

# 令和5年度入学者選抜学力検査問題

(前期日程)

## 英 語

(注 意)

- 1 問題紙は指示があるまで開いてはいけません。
- 2 問題紙は本文12ページです。答案用紙は3枚あります。
- 3 答えはすべて答案用紙の指定のところに記入してください。
- 4 問題紙と下書き用紙は持ち帰ってください。

令和5年度金沢大学入学者選抜試験

問 題 訂 正

【英語】

大問Ⅰ 1 ページ 13行目

(誤) … manufactures

(正) … manufacturers

大問Ⅱ 9 ページ 下から3行目

(誤) … Emile Le Bean Lucchesi …

(正) … Emilie Le Beau Lucchesi …

I Read the following passage and answer the questions.

### **The Enduring Typewriter in the Digital Age**

From the 1890s when they first became available until their decline in the 1990s, typewriters were extremely important in some societies. During that period of history, they were used in creating wonderful works of literature, classic movie scripts, newspapers, and magazines. They were also needed to produce governmental, legal, and business-related documents. The machine played an important role in education, research, and just about all aspects of our lives.

Like other analog machines, typewriters were replaced by personal computers that took over with advancements in digital technologies. In the twenty-first century, most young people have probably never even seen a typewriter. In recent times, the personal computer and other digital devices have become the standard, and the major manufactures of typewriters no longer produce them or offer maintenance for the old machines.

However, there are still some people who have not given up on typewriters. These include three kinds of users. The first group are those who need them to create certain legal or confidential documents. —[I]— Many law firms still have a typewriter in the office in case they must submit official documents that require carbon-copy paper forms. In some cases, there are laws that call for funeral homes, hospitals, or police departments to fill out pre-printed forms when a person has died, or when a new baby has been born. According to a recent report, public agencies in Chicago, like the police and fire departments, still have about 50 typewriters in use. This is nothing compared to past decades, but it proves that the machines are not completely gone. Additionally, a paper document created by an analog typewriter is free from a cyber-attack and other computer security issues. After all, without digital technology or an Internet connection, hackers become powerless. This explains why a recent study reported that several intelligence agencies still use typewriters for top

secret documents.

Another group of typewriter fans are those who never stopped using them even when computers took over. This group includes senior citizens who, unlike their children or grandchildren, are just not interested in the Internet and do not even own a computer. In some cases, older people write with typewriters when they send letters to newspaper editors, politicians, or to government agencies because they want to make sure that their words can be read. With age, some people have a hard time holding a pen or pencil, so a typewriter is a better option.

Finally, a third category of users is made up of those who consider using the machines as a wonderful hobby or pleasurable experience. Even if computers are part of their daily lives, this type of user still enjoys writing with analog technology. Richard Polt, who writes a blog and has published a book about typewriter collecting, explains that many people just want to get away from the digital world and interact with a real physical thing like paper and ink. He thinks that by slowing down and doing things the old-fashioned way, you can escape the feeling that technology controls your life. This type of user is often a collector of typewriters as well. One serious collector is the actor Tom Hanks, who has more than 250 typewriters. Amazingly, 90 percent of his machines are in working condition. He even starred in a 2016 documentary movie, *California Typewriter*, which focused on artists and writers who love using them.

There are three common reasons why people like Hanks continue using the outdated devices. The sound of a typewriter is often reported as a charm. For some it makes them feel more productive when they hear each key hit the paper. The bell sound is also loved by many, because it signals that one has finished a complete line of text. Many people also list mobility as a factor for getting involved with typewriters. You do not need an Internet connection, and for manual models, you don't even need electricity. Many users have a space set up for typewriting that is away from their computers, so the mobility factor helps to remove the temptation of the Internet. One of the most convincing justifications for appreciating the old machines, however, is

that when working with a typewriter, the writing process changes. People report that the experience is different from writing with a pencil because you can't erase, nor can you delete words like you can on a computer. Therefore, you must have a good idea of the sentence before you have the confidence to hit the keys. Some writers say that this makes them write much better because they stay focused on every word. A few famous writers still have not switched to computers. Pulitzer Prize winner Cormac McCarthy has been using his typewriter since 1963 and doesn't plan to stop. Seven-time Grammy award winner John Mayer still writes all his song lyrics with one. —[J]— For instance, the bestselling author alive, Danielle Steel has written more than 190 novels with the same typewriter and admits that she could never even think about writing with a computer.

