## 英語問題 (60分)

(この問題冊子は8ページである。)

## 受験についての注意

- 1. 監督の指示があるまで、問題を開いてはならない。
- 2. 携帯電話・スマートフォンの電源は切ること。
- 3. 時計に組み込まれたアラーム機能、計算機能、辞書機能などを使用してはならない。
- 4. 試験開始前に、監督から指示があったら、解答用紙の受験番号欄の番号が自身の受験番号かどうかを確認し、氏名を記入すること。
- 5. 解答用紙は3枚ある。解答は解答欄に記入し、その他の部分に何も書いてはならない。
- 6. 監督から試験開始の合図があったら、この問題の冊子が、上に記したページ数通りそろって いるかどうか確かめること。
- 7. 筆記具は、H、F、HBの黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルに限る。万年筆やボールペンなどを使用してはならない。訂正する場合は、消しゴムで丁寧に消すこと。消しくずはきれいに取り除くこと。
- 8. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり、破ったりしてはならない。
- 9. 試験時間中に退場してはならない。
- 10. 問題冊子と解答用紙を持ち帰ってはならない。

以上

| $oxed{I}$ 次の(1) $\sim$ (5)の英文を読み、下線部に最も近い意味のものをそれぞれ $A$                              |                                |    |         |    |         |    |             |
|--|--------------------------------|----|---------|----|---------|----|-------------|
| ~D 0   | ~D の中から選びなさい。                  |    |         |    |         |    |             |
| (1) It was my <u>intention</u> to stay at home this winter break.                    |                                |    |         |    |         |    |             |
| A.   | duty                           | B. | job     | C. | aim     | D. | mistake     |
|  | ne visitors standir<br>excused | _  |         |    |         |    | forgotten   |
|  |                                |    |         |    | F       |    | 8           |
| (3) The fact is that it <u>seldom</u> snows in this part of the country.             |                                |    |         |    |         |    |             |
| A.   | rarely                         | B. | often   | C. | largely | D. | randomly    |
| (4) I <u>assumed</u> he wanted me to keep the bicycle while he was away on vacation. |                                |    |         |    |         |    |             |
|  | thanked                        |    | -       |    |         | -  |             |
|  |                                |    |         |    |         |    |             |
| (5) She says that the people she met at the interview were very <u>bright</u> .      |                                |    |         |    |         |    |             |
| A.   | rich                           | B. | serious | C. | honest  | D. | intelligent |

| それぞれ A~D の中から選びなさい。   |         |    |                   |    |            |    |            |
|---|---------|----|-------------------|----|------------|----|------------|
| <ul><li>(6) Not ( ) what to say, the people at the meeting kept silent.</li><li>A. know B. knows C. knew D. knowing</li></ul> |         |    |                   |    |            |    |            |
|   |         |    | nt, we had to put |    |            |    | C          |
|   |         |    | off               |    |            | D. |            |
| (8) They had a long ( ) about what kind of school would be best for them.   |         |    |                   |    |            |    |            |
| A.  | discuss | B. | discussed         | C. | discussion | D. | discussing |
| (9) I would have finished the homework much sooner if you ( ) told me to.   |         |    |                   |    |            |    |            |
| A.  | have    | B. | has               | C. | had        | D. | having     |
| (10) ( ) my visit to Kyoto, I stayed at a hotel in the city center.   |         |    |                   |    |            |    |            |
| A.  | During  | B. | While             | C. | Since      | D. | Through    |

 $\blacksquare$  次の(6)  $\sim$  (10) の英文を読み、空所に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを

