

受験番号				
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英 語

合図があるまでは絶対に中を開けないこと

英語の試験は初めにリスニング、次にリーディングの順序で行います。リーディングの指示は、リスニングが終わった後で行います。

リスニングの指示

1. リスニングには、PART I, II, III の3つがあります。
 2. 各PARTが始まる前に、日本語で説明をします。注意して聞いて下さい。
 3. 問題冊子には、問いと、4つの選択肢が与えられています。その中から最も
適当と思われる答えを1つ選んで、解答カードの相当欄をマークして下さい。
 4. 各PARTが終わったら、音声による指示があるまで、他のページを開けない
で待っていて下さい。
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5. PART I では10の短い会話を聞きます。それぞれの会話についての問いに
答えて下さい。
 6. PART II ではPART I より長い会話を2つ聞きます。それぞれの会話について
の問いに答えて下さい。
 7. PART III では講義を2つ聞きます。講義の内容について、それぞれ5つの
問いに答えて下さい。
 8. 会話や講義を聞きながらメモをとってもかまいません。

「受験番号」を解答カードの定められたところに忘れずに書き入れること

(余 白)

次のページからの問題には、それぞれ a, b, c, d の選択肢が与えられています。
各問題につき、a, b, c, d の中から、最も適当と思われる答えを 1 つだけ選び、
解答カードの相当欄をマークして、あなたの答えを示して下さい。

例 $\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{a} \\ \text{b} \end{array} \right)$

☐ a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d

PART I

Choose the best answer to each question.

Questions 1-10.

1. Where is Professor Grey's office?
 - a. on the second floor
 - b. on the third floor
 - c. behind the woman
 - d. in front of Professor Green's office

2. Which of the following is true about Nami?
 - a. She has revised her essay.
 - b. She is having another tutorial.
 - c. She is worried about Jin's essay.
 - d. She got to her part-time job on time.

3. What will Yuki most likely do next?
 - a. rehearse the presentation
 - b. continue to research the topic
 - c. create slides for the presentation
 - d. write to the other group members

4. Which of the following is probably true?
 - a. Sarah has not played tennis before.
 - b. Sarah can play tennis on Friday morning.
 - c. Dave will reserve the court online.
 - d. Dave finds the booking system confusing.

5. What does the professor ask the student to do?
 - a. reply to his message
 - b. finish her work before the deadline
 - c. find a place with stronger Wi-Fi
 - d. turn in her work immediately

6. Which of the following is true?
 - a. Shuhei is not familiar with the metaverse.
 - b. Madoka disagrees with Shuhei's suggestion.
 - c. People use avatars to communicate in the metaverse.
 - d. The economic impact of the metaverse is insignificant.

7. What will Kei probably do?
- a. extend the book loan
 - b. ask Rena to renew his loan
 - c. use the website to pay the fine
 - d. return the book to the library after class
8. Which of the following is true?
- a. Kenta has not started writing his essay yet.
 - b. Mami has to submit her essay in today's economics lecture.
 - c. Both students have previously used the Writing Support Desk.
 - d. Students must have a reservation to use the Writing Support Desk.
9. What will the student most likely do next?
- a. speak to her advisor
 - b. check the office's website
 - c. do more research about scholarships
 - d. get a recommendation letter from the President
10. Which of the following is true?
- a. Printing is free for students who have their ID card.
 - b. Takeshi has a printer in his room.
 - c. Cleo will go to print her document in the library.
 - d. The printers are located in the librarians' office.

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PART II

Choose the best answer to each question.

Questions 11-12.

A student is talking to his English teacher.

11. Which section of the reading did the class analyze in today's lesson?
- a. the first
 - b. the second
 - c. the third
 - d. the final
12. Which advice was new to the student?
- a. to state his opinion before his classmates do
 - b. to tell other students to participate equally
 - c. to write down his opinions beforehand
 - d. to prepare for upcoming lessons

Questions 13-15.

Kayo and Ho Jung are talking about their assignment.

