2023 年度
全学統一入学試験

英　　語

【 注 意 事 項 】

(1) 試験監督の指示があるまでは、問題冊子を開いてはいけません。

(2) 解答時間は 60 分です。

(3) この問題冊子は 12 ページ、問題は【Ⅰ】から【Ⅳ】までです。

(4) 解答用紙は 1 枚です。

(5) 乱丁・落丁、印刷不鮮明などがある場合、手を挙げて試験監督に申し出なさい。

(6) 解答用紙には、必ず受験番号・氏名を正確に記入し、受験番号マーク欄にも
　　受験番号を正確にマークしなさい。

(7) 解答はすべて別紙の解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。

(8) 試験開始から終了までの間は、試験教室から退出できません。

(9) 問題冊子および解答用紙は室外に持ち出してはいけません。

【Ｉ】 次の英文の 1 〜 16 に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ①〜④の中から選び、番号をマークしなさい。

問１　I think her silence 1 that she knows something about the incident.

　　　① brings　　　　② completes　　　③ implies　　　④ treats

問２　I was surprised to get a prize that was more than I 2 .

　　　① deserved　　　② exited　　　　③ praised　　　④ searched

問３　As the fog is getting 3 , be careful when you drive home.

　　　① dense　　　　② dull　　　　　③ heavily　　　④ invisible

問４　This question is 4 easy, but it is actually harder than we think it is.

　　　① indeed　　　　② nothing　　　　③ profoundly　　④ seemingly

問５　A: I didn't see you at the party.
　　　B: I had a 5 when I got up in the morning, so I stayed home.

　　　① hurt throat　　② injured throat　③ sore throat　　④ throat damage

問６　My elder brother 6 evening classes on weekdays after work.

　　　① attends　　　　② attends at　　　③ attends on　　④ attends to

問７　Those who have a short 7 get angry quite easily.

　　　① character　　　② emotion　　　　③ personality　　④ temper

問８　You can trust us to 8 our tasks completely.

　　　① carry out　　　② catch up　　　　③ fill in　　　　④ turn up

問 9　I think I hurt her feelings. I ⬚9⬚ my words more carefully yesterday.

　　　① choose　　　　② chose　　　　③ should choose　　　④ should have chosen

問10　In Japan, almost all schools ⬚10⬚ the new school year in April.

　　　① are starting　　② have started　　③ start　　　　　④ will start

問11　My brother ⬚11⬚ sick in bed, I didn't enter his room all day.

　　　① been　　　　　② being　　　　　③ has been　　　④ was

問12　I can't remember the name of the hotel ⬚12⬚ we stayed in Ireland.

　　　① at which　　　② of which　　　③ what　　　　④ which

問13　⬚13⬚ we could turn back the clock to an hour ago.

　　　① As if　　　　　② If only　　　　③ I hope　　　　④ To wish

問14　A: Mt. Fuji is the highest mountain in Japan, right?
　　　B: Yes. And do you know which is ⬚14⬚ one in Japan?

　　　① second the highest　　　　　② the highest second
　　　③ the next higher　　　　　　 ④ the second highest

問15　My parents insisted on ⬚15⬚ abroad for a year.

　　　① for me to study　② I study　　　③ me studying　④ me to study

問16　I spend ⬚16⬚ little time I have on writing stories.

　　　① such　　　　　② that　　　　　③ what　　　　④ which

【Ⅱ】 次の会話文を読み、後の問い（問１～５）に答え、| 17 |～| 21 |に入る番号を
マークしなさい。

Chris: Hey, Jessica. Is something wrong? You look a little upset.

Jessica: Hi, Chris. No, there's nothing wrong. I'm just reviewing all the vocabulary from my Japanese class this semester before the final exam.

Chris: I see. Well, you must be really tired then. You have an expression on your face that says you want to give up.

Jessica: Is it really that obvious? I just feel like every time I learn something new, I forget something else as a result.

Chris: I know how you feel. I used to have the same problem. You have to continue to see and use the words you have learned in order to remember them.

Jessica: But that seems impossible when we are always being given new words to learn each week.

Chris: Well, have you ever considered using an app for your smartphone? You can find several for vocabulary practice in almost every language.

Jessica: No, I haven't. Isn't that a lot more time that I'll have to spend studying? I have too much homework already.

Chris: Not so much. If | A |, it may feel like more work. But if you truly enjoy studying Japanese, it won't be so bad.

Jessica: I guess you must be using a vocabulary app for studying Korean. So how do these apps work?

Chris: Well, the apps are usually programmed to show you the words you get wrong more often and the ones you get correct less often.

Jessica: So the more I get a word right, the less I will see it and the shorter the reviews will be? That doesn't sound so bad.

Chris: It really isn't. Of course, you will be adding new words each week, but the apps will usually break up your reviews of new words and old ones.

Jessica: So how much time do you usually spend reviewing Korean vocabulary on the app you use?

Chris: I usually have about three to five reviews a day. Each one takes only about five to ten minutes to finish, so I | B |.

Jessica: I'll give it a try. Spending a few extra minutes here and there during the day will be worth it if I don't have to study like this for the final exam.

Chris: You won't regret it. I've found that I can read Korean faster as a result, and I don't have as much trouble using new words when speaking.

Jessica: That is something that I find so difficult too. I can remember some words when I see them, but I have trouble using them in conversations.

Chris: I think you'll be amazed at your progress when you start doing regular reviews. Only doing your homework doesn't have much effect.

Jessica: Thanks for your advice, Chris! I'll start looking for a good Japanese vocabulary app to download now.

