

# 2023年度 入学試験問題

## 英 語

### 帰国生 A

||||| 【注 意】 |||||

試験時間は 60 分です。(8 : 50 ~ 9 : 50)

問題は 1 ページから 16 ページまでです。

解答はすべて解答用紙に記入してください。

解答用紙に受験番号、氏名を記入してください。

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洗足学園中学校

**A) Choose the one underlined part of the sentence that is incorrect. On your answer sheet, write the letter of the answer you have chosen.**

1. Japan experienced<sub>[A]</sub> an economic boom<sub>[B]</sub> in 1980s<sub>[C]</sub>, but this period of prosperity ended, and Japan fell into a recession<sub>[D]</sub>.
2. If David continues to behave unruly<sub>[A]</sub> in the classroom, he is in for a rude awakening<sub>[B]</sub> when his teacher, Ms. Whittier<sub>[C]</sub> asks him to pay a visit<sub>[D]</sub> to the principal's office.
3. Fighting in<sub>[A]</sub> a war was something Carver had always feared. Precisely for this reason, he could not understand how he had arrived at<sub>[B]</sub> this small house on a hill in Afghanistan. Bullets whizzed through<sub>[C]</sub> the air, coming from a mountain by<sub>[D]</sub> Rokhah, a village in the valley.
4. Near the school are<sub>[A]</sub> a red house that has been uninhibited<sub>[B]</sub> for a number of years<sub>[C]</sub> and my favorite building: Laramie Castle<sub>[D]</sub>.
5. "I do not agree to the belief<sub>[A]</sub> that students should be put in separate classes according to<sub>[B]</sub> academic ability." "Why not? Should students find themselves<sub>[C]</sub> in classes with students far more capable, they will struggle. They're bound to lose confidence<sub>[D]</sub>."
6. We were flooded with<sub>[A]</sub> replies<sub>[B]</sub> after posting our advertisement, but none of the applicants were able<sub>[C]</sub> to fully meet<sub>[D]</sub> our criteria.
7. Mrs. Thompson had forbidden me from<sub>[A]</sub> entering her office, so I was left wondering<sub>[B]</sub> why she had pretended not seeing<sub>[C]</sub> me sneak out of<sub>[D]</sub> her office this morning.
8. Fran was ashamed to admit<sub>[A]</sub> that the turns of event<sub>[B]</sub> Fran herself had set in motion<sub>[C]</sub> had caused the backlash against<sub>[D]</sub> Jennie's poem.
9. A man of Irish decent<sub>[A]</sub> told me that his life was greatly affected<sub>[B]</sub> by the years he had spent at a school he could not bear<sub>[C]</sub>. "Not once did a teacher in that school compliment<sub>[D]</sub> me," he said.
10. Mr. Hudson is the man that<sub>[A]</sub> owns eighty-four of<sub>[B]</sub> the paintings in the Warwick Gallery. The rest belongs<sub>[C]</sub> to about a dozen<sub>[D]</sub> other collectors or families in the local community.
11. Yesterday's boat ride<sub>[A]</sub> resulted in several children's injuries<sub>[B]</sub>. Teachers and parent's anger<sub>[C]</sub> is directed at the travel company's lack of care<sub>[D]</sub> for the health of the children.
12. Why did you buy an extremely expensive used car<sub>[A]</sub> when you could buy a new car<sub>[B]</sub> for virtually the same price<sub>[C]</sub> during the sale last month? I fail to see your logic<sub>[D]</sub>.
13. The Swiss<sub>[A]</sub> have developed an ingenious program for introducing children to the piano<sub>[B]</sub>. The popularity of this program has raised interest in the classical music<sub>[C]</sub>, and a similar system is now used in schools to teach the arts<sub>[D]</sub>.

