

入 学 試 験 問 題 (1 次)

外 国 語

令和 7 年 1 月 27 日

13 時 10 分—14 時 10 分

注 意 事 項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開かないこと。
- 2 この問題冊子は表紙・白紙を除き 12 ページである。落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所等があった場合は申し出ること。
- 3 解答には必ず黒鉛筆(またはシャープペンシル)を使用すること。
- 4 解答は、各設問ごとに一つだけ選び、解答用紙の所定の解答欄の該当する記号を塗りつぶすこと。
- 5 解答を訂正する場合は、消しゴムできれいに消すこと。
- 6 監督員の指示に従って、問題冊子の表紙の指定欄に受験番号を記入し、解答用紙の指定欄に受験番号、受験番号のマーク、氏名を記入すること。
- 7 この問題冊子の余白は、草稿用に使用してよい。ただし、切り離してはならない。
- 8 解答用紙およびこの問題冊子は、持ち帰ってはならない。

受験番号					
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I . 次の英文を読み、 1 ～ 9 の問題に最も適した答えを選べ。

In 1994, Kim Young Sam faced a simple statistic. To generate the same global revenue as the American blockbuster movie *Jurassic Park*, Korea would need to sell more than 1.5 million Hyundai cars to foreign customers. For the newly elected President, it was a striking comparison. A film had overshadowed the “pride of Korea” and what the country was offering to the international market. With the Asian financial crisis, Kim Young Sam needed to react. The government established the Cultural Industry Bureau, conglomerates were encouraged to expand business into the media sector, and the idea of exporting Korean culture was established as a national goal.

Many people have been ^(2 a)_____ at the ^(2 b)_____ rise in international popularity of Korean content within the last couple of decades. K-pop, K-dramas, cosmetics, films, food and other products have deservedly assembled millions of loyal fans from across the globe. The *Hallyu* (“Korean Wave”) fandom has boosted the Korean economy by more than \$12 billion. K-pop artists, also known as “idols”, are a long-standing feature of the Korean Wave, having an impact since at least the 2010s. PSY’s *Gangnam Style*, along with its iconic dance moves, went viral and broke multiple records in 2012. However, K-content followers pride themselves on being so much more than just an economic power. Fans of the boygroup BTS known as the “BTS Army” united in support of the #StopAsianHate campaign when hate crimes rose against Asian communities in the US and UK during the pandemic. The message was successfully retweeted over 1 million times and became the most shared of 2021.

But will the passion for K-content keep growing, or will we soon see a turn of the tide? Imagine there are three groups: *Fan Potentials*, *Kontagious*, and *K-Community*. *Fan Potentials* is made up of potential K-wave fans. If *Fan Potentials* come into contact with a supporter of K-content they can become interested in trying it out for themselves. The *Kontagious* are captured by K-content. Perhaps these people have recently tried Korean *ramyeon* or started

learning *hangul*. This group is engaging with related content online and is capable of sharing their excitement with old friends and family. *K-Community* members are full Hallyu fans and members of a fan community. Because they have found like-minded friends, they are no longer sharing with others outside of the community.

The K number is the expected number of interactions with *Fan Potentials* just one *Kontagious* person has before they become a part of the *K-Community*. The height of the Korean Wave will occur when the total proportion of people in the *Kontagious* and *K-Community* groups exceeds a threshold. This is when we are at the peak of K-obsession and the number of new people interested in Korean culture exports will start to decline. This is known in epidemiology as achieving herd immunity. The proportion of the population that needs to join the Hallyu herd for this to be reached is $1-1/K$. For K-pop, the region for which Hallyu herd immunity is achieved starts at 0.70 and ends at 0.76. This means that the total proportion of the population lucky enough to have experienced K-pop needs to be between 70% and 76% before we see a decrease in the number of new fans. With the height of passion for Korean cultural exports only just now in view, _____.

[Source: Robyn Goldsmith, Surfing the Korean Wave, *Significance*, Volume 20, Issue 6, December 2023, Pages 38–41, <https://doi.org/10.1093/jrssig/qmad098>. Accessed 2024.02.15]

1. What is the meaning of this _____?
(1) _____
 - A. Business was more profitable than government.
 - B. Finance was more profitable than popularity.
 - C. Transportation was more profitable than media.
 - D. Entertainment was more profitable than practicality.
 - E. Technology was more profitable than nature.

