

訂 正

英 語

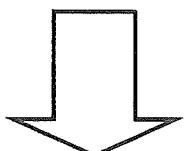
記 号 (S)

<訂 正>

「英語」

19 ページ (8) 選択肢C

(誤) . . . our genetics help . . .



(正) . . . our genes help . . .

上枠の内容を一字一句正しく板書してください。

板書した訂正内容に誤りがないかを必ず複数の監督者で照合してください。

以 上

[I] A. 次の会話文の空所(1)～(5)に入れるのに最も適当なものをそれぞれA～Dから一つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

Cathy, an Australian exchange student in Japan, and her friend, Ayako, meet at Kandaime Station in the afternoon, during the fall semester.

Ayako: Hi, Cathy. How was your day?

Cathy: Hi, Ayako. Pretty good. I'm enjoying most of my classes.

Ayako: (1) I guess so. I don't have any special plans.

Cathy: Really? I was thinking of doing some shopping in Umeda.

Ayako: (2) Sure. I'd love to! Are you looking for anything in particular?

Cathy: I might buy a warm coat, if I can find one that I like.

Ayako: (3) Oh, yes. I remember you saying that your hometown is warm all year round.

Cathy: More or less. (4) How about you? Is there anything you'd like to buy?

Ayako: Not especially. There's a cafe I'd like to try though, after we've finished shopping. Would that interest you?

Cathy: Absolutely! (5)

Ayako: My favorite YouTuber mentioned it recently. Apparently, the cakes are delicious.

Cathy: Great. I can't wait to check it out.

- (1) A. Are your classes going well?
B. Why aren't you making any plans?
C. Are you heading home right now?
D. Why don't you come to one of mine?

- (2) A. Do you like going to Umeda?
B. What should I buy there?
C. Is Umeda the best place to shop?
D. Would you like to join me?

- (3) A. I feel my coats are all quite unfashionable.
B. I found one last week, but I forget where the shop is.
C. I'm not really prepared for a Japanese winter.
D. I left all my coats in my hometown.

- (4) A. It's always very hot there.
B. Some days are cool, but not like here.
C. The weather is exactly like Japan.
D. It ranges from freezing to tropical.

- (5) A. How did you hear about it?
B. It depends on what they have.
C. Can we buy any cakes there?
D. I'm on a strict diet at the moment.

B. 下の英文A～Fは、一つのまとまった文章を、6つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、文章の最初にはAがきます。Aに続けてB～Fを正しく並べ替えなさい。その上で、次の(1)～(6)に当てはまるものの記号をマークしなさい。ただし、当てはまるものがないもの(それが文章の最後であるもの)については、Zをマークしなさい。

- (1) Aの次にくるもの
- (2) Bの次にくるもの
- (3) Cの次にくるもの
- (4) Dの次にくるもの
- (5) Eの次にくるもの
- (6) Fの次にくるもの

A. Among the various social media services available, the communication app Line is by far the most popular in Japan. This was demonstrated when a recent survey of smartphone use showed a clear divide between the popularity of various social media platforms.

B. Facebook, on the other hand, showed a decline, with its usage rate dropping from 37.3 percent in the 2019 survey to 25.2 percent in the latest poll. Usage rates for both men and women dropped among many age groups.

C. It was conducted online in November 2023 among 1,030 men and women aged 18 to 69 who had smartphones for private use and had made at least one domestic trip within the past year.

D. YouTube came in second, though it saw a slight increase in its popularity from 2019. The increase was particularly high among men in their 30s, women under 30, and women in their 40s and 50s.

E. When asked about the social media and video posting services they used, Line topped the list at 89.5 percent. More than 80 percent of both men and women of all ages used Line.

F. This was followed by Instagram and X (formerly Twitter), with nearly identical usage percentages of 50.6 percent and 50.3 percent, respectively. Among all generations of women, men under 30, and those in their 30s and 60s, Instagram usage increased by more than 10 points, indicating that its popularity is spreading across generations.

[II] A. 次の英文の空所(1)～(15)に入れるのに最も適当なものをそれぞれ
れA～Dから一つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

The little *karaage*, one of the most popular snacks in Japan, is a delicate and intricate version of fried chicken that is a staple across the country. This delightfully crunchy treat is so beloved that every year, hundreds of thousands of people vote in a country-wide competition to determine which *karaage* shop serves the best ones. While shops from massive metropolises like Tokyo, Kyoto, and Osaka should be dominating any large-scale contest, it is actually shops from one small town, Nakatsu City, located in the Oita prefecture on the southern island of Kyushu, that typically garner the most awards.