13. What was Kayo's problem?
- a. She talked about something unrelated to the text in her group presentation.
 - b. She misunderstood the difference between a reaction and a connection.
 - c. She did not follow the instructions on the assignment.
 - d. She could not reflect well on her group presentation.
14. Which of the following is true?
- a. Kayo visited Naoshima for the reaction assignment.
 - b. Kayo wrote about similarities between the U.S. and Japan.
 - c. Ho Jung focused on differences in public art in his reaction assignment.
 - d. Ho Jung wrote about public art in the U.S. and his home country.
15. What does Ho Jung suggest to Kayo?
- a. talk to Professor Aoki about the assignment she failed
 - b. focus on the other reaction assignments
 - c. give a better group presentation
 - d. submit the late assignment

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PART III

Choose the best answer to each question.

Questions 16-20.

Listen to the lecture about headwear.

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16. According to the lecture, which of the following is a practical reason for wearing headwear?
- a. to protect people's heads from injuries
 - b. to attract people's attention
 - c. to make people look fashionable in summer
 - d. to prevent people from feeling cold
17. According to the lecture, which headwear is worn by some women to show modesty?
- a. black hats
 - b. turbans
 - c. hijabs
 - d. kufis
18. Which of the following best describes the reason why the double crown was worn by Egyptian Pharaohs?
- a. to pay respect to the ancestors of the two parts of the country
 - b. to show the wearer's authority to govern the two regions of the country
 - c. to display the relative power of the two parts of the country
 - d. to exhibit the wearer's affection for the two regions of the country
19. Which of the following indicated a government official's rank in Japan?
- a. the color of their headwear
 - b. the height of their headwear
 - c. the material of their headwear
 - d. the number of corners of their headwear
20. The lecturer discusses flat caps in Europe as an example to mainly show that _____.
- a. old-fashioned headwear rarely becomes fashionable at a later date
 - b. trends of headwear can spread across countries as other fashion items do
 - c. it is easy to predict what trends of headwear will become fashionable in the future
 - d. fashionable headwear from one social class can become popular with another

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Choose the best answer to each question.

Questions 21-25.

Listen to the lecture about the problem of the default male.

21. Which of the following statements would the lecturer most agree with?
- a. Women should learn how to use their smartphones more effectively.
 - b. The size of smartphones should be reduced to prevent health issues for female users.
 - c. Smartphone manufacturers should think more about the needs of their female customers.
 - d. The size of the average woman's hand should be the default when designing smartphones.
22. According to the lecture, which of the following is a result of the current approach to testing cars?
- a. greater frustration for women when selecting a car
 - b. car models which are inconvenient for women
 - c. seatbelts which are uncomfortable for women
 - d. increased risk of women being gravely hurt
23. According to the lecture, how does medical training encourage the use of the default male?
- a. by presenting female biology as especially interesting
 - b. by using textbooks in which images of male bodies dominate
 - c. by having lectures which analyse key sex differences
 - d. by employing more male lecturers than female lecturers
24. According to the lecture, which of the following is an outcome of the current approach to medical research?
- a. Females encounter negative side effects of some drugs more often than males do.
 - b. Key trials for heart disease treatment now have as many female participants as male.
 - c. Females are less likely than males to supervise trials of new medicines.
 - d. Medical care for females is often more expensive than it is for males.
25. Which of the following is most likely to be discussed in next week's class?
- a. a new definition of the default male
 - b. more inclusive medical research
 - c. the origins of the default male
 - d. the latest research into female physiology

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リーディングの指示

1. リーディングには、PART I と PART II の 2 つがあります。
 2. 解答時間は、PART I、PART II を合わせて 45 分です。どちらの PART、どの問いから始めてもかまいません。
 3. 各問いには 4 つの選択肢が与えられています。その中から最も適当と思われる答えを 1 つ選んで、解答カードの相当欄をマークして下さい。
 4. 終了の指示があったら直ちに鉛筆を置いて、問題冊子と解答カードを試験監督が集め終わるまで待っていて下さい。
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5. PART I では、2 つの文章をよく読んで、それぞれの文章についての 10 の問いに答えて下さい。文章はくりかえし読んでもかまいません。
 6. PART II では、文章中の 10 の空欄を埋めて、意味が通るように文章を完成させて下さい。PART II の解答指示は 22 ページにありますので、それに従って下さい。
 7. 解答開始の指示の後には、どのページを開いてもかまいません。

