

問題は から までで、1 ページから 11 ページまであります。確かめなさい。
解答番号 から までマークしなさい。

次の会話文を読んで、 ～ までの()内に入れるのに最も適切な文を、下の①～⑦から一つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

A: How could we solve this equation?

B: ()

A: Why did you choose this answer?

B: ()

A: It works. ()

B: Yes, methods A and B gave me the same answer.

A: Awesome! Now that you have learned to solve equations, Let's practice.

B: ()

A: Great question. ()

B: OK. Then we can compare answers when we are finished!

- ① Actually, all three methods can solve this equation.
- ② Basic division was the first thing that came to mind.
- ③ Which method should we use?
- ④ What if we don't know what to do?
- ⑤ When would we be able to find the answer?
- ⑥ Could we use method C?
- ⑦ Try each method and see which works best for you.

- Ⅱ 次の [6] から [10] の (A～E) から四つの文を選び、一つの対話としてまとまるように並べたとき、最も適切な配列はどれか。下の ①～⑤ から一つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。ただし、この対話では、最初に設定された文に続けて、二人の話者が (A～E) のいずれか一つの文を、交互に発言するものとする。

[6] That was some rain we had last night!

A: Yes, 20mm in just 10 minutes. It was crazy!

B: Are you serious? I am really sorry to hear that.

C: We made out all right. We'll be buying a new car with the insurance money.

D: It was indeed. The flooding ruined my car.

E: That might be one good thing about global warming.

① D—E—B—A

② A—E—B—C

③ A—B—D—C

④ E—A—D—C

⑤ D—B—C—E

[7] I love all kinds of meat.

A: You do, do you? Give an example.

B: But they all taste so good!

C: Well, there's wild boar, frog, lamb, alligator, deer.

D: That kind of food is not for me! I am a vegetarian.

E: Next time invite me and I will join you.

① B—E—A—C

② A—C—D—B

③ E—D—B—A

④ D—B—A—E

⑤ C—E—D—B

[8] My wallet is empty these days.

A: Mine, too. I'm so hard up for cash I can't afford eating out.

B: Sounds good to me.

C: Let's rent a DVD.

D: So, what do you want to do, then?

E: How did you know cooking was on my mind?

① B—C—D—E

② A—C—B—D

③ E—A—B—C

④ D—C—B—E

⑤ C—E—B—D

9 I thought I asked you to fill up the gas tank.

A: You shouldn't have any trouble if there's no heavy traffic.

B: I did, but I only had enough money to fill it halfway.

C: But I have to drive to the airport.

D: You'll make it there just fine. Don't worry.

E: If only you had filled it up in the first place, I wouldn't have to worry about this kind of situation.

① A—C—E—D

② D—C—A—B

③ C—A—E—B

④ B—C—A—E

⑤ D—C—E—A

10 I'm on my way to the store. Do you need anything?

A: You should have asked me that earlier.

B: I had to use raisins instead of chocolate chips in the cookies I just finished baking.

C: Why? What did you need?

D: Great! I love raisins.

E: I'll get the chips then.

① B—C—A—E

② A—C—B—D

③ A—E—B—C

④ E—B—A—D

⑤ C—B—A—E

Ⅲ 次の 11 から 20 の英文の()内に入れるのに最も適切な語(句)を下の①～④からそれぞれ一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

11 The basketball players are told they must put () the balls and equipment after the game.

① into

② away

③ off

④ on

12 She realized she was running () of milk, so she quickly added it to her shopping list.

① away

② around

③ out

④ up

13 The bus driver was () blamed for the traffic accident.

① unfair

② unfairness

③ unfairly

④ of unfair

14 The productivity difference () the two countries was quite significant.

① among

② between

③ along

④ while

15 She took me to a beautiful park () we enjoyed a peaceful afternoon together.

① when

② whatever

③ whereas

④ where

16 The strict teacher always () order in the classroom.

① sat

② kept

③ rose

④ smiled

17 The Japanese () fish for approximately half of their animal protein.

① rely

② trust with

③ depend on

④ assure

18 With great (), the young artist aspired to make a name for herself in the art world.

① supervisor

② accent

③ ambition

④ brochure

19 The manager called the employee into his office to talk ().

① in use

② in private

③ in shape

④ in motion

20 The unexpected shift in attitude made her friends () of her intentions.

① suspects

② suspicion

③ suspiciously

④ suspicious

IV 次の英文(A～E)において、それぞれ①～⑥の語を並べかえて空所を補い、最も適切な文を完成させなさい。解答は 21 ～ 30 に入れるものの番号のみをマークしなさい。

A. I would have gotten (____ 21 ____ ____ 22 ____) it was your birthday yesterday.

- | | | |
|--------|-----------|-------|
| ① I | ② a | ③ if |
| ④ knew | ⑤ present | ⑥ you |