The Karaage Grand Prix is the annual competition in Japan whose winner gets to (1) that they have the crispiest, juiciest, most flavorful fried chicken, and nearly 1,000 shops enter to compete. Why is this small town of Nakatsu considered to have the best fried chicken in Japan, and quite possibly the world?

The origins of *karaage* can be traced to the 16th century when Portuguese missionaries arrived on the shores of Kyushu through the port at Nagasaki and brought their fried cooking methods with them. Slowly, Japanese people began to adopt some of these Western ways into what today would be considered *tempura*. At the time, (2), the Japanese mainly ate fish but not meat, which could be attributed to their Buddhist beliefs.

Eating chicken did not come into the picture (3) tragedy struck the island nation. During the Kyōhō era (1716-1736), a widespread famine (4) wiped out the rice crop on the island of Kyushu and killed tens of

(2 ページ後に続く)

thousands of people. In order to restore finances, farmers were encouraged to do more poultry farming to sell more eggs, and eventually people began to eat chicken once their egg-laying birds had passed their prime.

The next major Japanese dietary jump began in 1868, when the new emperor of Japan (5) a drastic reformation of society, adopting a procession of Western ideas when it came to industrialization, military technology, and even people's diets. Emperor Meiji opened the country's (6) and allowed more influences from China and the West to spread through the food culture—and that meant eating more meat.

But it was only after World War II that fried chicken, and in particular *karaage*, became the standard that it is today. After the war, Japan was devastated, food shortages were widespread, and (7) a lack of rice, the Japanese diet dramatically changed. The United States was responsible for importing food and brought in wheat which led to more noodle-based dishes, as well as broiler chickens. These are chickens raised for their meat and were easier and faster to raise than cows or pigs. The island of Kyushu had already become known as a poultry center, and new methods of cooking meat quickly took off and helped nourish a starving country.

Karaage itself can trace its roots to a Chinese restaurant named *Rairaiken* in Nakatsu City's next-door neighbor, Usa City. It was here in the late 1950s that the establishment began serving deep-fried chicken *karaage* as part of a set menu. From there, it jumped across the street to a small *izakaya* named *Shosuke*, where the owner, Shosuke, learned the frying methods from *Rairaiken*. He was originally buying chickens from local farmers and selling them to butchers while his wife served *karaage* and *sake* to eager customers. But he had a problem: His *karaage* customers were primarily rice farmers who could only pay for his food and drinks

(2 ページ後に続く)

when the rice harvest came in, so he was constantly struggling with money and his business was barely surviving.

At the same time, bigger farms started industrializing broiler chickens, and his chicken business was becoming less profitable. “Shosuke quit the *izakaya* and started the first take-out restaurant serving only *karaage*. He also (8) his target to housewives who paid cash straight away, instead of husbands who paid late and drank too much *sake*,” said Yuko Yoshitake, a promoter of Usa *karaage*.

This shift to only serving *karaage* became a major hit as residents of Usa immediately embraced this cheap, fast, and delicious source of protein. Today, Usa has more than 40 *karaage* shops and is one of the centers of this perfectly crisped fried delight. But its move to neighboring Nakatsu is what gave this fried chicken its national and (9) international reputation.

Two chefs, Arata Hosokawa and Shoji Moriyama, were both (10) *karaage*, and both felt they could improve the flavor of the fried food. According to Yoshitake, in 1970, each man opened his own *karaage* shop in Nakatsu where they refined the seasoning process, adding pieces of apple, and soaking the bird in salty water for a longer period to (11) more flavor in the chicken itself. The shops were instant hits and inspired a large number of imitators that helped define Nakatsu as the heart and soul of *karaage*.

Today, chefs in Nakatsu have taken their *karaage* to the next level. A healthy competition between the nearly 50 shops has inspired chefs to try and improve everything from cooking times and coating to a variety of soy- and salt-based seasonings. Nearly every shop in Nakatsu has a secret ingredient that they are not willing to (12) and which separates their

(2 ページ後に続く)

karaage from the rest.

(13) *karaage* is not just something to eat in Nakatsu. It is an entire identity. Every autumn, there is Karafes, a *karaage* festival that attracts over 50,000 people from around Japan and the world, and nearly every shop participates.

(14) the over 40 shops in Nakatsu, everyone in the city has their personal favorite. It reminds them of their childhood. It is a food that rose out of poverty, fed a starving island, and became a savory symbol that can now be found at weddings, birthdays, and major celebrations, (15) Christmas, when millions of Japanese eat fried chicken. And the Karaage Grand Prix is Nakatsu's way to prove that this lineage makes their city the beating heart of fried chicken in Japan.