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PART I

Text 1

1. Many people enjoy the thrill of riding roller coasters at amusement parks as the carriage seems to drop from the sky, but the feeling is not so exhilarating when it happens in an aeroplane flying 10,000 metres above the ground. In an example of extreme turbulence in 2024, one passenger died and 104 were injured on a Singapore Airlines flight which dropped around 54 metres in under 5 seconds. However, on large commercial planes, deaths resulting from turbulence are rare. Before the Singapore Airlines incident, the previous fatality had occurred on a 1997 flight from Tokyo to Honolulu. Nevertheless, a study published in 2023 by researchers at the University of Reading in the U.K. found turbulence has been increasing around the world. Turbulence increases not only the risks of flying but also the costs. In the U.S. alone, it is believed that the airline industry pays out approximately \$200 million annually due to costs related to turbulence, such as damage to planes, treatment for passengers and crew, and compensation. Thus, it is no surprise that many researchers are attempting to find both reasons for and solutions to the growing problem of aviation turbulence.
2. Turbulence is unstable air movement caused by the collision of air currents with different temperatures, pressures or speeds. Aviation turbulence happens when planes fly through this disturbed air. This generally results in the slight bumpiness passengers often experience in light turbulence, but cases of extreme turbulence can lead to the loss of control of and structural damage to planes. Most turbulence takes place in and around clouds where there are upward and downward currents. In particular, cumulonimbus clouds, commonly known as thunderclouds, cause severe turbulence as the huge amount of energy they contain creates extremely chaotic air movements. Fortunately, turbulence caused by these types of clouds is largely avoidable for planes as such weather conditions are usually detectable in advance and visible to aircraft pilots.
3. More problematic for pilots is clear-air turbulence (CAT). This type of turbulence generally occurs in clear skies, so it cannot be seen by pilots or detected with satellites or onboard radar. CAT is often associated with jet streams, which are narrow bands of strong wind blowing from west to east. These 'rivers' of air are found in the upper levels of the atmosphere, typically around 9,000 metres in elevation, and there can be vast speed differences between the air in these jet streams and the surrounding air. The friction created by the difference in air speeds causes turbulence. As the least observable and predictable type of turbulence, CAT is often responsible for injuries that occur on flights because it happens so suddenly that the crew have little time to warn passengers.

4. CAT has been increasing dramatically around the world according to scientists, and several studies have linked this rise to climate change. For instance, researchers in a 2013 paper were the first to examine an existing hypothesis that human-caused climate change would strengthen jet streams and generate more CAT. Using climate model simulations, they showed that increasing the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere significantly increases CAT in the transatlantic flight corridor. Other research has shown that climate change has been warming the lowest layer of the atmosphere, known as the troposphere, while cooling the level above, the stratosphere. This creates a larger temperature difference across these two layers of the atmosphere, which in turn increases the air speed in jet streams. Consequently, it is more likely that planes will encounter CAT, and on average, the turbulence experienced will be more severe. In fact, many scientists claim that CAT could double by the mid-21st century because of human-induced climate change.
5. While these researchers have predicted that a warming climate will lead to an increase in CAT in the future, the paper published in 2023 by researchers at the University of Reading concluded that it has already begun. They used an improved methodology to analyse updated information and investigate global CAT trends more accurately. They found that CAT had become more frequent in various locations between 1979 and 2020 and reported that over the North Atlantic, the total annual duration of light CAT increased by 17% from 466.5 to 546.8 hours, moderate CAT increased by 37% from 70.0 to 96.1 hours, and severe CAT increased by 55% from 17.7 hours to 27.4 hours. The results provide compelling evidence that CAT has increased over the last four decades, and the researchers claim that this is consistent with the expected effects of climate change.
6. While the problem of turbulence may intensify due to effects of climate change, there are several established ways in which pilots currently deal with it. Preflight weather briefings and onboard weather radar help pilots to detect turbulence along their route and plan accordingly. This is particularly useful for avoiding cumulonimbus clouds, although recent evidence suggests rapidly forming thunderclouds push air away that can generate turbulence hundreds of kilometres away. CAT is more difficult to detect with weather radar and onboard equipment, so pilots often rely on real-time reports from other planes. Pilots encountering CAT send reports to air traffic controllers, who pass the information to other aircraft in the vicinity. However, if few other aircraft are around, the information may not be available. Furthermore, even in busy air space where pilots can communicate with each other about CAT, it may not be possible to fly the plane away from the jet stream whilst maintaining a safe distance from other planes.

