

令和6年度入学試験問題（前期日程）

# 英 語

中等教育教員養成課程  
中等教育プログラム 英語専攻

## 注意事項

1. 解答は、すべて別紙解答紙の所定の箇所に記入すること。
2. すべての解答紙に、必ず受験番号を記入すること。
3. リスニングの放送は試験が始まってから30分以降に行う。

[ 1 ] Please read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

( 1 4 0 点)

When you think of movie heroes, who do you think of? If you immediately thought of Batman, Superman, Spiderman, Iron Man or any other superhero, you certainly wouldn't be alone. The incredible popularity of superhero movies is evidence of the huge appeal of these characters. Indeed, of the ten most profitable movies of the past ten years, five have been superhero movies. Yet, it hasn't always been this way. Indeed, the superhero's journey to cinema has been long and filled with both victories and setbacks.

Of course, superheroes didn't have their start in the movies. Nor, actually, did they have their start in comic books. The first superheroes were those told about in myths and legends from around the world. For some examples, the ancient Greeks had the demigod Heracles, the ancient Mesopotamians told stories of the god-king Gilgamesh, and the Vikings recounted the adventures of the thunder god Thor.

These ancient heroes, like our superheroes today, had their own super powers. In strength, Heracles was second only to his father Zeus, who was the king of the gods. Similar to Heracles, Gilgamesh's super strength and exceptionally long life of 126 years was the result of his mother being the goddess Ninsun. And, in addition to having the strength of an actual god, Thor had his weapon, the magic hammer Mjöltnir.

These heroes also had their own supervillains. Among Heracles's Twelve Labors were the Nemean Lion, whose skin was invulnerable; the Lernaean Hydra, a snake with multiple heads; and Cerberus, the three-headed guard dog of the underworld. The Bull of Heaven killed 300 men with just his breath before Gilgamesh managed to kill it with his sword. And while plenty of monsters and giants provided Thor with his battles, his greatest enemy was the giant sea snake Jörmungandr.

Although the modern American superhero did indeed spring from the

pages of comic books, this form of entertainment didn't initially feature these characters. In fact, the first true American comic book, published in 1933, was filled with stories of a comical, that is humorous, nature. But it didn't take long for other genres to follow. Then, in 1938, Superman made his debut as the first comic book superhero. Superman's immediate popularity led to the appearance of Batman the very next year, quickly followed by Captain Marvel, Wonder Woman, Aquaman and many others.

As this was also the beginning of World War II, these superheroes were often shown fighting alongside American soldiers. One famous comic book cover portrays Captain America punching Hitler in the face. But the end of the war in 1945 also brought the end of superheroes' dominance of the comic book industry. All but the most popular superheroes disappeared. They were almost completely replaced by other genres, such as crime, horror, science fiction and romance.

One factor that led to the eventual revival in the superhero genre had nothing to do with its own merits. In the late 1940s, horror and true-crime comics containing shocking violence had become very popular. Not surprisingly, they were also accused of being bad influences on young people. What followed were public burnings and, in some cities, even the banning of comic books.

In 1954, the book *Seduction of the Innocent* by psychiatrist Fredric Wertham was published. In this book, Wertham claimed that comic books contributed to youth crime. Notoriously, he even claimed that Batman and Robin, Batman's young crime-fighting partner, were actually homosexual lovers. (This was when most of the public and even psychiatrists still considered homosexuality to be a kind of mental disorder.) That same year, the United States Congress held hearings to investigate the perceived dangers of comic books.

The end result of this comic book panic was the establishment of the Comics Code Authority (CCA), which the comic book industry itself established in 1954 to avoid government regulation. For a comic book to be able to show the Comics Code stamp of approval on its cover, it had to follow very strict rules of what could and couldn't be portrayed in terms of violent and sexual content and imagery. Most stores didn't want to sell comic books that didn't have this

approval, so the once popular horror and crime comic books were squeezed out of the market. (It wasn't until the 21st century that the CCA finally disappeared.)

This created an opportunity for superhero comics, with their inspirational stories of pure-hearted heroes fighting to make the world a better place, to make a comeback. Superman, Batman and Wonder Woman had managed to maintain their presence, but soon other characters, such as the Flash, Aquaman and Green Arrow, had their own comic books again.

In the early 1960s, Marvel Comics updated the image of the superhero. Whereas previous superheroes had always been confident and sure of their own motives, Marvel's superheroes were flawed, self-doubting and had the everyday problems of ordinary people. When Spiderman wasn't fighting a supervillain, he was worrying about studying for exams or paying his rent. Iron Man was a technological genius but also an alcoholic.

Although the first modern, big-budget superhero movies were 1978's *Superman* and 1989's *Batman*, superhero movies didn't really come into their own until the rise of computer generated special effects beginning in the 1990s. Thanks to CGI, audiences really can believe a man can fly, not to mention swing on a spider web or shoot bolts of energy from his hands.

So how long will the superhero movie boom last? We might be able to make a guess by looking at a movie genre that dominated American movie theaters all the way from the late 1930s to the 1960s: the Western. If superheroes' popularity is as long-lasting as that of the cowboys and gunfighters before them, we can probably expect to be watching superhero movies for at least a few more decades. But at some point, as with Westerns, people will get tired of superhero movies and start looking up to a new type of hero. We will just have to wait and see who, or what, that hero will be.