問 1　What is Jessica having trouble with?　17

① understanding why her answer on an exam is wrong
② remembering all of the words she has learned so far
③ telling the truth to Chris about how she is feeling
④ completing all of her homework for her Japanese class

問 2　What does Chris suggest to help Jessica?　18

① She should use a smartphone app to help her review every day.
② She needs to spend a lot more time studying to pass her exam.
③ If she stops trying so hard, it will come naturally to her in time.
④ She shouldn't study so much when she is feeling tired or sleepy.

問 3　Which of the following best fits in part　A　?　19

① you're very good at using technology
② you have that much free time every day
③ you want to improve your Japanese
④ you're just trying to pass the class

問 4　Which of the following best fits in part　B　?　20

① have to spend several hours doing them every day
② find it a little difficult to keep up with all of them
③ can do them between classes or while on the bus
④ have to plan carefully to make time for doing them

問 5　According to Chris, what has been another effect of this method?　21

① He doesn't get much benefit out of doing homework anymore.
② He has seen an improvement in his reading and speaking skills.
③ He doesn't spend as much time studying for his Korean exams.
④ He has amazed his Korean teacher with the speed of his progress.

【Ⅲ】 著 作 権 の 都 合 に よ り 掲 載 い た し ま せ ん 。

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Dogs and Humans

Recently, a team of researchers figured out the 'eyebrow' muscles that change dogs' faces into adorable, pleading expressions are not typically present in wolves, suggesting they arose after we humans domesticated Canis familiaris*. "The raised inner eyebrow movement in dogs is driven by a muscle which doesn't consistently exist in their closest living relative, the wolf," said Duquesne University anatomist Anne Burrows at the time. "This movement makes a dog's eyes appear larger, giving them a childlike appearance. It could also imitate the facial movement humans make when they're sad," added evolutionary psychologist Bridget Waller from the University of Portsmouth, United Kingdom. But the way we've changed our clever canine* friends is more than skin deep.

Burrows and her colleagues have since built on their eyebrow research, finding that dogs not only have different muscles to wolves, but the structure of their face muscles differs as well. Even the internal composition of dog facial muscles has changed to look like our own. Dogs and humans both have more fast-twitch muscle fibers* relative to slow-twitch fibers, whereas it's the opposite for wolves. As implied, fast-twitch fibers respond quickly ― perfect for raising eyebrows or barking ― but they also fatigue faster. The slow-twitch muscles hold sustained movements for longer, like those required for a wolf's howl. "These differences suggest that having faster muscle fibers contributes to a dog's ability to communicate effectively with people," said Burrows. "Throughout the domestication process, humans may have bred dogs selectively based on facial expressions that were similar to their own, and over time dog muscles could have evolved to become 'faster,' further benefiting communication between dogs and humans."

Back when our bond with these animals began, during humanity's hunter-gatherer days up to 40,000 years or so ago, it is clear that quick interspecies communication provided a survival advantage against mutual predators. Our long-shared history with these animals has created a partnership unlike any other, which has developed and thrived through thousands of years of changes to still provide us with numerous benefits today. Over this time, dogs have influenced our evolution, too ― our bond is written in our genes.

It is well established that humans, even at a young age, are inherently drawn to a childlike facial appearance, known as the 'baby schema.' These features include a comparatively large head compared to body size, large eyes, and small nose ― traits shared by many baby animals, including dogs' and our own. Brain scans have revealed baby faces ― regardless of how related they are to us ― hit us right in our nerve system. They turn on our caretaking behavior.

Unfortunately, our inherent preference for human-baby-cute has also led to great suffering among some of our beloved pets. While gradually deforming some breeds to the shapes of our fancies,

over many generations we've thoughtlessly left them with severe medical problems. Breeding for smaller dogs with larger heads has also caused some breeds to become more prone to heart disease. Breeding for baby-like faces has left others like pugs and bulldogs struggling to perform the most basic everyday function: breathing. You can see just how shockingly much we've messed with some breeds in just over 100 years here. The good news is, now that we're aware of how powerfully we can shape their evolution, we can ☐ A ☐ . We owe dogs that much, at least.

（注）　Canis familiaris「イヌ属の動物」
　　　　canine「イヌ科の」
　　　　fast-twitch muscle fibers「速筋繊維」

問1　What is true about dogs' eyebrow movement?　☐ 28 ☐

① It is the same eyebrow movement that is seen in all wolves.
② Dogs can copy human expressions by raising their eyebrows.
③ Only dogs have muscles to move and raise their eyebrows.
④ Humans think dogs can move their eyebrows, but they can't.

問2　What did Burrows and her colleagues find out about dogs?　☐ 29 ☐

① Their muscles changed to communicate with humans.
② They have the same muscle structures as wolves.
③ Their facial and body muscles have different functions.
④ They can run fast thanks to quick-responding muscles.

問3　Why did dogs and humans have a strong bond back in the old ages?　☐ 30 ☐

① to hunt other wild animals
② to grow vegetables together
③ to influence their evolution
④ to raise their survival rate

問4　What is the effect of the 'baby schema'? 　31

① We find a childlike appearance cute only in the species closely related to us.

② Adults gradually develop the preference for a childlike facial appearance.

③ Our preference for a childlike appearance cannot be shown in brain scans.

④ The appearance of babies of all species brings about our caretaking behavior.

問5　What kind of problems do some dogs have? 　32

① Severe medical problems have changed their shapes over generations.

② Small dogs with baby-like larger heads are not popular nowadays.

③ Their changed shapes can cause heart disease and breathing problems.

④ Cute dogs can be the cause of our heart disease and breathing problems.

問6　Which of the following best fits in part 　A　? 　33

① control them almost perfectly

② make better choices for them

③ take advantage of this mess

④ stop being connected to them