14. My father viewed that<sub>[A]</sub> children ought not to<sub>[B]</sub> contradict their parents, but because I contradicted him on this and many other<sub>[C]</sub> points, my own daughter is a free-spirited<sub>[D]</sub> nonconformist.
15. “This entire house gives off<sub>[A]</sub> a bizarre smell, and the flooring is so old that I fear it will give way<sub>[B]</sub> whenever I walk across it.” “You’re right, Doris, but I just can’t give out<sub>[C]</sub> to your demands. It would be so expensive to have it remodeled. We’d have to give up<sub>[D]</sub> all of the things we enjoy in life.”
16. The man sitting the opposite of me<sub>[A]</sub> on the train was intently reading<sub>[B]</sub> a book, but after several minutes I noticed he was continually glancing up at<sub>[C]</sub> me while reading. It was as though he knew me<sub>[D]</sub> from somewhere.
17. The works<sub>[A]</sub> of these African artists can only be put on display once we have received the verbal permissions<sub>[B]</sub> of the artists themselves. However, the newspapers<sub>[C]</sub> are reporting that the rights<sub>[D]</sub> to the painting *Lagos Nightscape* belong to the Nigerian government.
18. The more serious of the two<sub>[A]</sub> brothers displays<sub>[B]</sub> a strong commitment to his work, the likes of which is not<sub>[C]</sub> usually owned<sub>[D]</sub> by men who have such a humble background.
19. Mindless<sub>[A]</sub> of the fact that his co-workers and boss perpetually talked down to him, Timothy had remained in the low-paying job, working tirelessly<sub>[B]</sub> for seven years. Now he was not only jobless<sub>[C]</sub> but also thoughtless<sub>[D]</sub> about what he should do next.
20. Though she grew me<sub>[A]</sub> to be the woman that I am today, my mother habitually grew angry<sub>[B]</sub> at the slightest mistake. She pushed me<sub>[C]</sub> to be perfect in everything that I did, and I never tried to push back<sub>[D]</sub>.

**B) Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence. On your answer sheet, write the letter of the answer you have chosen.**

21. The newly installed executive team announced there would be no job cuts \_\_\_\_.
- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| A. before Spring  | C. into Spring  |
| B. between spring | D. until spring |
22. Vanessa only collects favorable data \_\_\_\_ writes her research papers based on that information.
- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A. ; and, then, | C. and then    |
| B. ; then,      | D. , and, then |
23. The literature professor explained the roots of the Renaissance period, the rise of Protestantism, and \_\_\_\_.
- |  |
|--|
| A. who influences Shakespeare                      |
| B. Shakespeare’s influence was significant as well |
| C. the influence of Shakespeare                    |
| D. how Shakespeare is influenced                   |

24. She asked that you take \_\_\_\_ away from them.  
A. children's toy  
B. the children's toy  
C. childrens' toy  
D. the childrens' toy
25. If you want to arrest someone for a crime, you need to gather \_\_\_\_ evidence from the crime scene.  
A. conductive  
B. compulsive  
C. conclusive  
D. elusive
26. I have had a cough for the past two days, so be careful around me because I \_\_\_\_ contagious.  
A. may be  
B. can't be  
C. mustn't be  
D. maybe
27. After Kevin left a bag full of garbage in the hot sun for a week, it \_\_\_\_ when he finally opened it.  
A. reaked  
B. wreaked  
C. reeked  
D. wrecked
28. Congresspeople are members of the government \_\_\_\_ vary depending upon their seniority, their location, and their expertise.  
A. who's work  
B. whose jobs  
C. whose work  
D. who's job
29. My mother encourages me to always stay busy and not remain \_\_\_\_ for longer than fifteen minutes a day.  
A. idol  
B. ideal  
C. like an idle  
D. idle
30. If you want to be a successful businessperson, you have to plan \_\_\_\_ than everyone else.  
A. farther forward  
B. furthermore  
C. further in advance  
D. farthermore
31. Sarah doesn't often consider other people's feelings or ask for \_\_\_\_ when making her decisions.  
A. their consent  
B. her content  
C. their consciousness  
D. their conscience
32. Tiffany doesn't believe in dieting, but she joined her co-workers in trying a new diet out \_\_\_\_.  
A. despite  
B. instead  
C. although  
D. nonetheless
33. My father yelled at us for dawdling, but we said we were \_\_\_\_.  
A. all ready to go  
B. already to go  
C. already going  
D. at the ready for going
34. When she touched it, Diana \_\_\_\_ that the lasso was merely a cheap imitation.  
A. absolutely should have known  
B. likely didn't have known  
C. probably would have knew  
D. definitely should have knew
35. You can ask my father anything about improving your tennis game. When the Japanese national team members need \_\_\_\_, they call on him.  
A. advice  
B. advises  
C. advise  
D. advices
36. \_\_\_\_ are often a source of trouble for schools.  
A. A student who always submits papers late  
B. Coaches who receive gifts from parents  
C. The teacher who yells at his colleagues  
D. Children who disobey authority