(問1) The writer gives examples of three ancient superheroes along with superpowers and supervillains. Fill in the chart.

<i>Ancient Superheroes</i>	<i>Example 1</i> <b>Heracles</b>	<i>Example 2</i>	<i>Example 3</i>
<i>Superpowers</i>	• super strength	• super strength •	• super strength •
<i>Supervillains</i>	• Nemean Lion • •	• The Bull of Heaven	• monsters / giants •

(問2) What reason does the writer seem to suggest for superheroes' popularity during World War II? Answer in English.

(問3) How did the Comics Code Authority (CCA) help superhero comics to regain popularity? Answer in English.

(問4) What point does the writer want to make by mentioning Batman and Robin? Answer in English.

(問5) During the 1960s, what change did Marvel Comics bring to the characters of superheroes? Answer in Japanese.

(問6) What point does the writer want to make by mentioning Iron Man? Answer in English.

(問7) The writer seems to be suggesting that superheroes have universal appeal. Do you think that is the case? Why or why not? In English, answer in about 50 words.

[ 2 ] After reading the passage below, please write approximately 150 words

in English on the following question:

( 1 3 0 点 )

Do you think Japan would benefit by employing some of Finland's education policies? Why or why not?

## Secret to the success of Finland's education

Finland's education system is one of the best in the world. 93% of the high school graduates are enrolled in college or vocational school. Most students can speak at least two languages. Furthermore, Finnish students have consistently scored very high on the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), a standardized test administered to students in over 40 locations globally. In 2000, the PISA showed that Finnish students were the best in the world when it comes to reading. In 2003, they achieved the best results in math. And in 2006, Finnish youth were first out of 57 countries in science.

Back in the 1960s, however, Finland was towards the bottom of educational rankings. This led to Finland trying some new ideas. After 40 years, they have shot to the No. 1 position in the world. So what are their secrets?

### No Homework

According to Finland's Minister of Education, children should have more

time to enjoy their lives as kids. This way, they have other things to do, such as being together with their family and friends, doing sports, playing music, reading the books they like, and so on. One primary school teacher in Finland says, "They could end up climbing a tree if they want. But when they do it, they could also find different insects, and then they can come to school the next day and tell me about what they found."

### Shorter School Time

Compared to older students in Finland, primary school students go to school for only three to four hours every day, including lunch hours. How do such kids get things done in such a short time? For educators, this is not an issue. One school principal says that the child's brain has to relax every now and then. If they just constantly work, they stop learning. Finland's students have the shortest school days and the shortest school years in the entire western world. They do better by going to school less.

〔 3 〕 リスニングテスト ( 1 3 0 点 )

(問 1) これから英語のモノローグを聞かせます。下線部を埋めて英文を完成させ  
なさい。モノローグは 2 回流します。

Reading novels gives me the most pleasure in life. When I read, I am able  
to forget whatever bothered me over the course of the day. I let myself get  
absorbed in the worlds that the novel helps me create in my mind. I go to the  
wonders of the American West wilderness, with mesas, deserts, and caves. I  
experience meeting wonderfully crazy people with equally crazy personalities. I  
get to time travel (ア) \_\_\_\_\_.

In doing so, I use the written words to help me form a picture in my mind.  
I imagine the scenes described in the book and the faces of the characters. For  
this reason, I sometimes get disappointed when I see a movie made from a book  
I have read; the scenes and characters are always very different from those I've  
imagined. After all, the scenes and characters in the movies are created by the  
imagination of the directors and actors, (イ) \_\_\_\_\_.

When I read my book, I like to have my favorite drink, hot black coffee,  
and maybe a few chocolates. At night, I turn my desk lamp upwards so that it  
gives me more of an ambient light with which to read. This may not be good for  
my eyes, but the environment it creates is very calming (ウ) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

My favorite time to read novels is when it is raining outside. Turning the  
pages of the book while listening to the splatter of the rain, safe in the  
knowledge that I am warm and dry inside, gives me the most intense pleasure.  
It also helps that I have my cat beside me, keeping me company. However,  
(エ) \_\_\_\_\_.

(問2) 大学生の Ryan と Joshua が話をしています。対話を聞いて、(ア) ~ (エ) の問いにすべて英語で答えなさい。会話は2回流します。

(ア) Complete the following table, which summarizes what Joshua and Ryan like or dislike about Professor Baker.

<i>Issue</i>	<b>Joshua</b>	<b>Ryan</b>
<i>Answering students' questions inside class</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• praises for asking a good question</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• criticizes in front of class</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
<i>Answering students' questions outside class</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• takes much time to answer after class</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
<i>Feedback for written work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
<i>Reputation as an expert</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(articles)</li> <li>•</li> <li>(TV appearance)</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(articles)</li> <li>•</li> <li>(TV appearance)</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

(イ) What was the one point that Joshua and Ryan both agreed on?

(ウ) Ryan said, "Well, good for you," when Joshua mentioned that he got an A on his essay. What did Ryan mean by, "Well, good for you"?



(±) Imagine you are either Joshua or Ryan (choose one). What do you think Professor Baker thinks of you? Answer in about 50 words.