Although typewriters are no longer the standard, they continue to be appreciated. Whether it is for practical reasons or for the unique writing experience, typewriters still have value for those who need a break from the digital age.

**Question 1:** Based on the passage, choose the number of the appropriate phrase which best completes sentences (A) to (F).

- (A) Typewriters declined in popularity because \_\_\_\_.
- 1) of the global economy
  - 2) writers got distracted by the sounds
  - 3) of the shift to digital technology
  - 4) they needed to be repaired too often

- (B) Nowadays, major typewriter manufacturers \_\_\_\_.
- 1) do not offer support for repairs
  - 2) only make specialty models
  - 3) are switching to making personal computers
  - 4) are trying to increase the market for new users
- (C) Law firms may use typewriters in order to \_\_\_\_.
- 1) save money
  - 2) file for taxes
  - 3) confirm police and fire reports
  - 4) make certain required forms
- (D) Compared to the 1970s, the Chicago Police Department probably has \_\_\_\_.
- 1) the same amount of typewriters
  - 2) far fewer typewriters
  - 3) no real need for typewriters
  - 4) a kind of nostalgia for old technology
- (E) Typewriters limit hackers' abilities because they are \_\_\_\_.
- 1) too hard to repair
  - 2) linked to police departments
  - 3) associated with law firms
  - 4) not online

(F) For some older people, using a typewriter is \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1) something they try to teach to their grandchildren
- 2) a good alternative for writing by hand
- 3) harder than using a computer
- 4) a challenge because of the cost

(G) Richard Polt feels sometimes \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1) we think that digital technology controls our lives
- 2) it is tough physical work to use a typewriter
- 3) you should be careful about ink
- 4) collecting typewriters can be profitable

(H) The actor Tom Hanks \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1) writes about 90 percent of his letters by using typewriters
- 2) started his hobby in 2016
- 3) has at least 200 typewriters that are in working condition
- 4) feels that technology has peaked

**Question 2:** For questions (I) and (J), choose the number of the appropriate answer.

(I) Which sentence would be the best to use in the space marked [I]?

- 1) Issues with the law are very important, so documents should not have errors.
- 2) After all, nobody really wants to give up on laws that might benefit society.
- 3) Creativity is a major part of the legal system, especially for criminal cases.
- 4) Especially with forms that might not fit into a printer, typewriters offer an advantage.

(J) Which sentence would be the best to use in the space marked [J]?

- 1) Thus, music awards can really advance careers and sell records.
- 2) However, he only writes certain types of songs, which limits the effect.
- 3) Even some highly productive and well-paid writers still use typewriters.
- 4) As a result, a lot of authors do not make as much money as computer users.

**Question 3:** According to the passage, what are the three key factors that influence people to become the type of users belonging to the third category? Answer in one or two complete sentences in English.

II Read the following passage and answer the questions.

### The Therapeutic Benefits of Reading

For many Americans, the uncertainty and boredom of the pandemic were escapable in the pages of a book. In 2021, 75 percent of Americans said they read or started at least one book, with the average person reading 14 books. The percentage of Americans who said they read in the previous year has been consistent since 2011, according to annual surveys by Pew Research. Format preferences, however, have changed, and library closures during the pandemic meant some readers opted for e-books over print. Last year, 30 percent of Americans read an e-book, an increase of 5 percent from the previous year, according to the Pew study. Regardless of the format, reading remains a major form of entertainment, education and at times an escape from real life. However, scientists have also found that reading benefits the brain in terms of both neurological function and emotional wellness.

### The More You Know

Studies have found that people who read regularly demonstrate a higher level of declarative knowledge. Declarative knowledge is acquired information related to daily living, such as knowing the name of a particular dog species like Chowchow. It is part of a knowledge set called crystallized knowledge, which also includes our life history and vocabulary.

Crystallized knowledge includes a wide range of cultural literacy as well as our basic understandings of science, philosophy and psychology. It builds over a lifetime, and one landmark study found that readers have greater crystallized knowledge. In the study, researchers recruited two groups of participants — older adults (mean age 79.9) and college students (mean age 19.1). Both groups responded to questions concerning how they spent their leisure time as well as their reading habits. They also completed checklists in which they denoted books, magazines and authors

known to them. They then underwent a series of tests to measure their cultural literacy, vocabulary, working memory and reasoning abilities.