B. 本文の内容に照らして最も適当なものをそれぞれA～Cから一つずつ選び、
その記号をマークしなさい。

(1) In the Karaage Grand Prix,

- A. large-city shops typically emerge as winners.
- B. residents in Nakatsu City decide who will win.
- C. chefs around Japan compete with one another.

(2) When the Portuguese came to Japan in the 16th century, Japanese people

- A. preferred *tempura* to meat.
- B. took on new ways of cooking.
- C. rejected their Buddhist way of life.

(3) According to the fourth paragraph, starting with “Eating chicken did,” as a result of a famine, people

- A. made a lot of effort to restore rice fields.
- B. selected chickens that could lay many eggs.
- C. found a new purpose for raising chickens.

(4) According to the sixth paragraph, starting with “But it was,” after World War II, people started to eat chicken more because

- A. they felt that chicken was cheaper and tastier than beef and pork.
- B. it was more convenient to look after chickens than other animals.
- C. Kyushu held a large factory dedicated to cooking fried chicken.

(5) According to the seventh paragraph, starting with “*Karaage* itself can,” the owner of *Shosuke*

- A. found out how to cook *karaage* from a neighboring restaurant.
- B. was serving *karaage* that was included in a fixed menu.
- C. was continuously successful in his chicken-selling business.

(6) According to the eighth paragraph, starting with “At the same,” one of *Shosuke*’s strategies to improve his business was to

- A. sell *karaage* mainly to married women.
- B. serve only *karaage* in the *izakaya* restaurant.
- C. stop serving both *karaage* and *sake* to married men.

(7) According to the 11th paragraph, starting with “Today,” chefs in *Nakatsu*

- A. are competing to create the healthiest possible *karaage*.
- B. are attempting to enhance the flavors of *karaage*.
- C. are learning to cook *karaage* in a more advanced way.

〔III〕 A. 次の英文の下線部①～⑩について、後の設問に対する答えとして最も適当なものをそれぞれA～Cから一つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

Many people are familiar with Michael Phelps, who is widely considered to be one of the greatest athletes in history. Phelps has won not only more Olympic medals than any other swimmer, but also more than any Olympian in any sport.

Fewer people know the name Hicham El Guerrouj, but he was a
① fantastic athlete in his own right. El Guerrouj is a Moroccan runner who holds two Olympic gold medals and is one of the greatest middle-distance runners of all time. For many years, he held the world record in the mile, 1,500-meter, and 2,000-meter races. At the Olympic Games in Athens, Greece, in 2004, he won a gold medal in the 1,500-meter and 5,000-meter races.

These two athletes are extremely different in many ways. For starters,
② one competed on land and the other in water. But most notably, they differ significantly in height. El Guerrouj is five feet, nine inches tall. Phelps is six feet, four inches tall. Despite this seven-inch difference in height, the two men are identical in one respect: Their legs are almost exactly the same length.

How is this possible? Phelps has relatively short legs for his height and a very long upper body, the perfect build for swimming. El Guerrouj has incredibly long legs and a short upper body, an ideal frame for distance running.

Now, imagine if these world-class athletes were to switch sports. Given his remarkable athleticism, could Michael Phelps become an Olympic-level distance runner with enough training? It is unlikely. At his fittest, Phelps
③ weighed 194 pounds, which is 40 percent heavier than El Guerrouj, who competed at a super light 138 pounds. Taller runners are heavier runners,

and every extra pound is a disadvantage when it comes to distance running. Against elite competition, Phelps would be doomed from the start.

Similarly, El Guerrouj might be one of the best runners in history, but it is doubtful he would ever qualify for the Olympics as a swimmer. Since 1976, the average height of Olympic gold medalists in the men's 1,500-meter run is five feet, ten inches. In comparison, the average height of Olympic gold medalists in the men's 100-meter freestyle swim is six feet, four inches. Swimmers tend to be tall and have long backs and arms, which are ideal for pulling through the water. El Guerrouj would be at a severe disadvantage before he ever touched the pool.

The key to improving your odds of success is to choose the right field of competition. This is just as true with habit change as it is with sports. Habits are easier to perform, and more satisfying to stick with, when they ⁽⁶⁾ match your natural preferences and abilities. Like Michael Phelps in the pool or Hicham El Guerrouj on the track, you want to play a game where the odds are in your favor.

Embracing this strategy requires the acceptance of the simple truth that people are born with different abilities. Some people do not like to discuss this fact. Our genes seem to be fixed, and it is no fun to talk about things you cannot control. However, this is a shortsighted view of the ⁽⁷⁾ influence of genes on human potential. Moreover, the idea that our genes determine whether we are destined for success or failure may stop us from even trying to succeed in any field.