| III 3   | 欠の   | 英文を読み、(11)           | $\sim$ | (15) の空所に入れ           | れる    | のに最もふさわし              | いも     | のを          |
|---------|--|----------------------|--------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|--------|-------------|
| それぞ     | ïh E   | A~D の中から選び           | なさ     | · V v <sub>o</sub>    |       |                       |        |             |
|         |  |                      |        |                       |       |                       |        |             |
| If you  | are t  | ired (11) sta        | aying  | g indoors, it is a go | od id | lea to step outside y | our l  | house       |
| and ge  | t in to  | ouch with nature. M  | any p  | people do so in the   | ir ow | n way. Among then     | ı, the | re are      |
| (12) _  |  | _ who enjoy takin    | g car  | re of their own ve    | getal | ole or flower garde   | en. R  | ecent       |
| researc | ch sh  | ows that spending ti | me ir  | n the garden has ad   | vanta | iges not only for you | ır ph  | ysical      |
| health  | (13)   | also for you         | ır me  | ental well-being. It  | has a | a calming effect on   | your   | brain       |
| and (1  | 4)   | you to concent       | trate  | better. (15)          | you   | have planted seeds    | and s  | tarted      |
| taking  | taking care of the young plants, you will certainly enjoy seeing how they grow and change. |                      |        |                       |       |                       |        |             |
|         |  |                      |        |                       |       |                       |        |             |
|         |  |                      |        |                       |       |                       |        |             |
| (11)    | A.   | with                 | B.     | at                    | C.    | of                    | D.     | by          |
|         |  |                      |        |                       |       |                       |        |             |
| (12)    | A.   | those                | B.     | others                | C.    | such                  | D.     | times       |
|         |  |                      |        |                       |       |                       |        |             |
| (13)    | A.   | and                  | B.     | then                  | C.    | more                  | D.     | but         |
|         |  |                      |        |                       |       |                       |        |             |
| (14)    | A.   | enables              | B.     | lets                  | C.    | prevents              | D.     | discourages |
|         |  |                      |        |                       |       |                       |        |             |
| (15)    | A.   | Though               | B.     | How                   | C.    | Once                  | D.     | May         |

**IV** 次の英文を読み、設問 (16) ~ (27) に答えなさい。なお、\*印のついた語句には注があります。

- ① The term human rights often refers to basic rights that belong to all human beings. All human beings are born with these rights, regardless of our differences in nationality, race, gender, social status, religion, and so on. Human rights are very important for ensuring our equality and freedom. There are, however, cases throughout history in which these rights have been violated and innocent people have suffered. Looking back to the history of human rights can help us better understand some of the challenges related to human rights today.
- ② (巻) Throughout history, many human societies had rules regarding people's rights and social justice. Yet, human rights in today's democratic countries owe much to revolutions that took place in the United States and France in the late 18th century. The American War of Independence (1775-83) and the French Revolution (1789-99) brought an end to the kings' abuse of power. Moreover, the people who led those revolutionary events shaped models of human rights that have inspired many people until today.
- They developed important ideas about basic human rights that could not be taken away from individuals. The American Declaration of Independence (1776), created during the War of Independence, included life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as essential rights. The right to life is based on the idea that each individual has the right to live and should not be killed by others. This implies that people's lives could be endangered by abusive rulers like powerful kings. The French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen (1789), which was directly influenced by the American Declaration, stressed the importance of rights to liberty, equality, and fraternity. Compared to the American Declaration, this declaration was quite distinct in its emphasis on friendship and mutual support within a community.
- While these declarations led to great improvements in human rights, they were not sufficient. Democratic thinkers in the past worked hard to clarify the conditions of human rights, but many ambiguities\* remained. For instance, it was not clear if poor people had the same rights as people who owned property such as land and houses. Another issue was religion. It was not clear if Jewish people\* had the same rights as Christians. Also, women were not given the same rights as men. Furthermore, as we can see from the African slavery that was widespread at the time and later worsened, race was

one issue that was not resolved.

- These ambiguities and unsolved problems led to further rights-related movements but also to tragic events. The struggle for women's rights contributed to broader movements in which people fought for their right to vote. Slavery remained a very serious issue. Although the British Slavery Abolition Act of 1833 officially ended slavery in the British empire, it did not put a stop to British economic and political domination of its colonies around the world. In the United States, which freed slaves in the mid-19th century, African Americans could not enjoy equal rights until the situation was improved by the civil rights movement\* of the 1960s and 1970s. Furthermore, the ambiguity regarding Jewish rights was one of the factors behind the persecution of Jews in modern Europe and the brutal extermination of Jews by Nazi Germany. In the past, (\(\lambda\)) there are numerous cases where governments have, in fact, chosen to deprive certain people of their human rights.
- Even in today's world, there are many cases of human rights violations, including cases where people's rights are taken away in a state of emergency or other special situations. One example is demonstrated by a 2012 U.S. law that allows the military to put in jail people whom the government believes are involved in terrorism—including U.S. citizens arrested in the United States—and to keep them imprisoned for an indefinite period of time without trial\*. This can lead to the serious mistreatment of many innocent people. Although most people in the U.S. and other modern democracies undoubtedly believe in human rights, it is important to be aware of how they are sometimes violated and to consider how they can be protected.