For both groups, reading habits were a “significant predictor” in the strength of the person’s vocabulary and declarative knowledge. The older participants, however, preferred reading as their leisure activity and outscored the college students on all assessments related to declarative knowledge. The authors concluded that crystallized knowledge was maintained in older adulthood, and reflective of building a lifetime of information. (C)

### **Emotional Benefits**

In addition to helping people build knowledge about the world around them, books can be therapeutic. Bibliotherapy is the process in which a book is prescribed to a person experiencing a real-world problem.

Researchers theorize that the practice of reading as therapy has existed for centuries, but it became more refined in the U.S. during the mid-twentieth century. One scholar established that bibliotherapy had six clear functions: to show the reader that others have experienced the same problem and they are not the first to do so; to show the reader new solutions; to help the reader understand motivations people feel when faced with a similar problem; to provide facts; and to encourage a realistic approach to problem-solving.

Bibliotherapy is also now seen as a healthy way for a reader to release emotions, and build empathy for the character who faces a similar dilemma. Scientists are now studying how bibliotherapy can be used to increase mental well-being.

One study found that prisoners with depression reported enjoying being able to put aside their personal thoughts while engaged with a book, play script or poetry collection. In another study with shared reading groups, prisoners reported increased emotional benefits from attending a weekly book group. In the study, prisoners met with a shared reading group on a weekly basis to discuss a designated book. They reported having a stronger sense of socialization and encouragement from engaging

with the book and the other group members.  
(D)

### **Lingering Literary Benefits**

Reading a story can have a powerful emotional effect that scientists have found lingers in our brains. Researchers at Emory University used a functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) to scan study participants' brains over a 19-day period while they progressed through an assigned novel. At the start of the study, researchers took images of the participants' brains while they weren't engaged in reading a novel. Then, they assigned participants to read each night and to finish the novel within nine days. The book, *Pompeii*, took readers to 79 AD as Mount Vesuvius threatened to erupt and a man hurried to save the woman he loved.

After each night of reading, participants returned the next morning for an fMRI scan. They then returned for five additional days after the book was finished. The morning after reading, researchers found the brain region associated with language, the left temporal cortex, showed heightened connectivity, and the activity lingered for five days after the participant finished the book.

Similarly, the region responsible for the primary motor sensor, the central sulcus, also showed increased activity that lingered. Because the central sulcus is responsible for bodily sensations, researchers concluded the study supported the idea that a book can indeed make a reader feel as though they were there.

(Adapted and modified from Emile Le Bean Lucchesi, "The Therapeutic Benefits of Reading: From emotional to neurological wellness, here is how reading is beneficial for your brain," *Discovery Magazine*, February 9, 2022)

**Question 1:** Which of the following is closest to the meaning of the words (A) to (D) underlined in the text? Choose the number of the appropriate answer.

(A) “Format”

- 1) wellness factor
- 2) way a book is published
- 3) result of the Pew Research
- 4) percentage of citizens

(B) “builds”

- 1) competes
- 2) increases
- 3) takes
- 4) supports

(C) “maintained”

- 1) not forgotten
- 2) often repaired
- 3) cared for
- 4) just preferred

(D) “group members”

- 1) writers of poetry
- 2) researchers in the study
- 3) prisoners who read the book
- 4) family members

**Question 2:** Based on the passage, answer questions (E) to (H) in one or two complete sentences in English.

- (E) Why were print books read less during the pandemic?
- (F) Before undergoing a series of tests, what two things were participants asked to do in the “one landmark study” mentioned in the third paragraph?
- (G) How did reading help prisoners with depression?
- (H) What brain regions are most likely used when reading a book?

**Question 3:** Consider your own reading experiences. How have they increased your own declarative knowledge? Answer in English in 20 to 30 words with an appropriate example.

**III** Read the following passage and answer the question.

Sometimes, students choose to take a year after high school graduation to pursue various activities before starting their college lives. Such a period is often called a “gap year.” During the gap year, some might visit or live in different countries, take an internship, work part-time, or just focus on what they are interested in.

**Question:** What is your opinion of taking a gap year? Answer in 90 words or more in English.

## 出典に関する補遺

令和5年度金沢大学一般選抜（前期日程）「英語」の入学試験問題で引用した文章の出典は、次のとおりです。

### 【大問.2（出典）】

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