2. What are the most appropriate words for (2 a) and (2 b)?

- A. astounded / political
- B. surprised / endless
- C. astonished / virtual
- D. shocked / domestic
- E. amazed / sharp

3. What does ⁽³⁾_____ mean?

- A. easy to imitate
- B. easy to recognize
- C. easy to buy
- D. easy to sing
- E. easy to create

4. How are K-pop fans ⁽⁴⁾_____?

- A. They can increase the level of the Korean economy.
- B. They can influence attitudes on social media.
- C. They can encourage greater interest in Korean food and language.
- D. They can inspire research to study ethnic prejudice.
- E. They can organize their own fan clubs to see concerts together.

5. The ⁽⁵⁾_____ image means “fashionable” but in the literal meaning, a ⁽⁵⁾_____ is made from

- A. fire.
- B. rock.
- C. metal.
- D. air.
- E. water.

6. The _____ are fans of Korean popular culture who
(6)
- A. also become impressed with other areas outside of popular culture.
 - B. join online groups to meet new people with similar cultural interests.
 - C. are the most sensitive to new cultural trends.
 - D. begin taking university courses to deepen their knowledge about the culture.
 - E. look for members of the Korean cultural community in their country.
7. Another example of _____ is when
(7)
- A. a rule for travelers is established to prevent cases from entering a country.
 - B. a vaccination program becomes required in schools.
 - C. a school system closes to stop disease spread in children.
 - D. a population becomes resistant to a viral illness.
 - E. a social-distancing rule is used to lower risk of being sick.
8. According to the article, K-pop herd immunity will occur when
- A. about three quarters of K-drama fans also like the music.
 - B. about two-thirds of the population do not listen to the music.
 - C. about 75% of *Fan Potentials* experience the music.
 - D. about 25% of people have not heard the music.
 - E. about 1-1/K of the *K-Community* buys the music.
9. Finish the sentence _____ with the most appropriate phrase.
(9)
- A. the Korean Government has already received the peak level of profits
 - B. the idols of K-pop will keep producing new dance moves
 - C. the influence of the *Hallyu* fandom will continue for some time
 - D. the BTS Army will sometimes support other social movements
 - E. the popularity will possibly experience a second wave of growth

II. 次の英文を読み、10～17の問題に最も適した答えを選べ。

The term *benshi* derives from the longer name, *katsudô shashin benshi*, which literally in Japanese is “motion picture speaker.” During the silent film era in Japan, these vocal narrators sat or stood in a dimly visible spot to the left of the movie screen and spoke or chanted their explanation and humorous remarks alongside the moving images. Frequently accompanied ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ live music, *benshi* performers were considered indispensable ^(11 a) _____ cinemas in Japan ^(11 b) _____ the early decades ^(11 c) _____ the twentieth century, as seen ^(11 d) _____ the fact that almost all movie theaters at the time hired their own ^(11 e) _____ *benshi* if their budgets allowed.

Performing styles varied considerably due to a range of factors, including the personal ⁽¹²⁾ _____ of individual performers (e.g., pitch, pacing, rhythm, etc.); the types of movies being screened (e.g., domestic or foreign films; comic, action, or romance genre films); and the preferences of the audiences that *benshi* performed for (e.g., factors like gender, age, profession, and region). Moreover, many *benshi* took full advantage of the freedom they were given in writing their scripts, since the process of preparing *benshi* narration was almost always done ⁽¹³⁾ _____, after a single film screening shortly before the first public viewing.

Perhaps due to their ability to shape the reception of movies, *benshi* were often more popular with early Japanese film audiences than movie actors; and fans often chose which theater to attend by following their favorite *benshi*. Because they always performed live, *benshi* frequently improvised and even deviated significantly from the plot summary provided by movie production companies, as well as from the text shown in intertitles. ⁽¹⁴⁾ _____, some *benshi* incorporated literary sources and made cultured references as part of their “theatrical” performances. Such conditions and practices resulted in a unique *benshi* narration each time, even for multiple screenings of the same movie. ⁽¹⁵⁾

During the peak of their popularity in the mid-1920s, more than eight

thousand *benshi* were registered nationwide in Japan. Despite (or perhaps precisely because of) such popularity, however, some filmmakers and critics ⁽¹⁶⁾ criticized *benshi* performers as the primary obstacle to the maturation of Japanese cinema into a fine art, as the techniques of filmmaking became increasingly sophisticated in the 1910s-20s. Subsequently, with the creation of sound technology during the 1930s, most *benshi* lost their jobs. Certain star *benshi*, however, managed to sustain a career by moving on to the radio and to print media, and eventually to TV after WWII.

