain high and dry, even if the polar ice caps melt.

Paul MacIntyre and David Bohlke, *Reading Explorer 2 Second Edition*, 2015

出典: Reading Explorer 2, 2nd edition by Paul MacIntyre, David Bohlke, National Geographic Learning, 2015, Cengage Learning Inc.



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問1 本文の要旨として最も適するものを、次の①~④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は[38]の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① 種子銀行は作物の多様性を保全する役割を果たしており、そのうち最大のもの1つはノルウェーに存在する。
- ② 世界最大の種子銀行は北極点から1,300kmに位置するスピッツベルゲン島に建設された。
- ③ ノルウェーの種子銀行の開設は作物の多様性の保全における歴史的転換点であったと言われている。
- ④ ノルウェーの種子銀行では、地震の発生しない海拔120m地点で多数の種子が貯蔵されている。

問2 本文につける題名として最も適するものを、次の①~④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は[39]の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① The Norway's Permanently Frozen Ground
- ② The Historic Famines in the World
- ③ How Are Seeds Stored in Seed Banks?
- ④ Seed Protection Facilities

B.

問題文・問題・解答につきましては、著作権の関係上、掲載しておりません。

C. Can you remember what you had for breakfast this morning? A week ago? Ten years ago? Probably not. However, some people can remember absolutely every personal event and experience they've had since childhood. They have a rare condition called **hyperthymesia*.

How does hyperthymesia work? We don't know, but many professors of psychology are trying to find out. They want to know how the brains of people with hyperthymesia are different from others.

You might think that remembering every detail of your life would be great, but people with this condition also can't forget negative or painful memories. Never forgetting fights, for example, could affect your relationships with family and friends. There may be a reason we forget these details. Some say that forgetting such memories may actually protect us from difficulties and help us to be happier.

注) * hyperthymesia 超記憶症候群

Laurie Blass and Mari Vargo, *Reflect: Listening & Speaking 3*, 2022

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問5 本文の要旨として最も適するものを、次の①~④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は[42]の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① 超記憶症候群の人々の脳の仕組みについては、まだ解明途中である。
- ② 幼少期からの出来事をすべて覚えている人は、超記憶症候群と呼ばれる状態にある。
- ③ けんかをしたことを忘れられないことは、家族や友人間の関係を悪くすることがある。
- ④ 超記憶症候群の人々は、あらゆることを記憶できるが、それはよいことでもない。

問6 本文につける題名として最も適するものを、次の①~④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は[43]の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① The Process of Developing Memory
- ② People with an Extraordinary Memory
- ③ Ways to Forget Unpleasant Memories
- ④ Most Memorable Personal Events