The strength of genetics is also its weakness. Genes cannot be easily ⁽⁸⁾ changed, which means they provide a powerful advantage in favorable circumstances and a serious disadvantage in unfavorable circumstances. If you want to dunk a basketball, being seven feet tall is very useful. If you want to perform a gymnastics routine, being seven feet tall is a great disadvantage. Our environment determines the suitability of our genes

and the usefulness of our natural talents. When our environment changes, so do the qualities that determine success.

This is true not just for physical characteristics but for mental ones as well. I am smart if you ask me about habits and human behavior; not so much when it comes to knitting, rocket science, or playing guitar. Competence is highly dependent on context.

⑨

The people at the top of any competitive field are not only well trained, but also well suited to the task. And this is why, if you want to be truly great, selecting the right place to focus is crucial.

In short, genes do not determine your destiny. They determine your areas of opportunity. As doctor Gabor Mate notes, “Genes can influence, but they don’t determine.” The areas where you are genetically inclined to succeed are the areas where habits are more likely to be satisfying. The key is to direct your effort toward areas that both excite you and suit your natural skills: to match your ambition with your ability.

(1) What does the author want to express most in Underline ①?

- A. El Guerrouj did not win as many Olympic medals as Phelps.
- B. Both El Guerrouj and Phelps were able to compete in the Olympics.
- C. Like Phelps, El Guerrouj was very successful in his sport.

(2) What does Underline ② actually mean?

- A. to begin with
- B. as athletes
- C. for beginners

(3) What does the author want to express most in Underline ③?

- A. High-level distance running requires intense dedication.
- B. High-level distance running favors a particular body type.
- C. High-level distance running encourages swimmers to compete.

(4) What does Underline ④ imply?

- A. There are many difficulties in distance running.
- B. Weight is an important factor in distance running.
- C. Competition is very fierce in distance running.

(5) Which of the following has a meaning closest to Underline ⑤?

- A. Phelps would be looked down on by elite athletes.
- B. Phelps would be unable to begin such a race.
- C. Phelps would have no chance of winning.

(6) Which of the following can be a concrete example for Underline ⑥?

- A. a naturally talented musician who enjoys routinely practicing the piano
- B. an enthusiastic sailor who enjoys sailing regularly in spite of his lack of ability
- C. a well-trained basketball player who habitually attends all practice sessions

(7) Which of the following has a meaning closest to Underline ⑦?

- A. limited idea
- B. false judgement
- C. close-up picture

(8) What does the author want to express most in Underline ⑧?

- A. It is difficult to say with certainty the overall benefit of genetics.
- B. Our genes can change depending on our circumstances.
- C. The situation determines whether our genetics help or hinder us.

(9) What does Underline ⑨ imply?

- A. Through effort one can usually gain competence in almost anything.
- B. One's competence is likely to change according to one's environment.
- C. Without training, one is unlikely to achieve competence in something.

(10) What does Underline ⑩ actually mean?

- A. feeling motivated to be the best at what you do
- B. judging yourself in relation to your achievements
- C. having an innate capacity to reach your goals

B. 本文の内容に照らして最も適当なものをそれぞれA～Cから一つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (1) The purpose of the second paragraph is to
 - A. promote awareness about distance running.
 - B. recognize great athletes from Morocco.
 - C. introduce a comparison to Michael Phelps.
- (2) An important similarity between Phelps and El Guerrouj is
 - A. the number of gold medals they won.
 - B. the measurements of their lower body.
 - C. the type of sport in which each competed.
- (3) According to the fifth paragraph, starting with “Now,” Phelps
 - A. is not suited to competing in high-level distance running.
 - B. does not have the same level of athleticism as El Guerrouj.
 - C. failed in his attempt to compete in long-distance running.
- (4) In the eighth paragraph, starting with “Embracing this strategy,” the author suggests that
 - A. a belief that genes dominate our lives may lead to people limiting their ambitions.
 - B. the fact that people have different capabilities is usually discussed in private.
 - C. a determination to succeed will be more powerful than any genetic shortcoming.

(5) The main idea of the ninth paragraph, starting with “The strength of,” is that our genes play an important role in our ability to

- A. find success whenever possible.
- B. take advantage of our environment.
- C. choose the most rewarding hobby.

(6) The main idea of the last paragraph is that

- A. the areas of opportunity we have are determined by our habits.
- B. our destiny is influenced mainly by doing things that are satisfying.
- C. a key for success is to link our interests with our natural skills.

(7) The most appropriate title for this article is

- A. “The Genes for the Task: A Recipe for Success.”
- B. “The Better Athlete: Phelps or El Guerrouj?”
- C. “Success in Sports: The Importance of Training.”

(以上)