Obviously, the biggest challenge to learning about historical *benshi* today stems from the inaccessibility of their transitory, live performances. *Benshi* performance can be understood as ⁽¹⁷⁾ transitory in at least three senses: first, it was ^(17 a) _____ oral performance; second, each movie was shown ^(17 b) _____ one week at each theater; and third, *benshi* performance was enjoyed as part of popular culture and thus often considered ^(17 c) _____. While the Golden Age of silent film faded out more than a century ago, a handful of professional *benshi* still perform today in silent film appreciation groups in Japan, adapting this art of live verbal narration to our current tastes and possibilities for creativity.

【Source: Who Are Benshi, and What Did They Do? <https://benshi.hamiltonlits.org/main/benshi-who-are-they/>. Accessed 2024. 02. 14】

10. What would likely not be the function of the *benshi*'s ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____?
- A. Adding some original commentary
 - B. Voicing characters' dialogue
 - C. Making jokes audiences could comprehend
 - D. Helping people appreciate movies from other countries
 - E. Advertising themselves for future media

11. Add the correct prepositions for (11a)–(11e).

- A. to / with / from / towards / during
- B. with / during / in / of / to
- C. for / to / within / in / of
- D. by / at / during / of / from
- E. during / with / from / to / with

12. Write the best words for ⁽¹²⁾_____.

- A. physical gestures
- B. voice quality
- C. cinema knowledge
- D. dancing ability
- E. clothing style

13. Why did the *benshi* have creative ⁽¹³⁾_____?

- A. *Benshi* were paid by the movie companies and so could do what they wanted to do.
- B. New films were coming out each week.
- C. There was no time to have a committee make decisions.
- D. Levels of competition were high between cinemas because there were so many of them.
- E. The number of working *benshi* was very small.

14. Choose the most appropriate words for ⁽¹⁴⁾_____.

- A. So far
- B. To conclude
- C. At first
- D. In addition
- E. Above all

15. What is another kind of ⁽¹⁵⁾_____ format similar to *benshi* that can be seen today?
- A. A kindergarten teacher telling traditional stories with picture cards.
 - B. An announcer explaining an event on a news program.
 - C. A voice actor performing a character for an anime.
 - D. A journalist interviewing a musician on the radio.
 - E. A director giving background descriptions in a documentary.
16. Why were *benshi* ⁽¹⁶⁾_____?
- A. Their voices did not match the characters of the films.
 - B. They added too much individual content into their performance.
 - C. Their popularity with the audience was stronger than the actors'.
 - D. They referenced outside literature too much.
 - E. Their performance was regarded as popular culture.
17. What missing words for (17 a)–(17 c) satisfy the meaning of ⁽¹⁷⁾_____?
- A. a recorded / mainly during / repeatable
 - B. an original / often over / unforgivable
 - C. a live / only for / disposable
 - D. an independent / longer than / unpredictable
 - E. a group / usually within / changeable

Ⅲ. 次の英文を読み、18～25 の問題に最も適した答えを選べ。

Cocoa is native to Central America and was first consumed in liquid form and with spices by the elite of the Aztecs and Mayan. When the Spanish brought cocoa back to Europe, they added sugar and old-world spices to please the local tastes, and warmed it for the cooler climate. It is still a matter of debate whether drinking chocolate spread to the rest of Europe via Jews escaping Spain, networks of churches, or the marriage of Spanish and French royals.