7. Fortunately, in recent years, technology has helped develop more sophisticated and accurate methods to collect and share real-time turbulence data. Scientists and engineers at the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) in the U.S. have created software carried by commercial planes that uses information from onboard sensors to measure the intensity of atmospheric turbulence. They have combined this technology with a forecast system that provides rapid updates based on the latest turbulence observation information received from planes and other sources. Furthermore, the International Air Transport Association has developed a more global early warning network called Turbulence Aware, which also gathers and distributes data from planes using the NCAR technology. When the turbulence level passes a certain threshold, a report including the turbulence intensity level along with the time and exact aircraft position is automatically sent to the Turbulence Aware system. This information is then shared with other airlines in real-time. However, despite this progress, many experts argue that investment is still required to improve turbulence forecasting and detection systems and prevent the increase in turbulence from translating into bumpier flights over the coming decades.
8. Although the increase in the frequency and severity of turbulence is perhaps not the most serious consequence of climate change, it obviously causes discomfort for passengers and crew during flights. However, it is important to remember that commercial flights are still considered to be an extremely safe way to travel. Deaths and injuries from turbulence remain rare. Nevertheless, one widely accepted recommendation within the aviation industry is that if passengers keep their seatbelts fastened while seated, the likelihood of injuries resulting from turbulence is greatly reduced.
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26. What is the main function of paragraph 1?
- a. to establish that the effects of turbulence on air travel justify investigations into it
 - b. to highlight that fatalities resulting from the direct effects of turbulence have been high
 - c. to argue that the costs of turbulence to airline companies are more serious than the physical risks to passengers
 - d. to explain that the feeling of experiencing turbulence on planes is comparable to roller coasters
27. Which of the following is true about turbulence caused by clouds?
- a. It is less common but increasing more rapidly than CAT.
 - b. It is relatively simple to evade with planning before and during flights.
 - c. It is more severe and more likely to cause structural damage to planes than CAT.
 - d. It is problematic as jet streams intensify the chaotic air currents in thunderclouds.
28. What can be inferred from paragraph 3?
- a. Commercial flights commonly cruise at altitudes at which jet streams are located.
 - b. Fewer injuries would occur if the crew took more time to observe and predict CAT.
 - c. CAT is increasing because it is not detectable by pilots, satellites and onboard radar.
 - d. Jet streams flowing west to east create more friction than those flowing east to west.

29. Which of the following is true about the researchers of the paper published in 2013?
- They devised a theory that climate change would affect jet streams and increase CAT.
 - They showed that humans are responsible for climate change by adding carbon dioxide to the atmosphere.
 - They predicted that planes would be three times as likely to encounter turbulence by 2050.
 - They concluded that turbulence would rise on certain flight routes as carbon dioxide in the atmosphere increases.
30. According to the text, how is climate change affecting the frequency of turbulence?
- by warming the air above the troposphere and thus increasing wind speeds in jet streams
 - by creating a greater temperature differential between two atmospheric layers
 - by producing more jet streams in the atmosphere along transatlantic flight routes
 - by raising the likelihood of planes encountering severe turbulence
31. What is the main purpose of the author introducing the 2023 study in paragraph 5?
- to show that severe CAT is increasing more than light and moderate CAT combined
 - to claim that climate change will lead to more planes encountering CAT in the future
 - to prove that the effects of climate change are consistently increasing CAT
 - to illustrate that the effects of climate change on CAT started earlier than previously realised
32. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word “compelling” in paragraph 5?
- competing
 - contradictory
 - controversial
 - convincing
33. What problem is mentioned about how pilots have traditionally dealt with CAT?
- Depending on the circumstances, pilots may not always have time to send reports about turbulence they encounter.
 - Considering the likelihood of human-error, the accuracy of real-time reports sent by pilots is questionable.
 - On certain routes, pilots may not be able to avoid upcoming turbulence even if they are informed of its presence.
 - The effectiveness of reports from other planes is limited by new evidence that turbulence can spread far from its site of origin.