B. I asked the shop (____ 23 ____ ____ 24 ____) or not.

- | | | |
|---------|-----------|------------|
| ① clerk | ② credit | ③ accepted |
| ④ cards | ⑤ whether | ⑥ she |

C. I always look (____ 25 ____ ____ 26 ____) souvenir shopping in a foreign country.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|---------|
| ① inexpensive | ② for | ③ when |
| ④ go | ⑤ I | ⑥ items |

D. 非公開と致します

27 28

E. All endangered wildlife should (____ 29 ____ ____ 30 ____) extinction.

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|
| ① hazards | ② man-made | ③ protected |
| ④ and | ⑤ from | ⑥ be |

V 次の英文の [31] ～ [35] までの()内に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次のページの①～⑩から一つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。ただし同じ番号を二回以上選んではいけません。

Artificial intelligence has been used to extract John Lennon's voice from an old demo to create "the last Beatles record," decades after the band broke up, Paul McCartney said Tuesday.

McCartney, 80, told the BBC that the technology was used to separate the Beatles' voices from background sounds during the making of director Peter Jackson's 2021 documentary series, "The Beatles: Get Back." The "new" song is set ([31]) later this year, he said.

Jackson was "able to extricate* John's voice from a ropery* little bit of cassette and a piano," McCartney told BBC radio. "He could separate them with AI, he'd tell the machine 'That's a voice, this is a guitar, lose the guitar'."

"So when we came to make what would be the last Beatles record, it was a demo that John had that we worked on," he added. "We were able to take John's voice and get it pure through this AI, so then we could mix the record as you would do. It gives you some sort of leeway*."

McCartney didn't identify ([32]), but the BBC and others said it was likely to be an unfinished 1978 love song by Lennon called "Now and Then." The demo was included on a cassette labeled "For Paul" that McCartney had received from Lennon's widow, Yoko Ono, the BBC reported.

McCartney described AI technology as "kind of scary but exciting," adding: "We will just have to see where that leads."

The same technology enabled McCartney to "duet" virtually with Lennon, who was murdered in 1980, on "I've Got a Feeling" last year at Glastonbury Festival.

Holly Herndon, a multidisciplinary* artist with a doctorate in composition from Stanford University, used nascent AI machine technology on her last album, 2019's "Proto," and developed Holly+, an online protocol* that allows the public to upload tracks to be reinterpreted and performed by a deepfake* version of her voice. She theorizes that the Beatles' recording ([33]) using a process called "source separation."

“Source separation has become much easier to do with machine learning. This allows you to extract a voice from a recording, isolating it so that you might accompany it with new instrumentation*,” she explains.

That ([34]) a deepfake vocal. “A deepfake is an entirely new vocal line spawned from a machine learning model trained on old vocal lines,” she said. “While it does not appear to be happening in this example, it is now possible to spawn infinite new media from analyzing older material, which is a similar process, in spirit, to this song.”

McCartney is set to open an exhibition later this month at the National Portrait Gallery in London featuring previously unseen photographs that he took during ([35]) of the Beatles at the start of “Beatlemania,” when the band rose to worldwide fame.

The exhibition, titled “Eyes of the Storm,” showcases more than 250 photos McCartney took on his camera between 1963 and 1964 — including portraits of Ringo Starr, George Harrison and Lennon, as well as Beatles manager Brian Epstein.

Adopted from: Hui, S. & Sherman, M. (2023, June 13). *The Beatles are releasing their ‘last’ record. AI helped make it possible.* The Associated Press. Retrieved from <https://apnews.com/article/beatles-artificial-intelligence-record-paul-mccartney-2dc3d8c818e12b708d4e9409cb7dc856>

*注 extricate 救い出す

ropey 非常に質に乏しい

leeway 余地、余裕

multidisciplinary 多くの学問領域にわたる

protocol 実施要綱

deepfake 人工知能にもとづく人物画像合成の技術

instrumentation 楽器法

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| ① the early days | ② is interesting | ③ the name of the demo |
| ④ to be released | ⑤ was likely created | ⑥ to be appreciated |
| ⑦ the good memory | ⑧ the creation | ⑨ did not understand |
| ⑩ differs from | | |

- VI 次の英文を読んで、その内容に基づいて 36 から 40 の答えとして最も適切なものを、11 ページの①～④から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

Before Columbus arrived in what would come to be called “America,” we know there was a civilization of mound-builders* in what is today southwestern Illinois that flourished while Europe, we are sometimes told, was “mired* in the Dark Ages.” At one point this civilization, known as Cahokia, may have had more people living in it than London had in the same period. Unlike London and the rest of Europe, however, Cahokian civilization disappeared. By the year 1300 it was gone.