37. \_\_\_\_ this peanut butter is terrible.
- A. Except for you and I,                      C. Between you and me,  
B. Along you and I,                              D. Among for you and me,
38. After playing with her friends all day, Kim \_\_\_\_\_ time left to complete her work.
- A. had hardly little                              C. had barely enough  
B. had scarcely a little                          D. had fairly any
39. It's certainly \_\_\_\_\_ the appointment to the leadership team.
- A. right to your refusing                      C. in your right to refuse  
B. within your rights to refuse                D. right to refusing
40. Did you know that Tina \_\_\_\_ the Tokyo Marathon last year after her battle with cancer?
- A. attempted                                      C. challenged  
B. contested                                        D. participated

**C) Vocabulary: Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined word(s). On your answer sheet, write the letter of the word you have chosen.**

41. The coach expressed concerns about the new training program.
- A. discretion                      B. misgivings                      C. tenacity                      D. lethargy
42. This entire scene is unnecessary and can be removed without changing the impact of the story.
- A. ingenious                      B. superficial                      C. redundant                      D. incessant
43. Don't underestimate the value of customer loyalty in our industry.
- A. fatality                      B. fidelity                      C. finality                      D. fallacy
44. It is important to rehabilitate young troublemakers before they turn to a life of crime.
- A. detractors                      B. hoarders                      C. vandalism                      D. delinquents
45. The villagers only have access to a pool of still water, a drinking source that often breeds disease.
- A. smug                      B. sodden                      C. stagnant                      D. sullen
46. Jenny rejoiced to get a letter from Grandma despite her unreadable handwriting.
- A. illicit                      B. illegal                      C. illegible                      D. illegitimate
47. Enemy fire wiped out the entire town in a matter of days.
- A. annihilated                      B. retaliated                      C. implemented                      D. abstained
48. After lunch, the students were forced to sit through a boring lecture about the English Reformation.
- A. tantilizing                      B. tedious                      C. elusive                      D. inept
49. Liquid containers exceeding 100 milliliters will be taken away at airport security.
- A. detracted                      B. withheld                      C. confiscated                      D. abdicated

50. With unhinged shutters banging in the wind, the house looked menacing in the dark.  
 A. sinister                      B. cumbersome                      C. wistful                      D. frugal
51. It is only human to make mistakes, as we are imperfect and fallible.  
 A. irk                      B. dawdle                      C. perish                      D. err
52. The soldiers managed to suppress the rebellion in a matter of days.  
 A. jostle                      B. subside                      C. quell                      D. waver
53. After a wrongful conviction, Watson was pardoned and released from prison.  
 A. exonerated                      B. relinquished                      C. persisted                      D. renounced

**D) Choose the word pair that best completes each analogy. On your answer sheet, write the letter of the answer you have chosen.**

**Example: “left : right” matches with “west : east” because the relationship between *left* and *right* is the same as the relationship between *west* and *east*.**

54. aqua : water  
 A. aether : earth                      C. pyro : fire  
 B. terra : sky                      D. aer : metal
55. perspire : cool  
 A. headache : aspirin                      C. sneeze : pollen  
 B. shiver : warm                      D. digest : fill
56. carbon : diamond  
 A. magnesium : magnet                      C. sodium : salt  
 B. cheap : expensive                      D. environment : precious
57. architect : building  
 A. archaeologist : watercraft                      C. sculptor : statue  
 B. cartographer : formula                      D. astronaut : space
58. flute : woodwind  
 A. clarinet : instrument                      C. brass : percussion  
 B. violin : string                      D. clef : rest
59. Napoleon Bonaparte : Emperor  
 A. George Washington : Prime Minister                      C. Cleopatra : Sphinx  
 B. Julius Caesar : Rome                      D. Elizabeth I : Queen
60. addition : subtraction  
 A. sum : total                      C. algebra : trigonometry  
 B. percentage : decimal                      D. multiplication : division
61. velocity : speedometer  
 A. acceleration : brake                      C. kilometer : mile  
 B. length : ruler                      D. liquid : volume
62. heart : circulatory  
 A. lungs : skeletal                      C. liver : respiratory  
 B. eye : digestive                      D. brain : nervous