34. How has the technology introduced in paragraph 7 helped reduce the problem of turbulence?
- a. It has enhanced data collection as the reports are sent automatically rather than voluntarily by pilots.
 - b. It has increased subjectivity in the reporting of turbulence intensity levels compared to pilot reports.
 - c. It has contributed to identifying the causes of turbulence more accurately.
 - d. It has countered the rise in turbulence that will continue over the coming decades.
35. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for this passage?
- a. Reasons and Strategies to Manage Aviation Turbulence
 - b. The Tragic Consequences of Aviation Turbulence
 - c. The Effects of Climate Change on Turbulence
 - d. Research into CAT: Clear Skies Ahead

1. The British Museum in London is the leading tourist destination in the U.K., attracting nearly 6 million visitors annually with its vast international collection. Indeed, as it boasts on its website, the collection spans 2 million years and represents cultures from around the globe. In recent times, however, like many prestigious institutions around the world which were founded in the colonial era, it has become increasingly involved in international disputes regarding the rightful ownership of some of the items which it houses. For example, there have been numerous calls for it to return artefacts acquired during colonial campaigns, such as the Rosetta Stone taken from Egypt in 1801 and the Benin Bronzes taken in 1897 from present-day Nigeria. To date, it has rejected most of these requests. Nevertheless, many continue to request the return of artefacts which hold immense cultural significance for the countries from which they were seized. Such repatriation would allow the British Museum to contribute to the repair and rebuilding of international relationships between the U.K. and the countries over which it had power.
2. To understand and assess the cases put forward by the various parties requesting the return of items in the British Museum, the highly publicised case of the Parthenon Sculptures will be considered. The Parthenon Sculptures are marble figures which originally decorated the temple on the Acropolis in Athens, Greece. In the early 19th century, Athens was under the rule of the Ottoman Empire. The British Ambassador to the Ottoman court in Istanbul at that time, Lord Elgin, was passionate about the art of Ancient Greece. He consequently sought the right to remove sculptures from the Parthenon and transport them to Britain so that they could be better studied and appreciated by him and other art enthusiasts. According to a surviving document, that request was granted by the then-ruling Ottoman authorities, and he collected numerous marble figures between 1801 and 1805. When the sculptures arrived in London in 1811, Lord Elgin created a temporary exhibition space for them. However, the cost of transporting the sculptures from Athens had taken a severe toll on his finances, and he was forced to sell the collection to the British Government 5 years later. Subsequently, in 1817, the figures, known at the time as the Elgin Marbles after their eponymous collector, were donated to the British Museum, where they have been drawing large crowds ever since.
3. In recent times, however, much controversy has arisen surrounding the museum's acquisition of the Elgin Marbles. The first argument put forward by those requesting repatriation is that the artefacts were stolen. The Greek Government's claim, which it made to the British Government in 1983, is that Lord Elgin did not have permission to remove sculptures from the Parthenon. Since Greece was under the rule of the Ottoman Empire at the time of acquisition, the Ottomans were not considered the rightful owners of the sculptures. Accordingly, from the Greek perspective, they have never given consent and the Ottoman 'permission' was not valid. The Greeks deny ever having agreed to the sculptures being brought to Britain. The act of 'removal' is thus interpreted by the Greeks as one of theft that, justifiably, can be contested.

4. [Question 39 (a)] A second argument pertains to the cultural significance of the Parthenon Sculptures. [Question 39 (b)] The Parthenon, constructed in the 5th century BC, was a symbol of the power and autonomy of Athens as a then city-state and the birthplace of democracy. Hundreds of years later, in 1832, when Greece gained independence from the Ottoman Empire, the Parthenon again became an icon representing the freedom of the Greek people from colonial rule and a return to democracy. [Question 39 (c)] It thus lies at the heart of the iconography of Greek identity. Consequently, it is understandable that Greek people perceive Britain retaining the sculptures from this iconic building as an assault on Greek identity and freedom. [Question 39 (d)]
5. There is a third, more fundamental argument supporting calls for the repatriation of the Parthenon Sculptures. The accusations regarding the ‘theft’ of the sculptures are part of a wider debate over the rights of all museums to keep possession of colonial-era objects. The postcolonial period has brought about changes in ideology, and now the ethical underpinnings of entities such as the British Museum with its mission to represent world cultures are openly disputed. Many art historians demand the return of items in museum collections as a way to make amends for the power imbalance of colonialism. They believe this power imbalance continues if former colonial powers, such as Britain, refuse to return artefacts, such as the Parthenon Sculptures, whose ownership is contested.
6. Nevertheless, as of 2024, British law and the British Government have continued to stand on the side of maintaining the British Museum’s collection intact. Even if the museum were inclined to return items, it would face considerable challenges. According to the British Museum Act of 1963, reapproved in 2018, the museum is legally bound to keep the collection together and avoid the return of any objects. Moreover, during the COVID-19 pandemic, in addition to the regular government funding it receives, the British Museum was the beneficiary of emergency financial aid from the Government. This aid was accompanied by a letter reminding the recipients about the Government’s policy on the repatriation of contested artefacts. The letter clearly affirmed that the museum is not allowed to be involved in activism or politics as it would bring into question its status as a body supported by the taxpayers’ money. That is to say, the letter implied that funding might be withdrawn if the British Museum starts returning disputed heritage. Furthermore, the letter asked the British Museum to inform the Government in advance of any press releases regarding intended changes in the treatment of such artefacts. This could be interpreted as a coercive move by a government body that, according to its legal status, should be impartial and non-interventionist when it comes to the management of museum collections.
7. The British Museum has nonetheless repatriated some artefacts. To give one example, in 2019, it reported the repatriation to Afghanistan of 4th-century Buddhist terracotta heads. The objects had been illegally exported to the U.K. in 2002. When they were discovered by customs officers at Heathrow airport, it was suspected that they had been stolen by the Taliban from Iraq and Afghanistan. They were held for safekeeping until 2018 and then handed over to the British Museum for analysis and cataloguing. Finally, after a brief period on display, they were sent back to Afghanistan. Ironically, considering the museum’s attempts to justify the retention of the Parthenon Sculptures, it appears to have found it unethical to maintain in its collection artefacts reportedly stolen from their place of origin.