By the mid-1800s, the increasing demand for cocoa beans had led to their⁽¹⁹⁾ introduction to Portuguese, British, and Dutch colonies in Africa and Asia. This increase in supply led to a fall in the price of cocoa and chocolate, making it an even more commonplace food. The chocolate bar, however, was still in need of refinement because the milk it contained made it a perishable product.⁽²⁰⁾ In 1897, two different innovations⁽²¹⁾ in Switzerland solved this problem. Daniel Peter, a chemist, used Nestlé's recent innovation of milk powder to eliminate the perishability issue. Nearby, the Lindt Company invented a process known as conching, which involves heating and rolling the cocoa solids and butter with large granite rollers in order to break down sugar crystals and create a smoother product. Swiss chocolate, under law, must be conched for at least 72 hours.

The ⁽²³⁾ of conching can therefore be seen as one indicator of quality chocolate. Chocolate quality is also based on variations in processing and manufacturing, including the blend of ingredients used by different processors (such as the percentage of cocoa solids or milk) and the emphasis placed on different stages of the manufacturing process. The extent to which those material characteristics matter is based on history: which country invented which step of the process, and the mix of ingredients the leading manufacturers use.

By this argument, the Dutch are known for their cocoa powder and non-sugary chocolate since they invented cocoa powder; the Belgians, who first developed candies consisting of soft centers covered in harder chocolate, are

known for these pralines; the Swiss have notably smooth chocolate because they invented the conching process; and Spanish chocolate is most similar to that originally brought over from Mexico, including its liquid form.

Small farmers still dominate this stage of the process, with over 85% of cocoa worldwide being produced on farms of less than two hectares. Because there are 11 million cocoa bean producers in West Africa, the exact geographic origin of the beans is largely lost in the grinding process. For a highly processed food such as chocolate, it is not surprising that it is the manufacturing process, not the raw materials, that primarily determines quality. Unlike other products such as coffee, fish, or wine, chocolate is a mixture of different ingredients, and the proportions of the mixture is as important a factor in “quality” as the nature of the substances themselves. ⁽²⁴⁾_____, place still matters in determining quality. In this case, it is the national location of innovation that determined the methods of production.

[Source: Cidell, J. L. , &Alberts, H. C. (2006). Constructing quality: The multi-national histories of chocolate. *Geoforum*, 37(6), 999-1007.]

18. What would be the historical result of the situation in the first paragraph?
- A. International quality control of chocolate was established throughout Europe.
 - B. There were many innovations in chocolate production technology.
 - C. Chocolate was being consumed from England to Italy by the mid-19th century.
 - D. Chocolate became increasingly economically important for many countries.

19. What is the most likely reason for _____?
(19)
- A. It was more demanding to supply in these regions.
 - B. It was easier to test technological innovations in these regions.
 - C. It was cheaper to manufacture chocolate in these regions.
 - D. It was more suitable to grow in these regions.
 - E. It was more commonplace to eat in these regions.
20. What is the meaning of _____?
(20)
- A. The quantity would shrink.
 - B. The shape would change.
 - C. The color would fade.
 - D. The taste would decline.
 - E. The popularity would drop.
21. According to this paragraph, what would be the result of the _____?
(21)
- A. Sales of solid chocolate overtook liquid form.
 - B. Agricultural research became more important to the chocolate industry.
 - C. More beans could be processed to increase the chocolate quality.
 - D. Smoother chocolate became more popular worldwide.
 - E. Larger farms were necessary for the demand of milk chocolate.
22. According to standards in Switzerland, why would US chocolate be lower quality?
- A. It uses lower technology, such as for rolling and heating.
 - B. It uses fresh milk instead of powdered milk, so it goes bad quickly.
 - C. It has more sugar, and the crystals are larger.
 - D. It has different amounts of ingredients, like cocoa solids and milk.
 - E. It is usually conched 18 hours or less, or not at all.

23. Write the best word for ⁽²³⁾_____.
- A. size
 - B. length
 - C. shape
 - D. temperature
 - E. percentage
24. What is the most suitable word for ⁽²⁴⁾_____?
- A. Therefore,
 - B. Additionally,
 - C. Fortunately,
 - D. Moreover,
 - E. Nevertheless,
25. According to the article, what determines chocolate quality?
- A. Technology: the most advanced equipment
 - B. Cultivation: where the cocoa beans were grown
 - C. Nation: local production methods
 - D. Transport: freshness of the milk used
 - E. Tradition: keeping the original Central American recipe