Comparison to Europe’s “Dark Ages” is common in many descriptions of Cahokia, the remaining mounds of which are today a World Heritage Site. There was a time in American history when the mounds were not given serious thought at all, particularly by farmers who saw them as obstacles to land development. Today the mounds are a useful means of calling attention to an advanced people who lived in North America before the arrival of Europeans.

Nevertheless, we need to ask ourselves what made the so-called Dark Ages so ‘dark’ - a period of the Early Middle Ages beginning with the fall of the Western Roman Empire and generally stretching from the year 500 to 1000. We are taught that it was a time of barbaric* tribes conquering a glorious classical civilization, burning that civilization’s literature and destroying its art. If not for the libraries of the Islamic world, it is said, there would be very little preserved at all of the Greco-Roman philosophic tradition.

Responsibility for the term ‘dark ages’ belongs to a frustrated Italian humanist scholar named Francesco Petrarca (1304-1374). Petrarca believed that there was no new literature or art that could compare with the depth and insight of the ancient Greeks and Romans. Even though that was an opinion, it was an opinion of influence across the centuries.

Even though the “Dark Ages” were actually the Early Middle Ages, those unfamiliar with history are content to believe the entire millennium between the Fall of Rome and the start of the Renaissance was a terrible time to be alive. In the most ordinary usage the term ‘medieval’ is also applied to this period, whether the subject be medieval fashion, food, clothing, literature, music, art or architecture.

In the 21st century, however, ‘medieval’ can be used to refer to religious fundamentalism that boldly contradicts social or scientific progress. We can read or hear the term commonly used in negative commentary about the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) or the Taliban. In history books the Roman Catholic Church of the Middle Ages is sometimes written about as having conducted witch hunts; witch hunts did occur then, but due to the thin line between religion and politics at that time, it is hard to place the blame completely on Christianity itself

for this hysteria*. (Similarly, we might not want to blame Islam alone for the violence of some of its followers.)

No one imagines a New Year's Eve at the very end of the Late Middle Ages when townspeople gathered in a public square beneath a clock tower for counting down the seconds to the joyous dawn of the Early Renaissance. The word 'Renaissance' that refers to the great humanist 'rebirth' beginning in Italy in the 14th century and ending in the 17th did not come into use until the middle of the 19th century.

The "darkness" of the "Dark Ages" should not be allowed to conceal some important features of the Middle Ages that are anything but gloom and superstition. The beginnings of what we think of as the modern bureaucratic* state emerged at this time, and there was far-reaching international trade. The great cathedrals and clock towers of Europe were constructed. The oldest university still in operation dates from 1088 when the University of Bologna in Italy was founded. The University of Oxford in England was established soon thereafter. The beginnings of modern science were taking place, and a new type of notation was invented in Italy that would transform the way we read and think about music. As the printing press in Europe did not emerge until around 1436, books until then were handmade, sometimes produced by artistically gifted scribes.

There is no doubt that life in the Middle Ages could be extremely difficult for people whose world was constantly troubled by violence, crime and oppressive taxes. This was long before modern medicine, the moderating effects of human rights movements and whatever other benefits a liberal democracy of our time affords.

It may turn out that someday in the distant future, the 21st century will be highlighted as a "dark" time in order to promote a particular worldview. If they do their job well, the historians will separate stereotyping from the complicated truth.

*注 mound-builders 有史以前、米国中西部から東南部に土墳などを築いた先住民

mired めかるみにはまった

barbaric 野蛮的な

hysteria 興奮した過剰な反応

bureaucratic 官僚的な

- 36 What did Petrarcha believe about his time?
- ① Europe had seen better days.
 - ② Everything old was bad.
 - ③ The Middle Ages were good.
 - ④ Italy needed democracy.
- 37 The reading's example of something 'medieval' in today's world points to what?
- ① Certain behaviors in the Catholic Church.
 - ② Certain behaviors in the Muslim world.
 - ③ Certain behaviors in popular culture.
 - ④ Certain behaviors in how history is written.
- 38 Some aspects of Europe's "Dark Ages" showed signs of what?
- ① Human sacrifice.
 - ② The mound-builders.
 - ③ The Taliban.
 - ④ The modern age.
- 39 What do the "Dark Ages" have in common with Cahokia?
- ① They both influenced the European Renaissance.
 - ② They happened at the same time in world history.
 - ③ They engaged in trade with each other.
 - ④ They both mysteriously disappeared.
- 40 What describes the article's message?
- ① The "Dark Ages" were actually not all that dark.
 - ② The word 'medieval' is sometimes used in a negative sense.
 - ③ Our own time may be seen as "dark" in the far future.
 - ④ All of the above.

(以上で問題は終わりです。解答番号 41 以降は使用しません。)