8. [Question 43], the British Museum continues to do little to resolve disputes over its colonial-era acquisitions. The museum firmly justifies its position in three ways: by claiming it is fulfilling its legal duty, by citing its mission to educate visitors about world history and by declaring that it offers the best possible conditions for curating its valuable collection. However, the credibility of the last point was seriously undermined in 2023 when a previous curator was accused of having stolen and sold hundreds of items belonging to the museum. This led to the resignation of the director and yet more negative press about the ethical practices of the British Museum. It also prompted a renewed demand by the Greek Government for the return of its sculptures. For the British Museum to maintain its status as a credible and prestigious institution, it must place honesty at the heart of its operating policy. Honesty requires that it admit to not only current offences but also its links to the wrongdoings of Britain's colonial past. This admission is an important step in improving international relationships.
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36. According to paragraph 1, what has been the main criticism of the British Museum?
- a. It has retained objects that should not belong in the museum.
 - b. It has boasted about its large international collection.
 - c. It has provoked international disputes with other museums.
 - d. It has participated in former colonial expeditions.
37. According to paragraph 2, why did Lord Elgin want to send the Parthenon Sculptures to Britain?
- a. to protect them from the Ottoman Empire
 - b. to sell them to the British Government
 - c. to add them to his own collection of contemporary art
 - d. to use them to educate himself and others
38. What reason has the Greek Government given for accusing the British Museum of theft?
- a. The document giving permission for the Parthenon Sculptures to be removed no longer exists.
 - b. Lord Elgin did not ask for the Greeks' permission to sell the Parthenon Sculptures to the British Museum.
 - c. The Greeks did not give Lord Elgin permission to remove the Parthenon Sculptures from the Acropolis.
 - d. The British Government did not obtain permission to donate the Parthenon Sculptures to the British Museum.

39. Where does the following sentence fit most appropriately in paragraph 4?

The Greek people, therefore, have an intrinsic right to have easy access to objects of such great national importance.

- a. the first sentence of the paragraph indicated as [Question 39 (a)]
- b. the second sentence of the paragraph indicated as [Question 39 (b)]
- c. the fourth sentence of the paragraph indicated as [Question 39 (c)]
- d. the final sentence of the paragraph indicated as [Question 39 (d)]

40. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the underlined word “underpinnings” in paragraph 5?

- a. foundations
- b. moralities
- c. basements
- d. institutions

41. According to paragraph 6, which of the following would most likely happen if the British Museum were to begin repatriating objects in its collection?

- a. The British Museum may lose the financial aid it currently receives from the British Government.
- b. The British Museum may inform the Government about press releases after repatriation.
- c. The British Government may increase taxes to cover the cost of repatriation.
- d. The British Government may be accused of having used coercion to influence the British Museum.

42. Which of the following is the most likely reason the author uses the example of the Buddhist terracotta heads in paragraph 7?