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## Selected References

Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité: Exploring the French Revolution, The Enlightenment and Human Rights Section. https://revolution.chnm.org/exhibits/show/liberty--equality--fraternity/

United Nations, Human Rights Section in Global Issues. https://www.un.org/en/sections/issues-depth/human-rights/

<sup>\*</sup> ambiguity 曖昧さ

<sup>\*</sup> Jewish people ユダヤ人

<sup>\*</sup> civil rights movement 公民権運動

<sup>\*</sup> trial 裁判

- (16) According to paragraph 1, what is a major problem with human rights?
  - A. They cover too many things about people's lives.
  - B. They protect our equality and freedom.
  - C. They are not necessarily guaranteed.
  - D. They depend on one's nationality.
- (17) According to paragraph 1, why should we look at the history of human rights?
  - A. to understand how they have changed
  - B. to consider related issues facing us today
  - C. to learn how they originated
  - D. to better grasp the true meaning of freedom
- (18) According to paragraph 2, the 18th century is important for human rights because during that century...
  - A. many societies made rules about rights and social justice.
  - B. people involved in the revolutions were fair.
  - C. Americans and French fought hard to defeat their enemies.
  - D. revolutionary leaders developed models of human rights.
- (19) According to paragraph 3, the American Declaration of Independence...
  - A. saw the right to life as the most important human right.
  - B. was written before the War of Independence had ended.
  - C. stated that winning wars was necessary for gaining human rights.
  - D. suggested that it is sometimes acceptable for rulers to take people's lives.
- (20) According to paragraph 3, the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen...
  - A. considered belonging to a community a key part of human rights.
  - B. emphasized the same three rights as the American Declaration.
  - C. stressed that the American Declaration had a number of flaws.
  - D. stated that people's happiness did not depend on human rights.

- (21) According to paragraph 4, which people were least likely to receive equal rights?
  - A. Christians
  - B. unmarried men
  - C. people without property
  - D. people who owned slaves
- (22) According to paragraph 5, which of the following is true?
  - A. Women joined movements to help other people fight for their right to vote.
  - B. The Slavery Abolition Act of 1833 ended slavery globally.
  - C. Equal rights were given to African Americans in the mid-19th century.
  - D. Ambiguities about rights affected the treatment of Jewish people in Europe.
- (23) In paragraph 5, what is said about the civil rights movement?
  - A. It happened in the United States and in many European countries.
  - B. It improved the human rights situation of African Americans.
  - C. It was supported by women involved in voting-rights movements.
  - D. It was regarded as a violent movement by Nazi Germany.
- (24) According to paragraph 6, certain people can be kept in jail indefinitely if...
  - A. they are suspected of terrorism.
  - B. they have been arrested previously.
  - C. they do not obey the U.S. military.
  - D. they have mistreated innocent people.
- (25) What would be the best title for this passage?
  - A. Progress and Challenges to Human Rights
  - B. Racism and Sexism as Human Rights Problems
  - C. American and French Contributions to Human Rights
  - D. The Current Situation of Human Rights
- (26) 下線部(あ)を日本語に訳しなさい。
- (27) 下線部(い)を日本語に訳しなさい。

## V

(28) 次の英文(う)か(え)のどちらかひとつを選び、示された書き出しに続けて、英語で文章を書きなさい。具体例や理由をなるべく多く挙げて書きなさい。ボックスの中の語彙や表現は必要に応じて文章中に用いたり、内容の参考にしたりしてもかまいません。これらの語彙や表現の使用の有無は評価には影響しません。

(5) What is the most important book you have ever read? Why is it so important?

The most important book I have ever read is ...

| learn about     | topic               | explanation | understanding  |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|
| personal growth | intellectual develo | opment      | language skill |
| opinion         | critical thinking   | discover    | perspective    |

(え) Why is it valuable to learn about foreign cultures?

It is valuable to learn about foreign cultures because ...

| language    | history     | religion      | values    |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| stereotypes | prejudice   | traditions    | art       |
| geography   | perspective | misunderstand | lifestyle |