- a. to show that the British Museum is fully engaged in returning artefacts
- b. to highlight inconsistencies in the British Museum’s stance on repatriation
- c. to give another example of the theft of artefacts by a contemporary colonial power
- d. to provide evidence of the strict ethical standards followed by the British Museum

43. Which of the following is the most appropriate for [Question 43] in paragraph 8?

- a. Due to the ethical concerns of returning the terracotta heads
- b. As the return of the terracotta heads to Afghanistan illustrates
- c. Although it was strongly criticised for returning the terracotta heads
- d. Despite the praise it received for its decision to repatriate the terracotta heads

44. In paragraph 8, why does the author write “the credibility of the last point was seriously undermined”?
- a. because the director of the British Museum abandoned his role when the thefts came to light
 - b. because the British Museum is not fulfilling its legal obligations if its own staff steals from the collection
 - c. because the British Museum cannot fully educate its visitors about world history if items are missing from the collection
 - d. because the British Museum cannot be trusted with the safekeeping of objects if there is a possibility that they will be stolen
45. Which of the following would the author most likely agree with?
- a. The British Museum faces few obstacles in returning colonial-era objects held in the collection.
 - b. A more truthful approach would help the British Museum resolve the Parthenon Sculptures controversy.
 - c. It is impossible to resolve the issues over the British Museum’s collection because they are nuanced and complex.
 - d. Neither the British nor the Greeks are to blame for the unresolved issue of the Parthenon Sculptures.

PART II

次の文章には10の空欄（46-55）があり、23 ページに各空欄に対する 4 つの選択肢が与えられています。各空欄に最も適切と思われる答えを 1 つ選び、解答用カードの相当欄をマークして下さい。

With the availability of portable electronic devices, such as laptops and smartphones, it has become common (46) a global scale to see people using these devices anywhere. While these devices enable users to stay connected to the world, they require people's attention and can, therefore, be distracting. Previous studies found that people with depleted attention capacity have a tendency to make mistakes, which could have negative effects on aspects of their lives, such as work or relationships. Thus, researchers have been investigating ways to revive the attentional functioning which is lost by the excessive use of electronic devices.

One possible method to improve attention capacity is to take a break in nature. In 1989, two environmental psychologists, Rachel and Stephen Kaplan, proposed an (47) theory called Attention Restoration Theory. This theory, which (48) that people's attention levels can be restored if they spend time in nature, has been analyzed and supported by many studies. For instance, some research reported that exposure to various types of natural settings, including green spaces in cities, can help people restore their attention levels.

Whereas contact with nature has a positive impact on attentional functioning, the extent (49) using electronic devices in nature enhances or inhibits attention restoration was unknown. To (50) this question, some researchers conducted an experiment. In their experiment, 81 participants had their attentional functioning assessed three times. They took the first test to measure their attention levels as a baseline. Next, they completed 10 minutes of cognitive activities (51) all participants received the same amount of cognitive load. After that, they took the second attention test. Following this, the participants (52) one of the following conditions: (a) a green setting without a laptop, (b) a green setting with a laptop, (c) a non-green setting without a laptop, and (d) a non-green setting with a laptop. Subsequently, they were asked to take a break in that setting for 15 minutes. The participants with a laptop were encouraged to check social media, watch some videos, and play online games, for example. After the break, the third attention test was given to the participants.

By (53) statistical analyses, the researchers found that only the group that rested in a green setting without a laptop was able to restore their attention levels after the break. (54), for people to regain their capacity for paying attention, being in nature is not enough; people have to be there without engaging with an electronic device. Fortunately, at many universities, there is (55) of nature. In order to maximize the effects of taking a break, students should rest in these green settings without using their electronic devices.

46.	a. for b. in c. on d. with	47.	a. inconsiderable b. infamous c. influential d. inseparable	48.	a. asserts b. doubts c. mediates d. researches
49.	a. for which b. in which c. to which d. which	50.	a. address b. pose c. prompt d. respond	51.	a. as though b. in case c. now that d. so that
52.	a. randomly assigned b. randomly assigned to c. were randomly assigned to d. were randomly assigning to	53.	a. applying for b. carrying out c. toning down d. turning on	54.	a. Inevitably b. In other words c. On the contrary d. Similarly
55.	a. a conservation b. an abundance c. an excess d. a vacancy				