**E) Idiomatic Expressions: Choose the established idiomatic phrase that best replaces the underlined word or phrase.**

63. The host of the party tried very hard to make everyone feel welcome.  
A. went out of his way                      C. went head over heels  
B. went out of the window                D. went over his head
64. We don't know what to expect yet, so let's decide what to do when the time comes.  
A. play it by heart                            C. keep an open eye  
B. play it by ear                                D. keep our ear to the ground
65. Ms. Brown was not suitable for the job of teaching young children.  
A. not called out for                        C. not made out to  
B. not put down to                            D. not cut out for
66. If we have a problem, our policy is to deal with it early before it becomes serious.  
A. nip it in the bud                            C. make a mountain out of a molehill  
B. get straight to the point                D. find a needle in a haystack
67. The players in the final tournament are the best in the club.  
A. the dark horse                              C. the crux of the matter  
B. the cream of the crop                    D. the apple of my eye
68. Dave resembles his father in personality and appearance.  
A. looks after                                  C. passes down from  
B. takes after                                  D. carries over from
69. I heard a rumor that you were going to Hungary to study music.  
A. through the grapevine                    C. from the horse's mouth  
B. out of the blue                             D. out on a limb
70. Did you really have lunch with a queen or are you joking?  
A. beating around the bush                C. pulling my leg  
B. barking up the wrong tree              D. playing second fiddle

**F) Read the following passages and choose the best answer for each of the questions based on the information in the passages. On your answer sheet, clearly print the letter of the answer you have chosen.**

**I. Angel Investor**

A letter arrived for Michael almost every day. After nine years of intensive study and extra classes, Michael had earned the grades and test results for a steady stream of acceptance letters from universities. His father, Reginald, and mother, Marissa, had aided his cause by insisting upon absolute silence throughout the household whenever Michael was home and studying, which his younger brother, Gabriel, joked was always. In fact, Michael was there in the evening on weekdays, all day on Saturdays, and throughout the morning on Sundays. The moratorium on noise-making forced Gabriel to practice his guitar in the backyard shed or not at all. Everyone had to do their part.

“Yelman, Oldford, Wentworth, Ripley,” muttered Michael’s grandfather, Montgomery Chase, as he worked through the mail. “Accepted at all of the great universities, all save for the one we want, Haversmith. Why must they make us wait so interminably long?”

“Because they can, Grandfather,” said Michael, who took his place in the parlor beside his grandfather.

“I suppose that’s true,” Montgomery mumbled to himself before absently throwing a letter addressed to Gabriel down on the coffee table. Michael leaned over the table and picked it up. It was a letter from Dalton School of Music. Michael slipped the letter into his pocket as Montgomery exclaimed, “Finally, Haversmith at last!”

Moments later, the entire family surrounded Michael in the parlor. Michael opened the letter and smiled. Gabriel whispered his congratulations and left the room unnoticed.

“Was there ever any doubt?” boasted Reginald, scanning the room before fixing his fond gaze on Michael. “Congratulations, my boy.”

“Of course, we’ll need to raise a bit more to cover the cost of your tuition,” Reginald mumbled to himself. “All according to plan, though. Half set aside already. We should easily have enough to cover the rest by selling the shed and the back property. With Gabriel entering a local high school next year, there may be a small sum left over for you to invest.”

“Worth every penny, Reginald,” Montgomery said. “I had to sell ten acres of our land to put you through Haversmith, just as my father had done for me, but you need only part with half as much.”

Amid the chatter, Michael slipped out of the parlor and crossed the hall. He took the stairs to the second floor. When he reached Gabriel’s room, he knocked twice.

“What is it?” Gabriel said.

“It’s me, Michael. I have something from Dalton for you.”

Gabriel’s door swung open. Michael realized that it was the first time in five years that he had visited Gabriel’s room. He was surprised to see Gabriel’s desk, bed, and walls covered with sheet music. Gabriel sat at his keyboard, crossing out notes on a sheet propped in front of his keyboard.

“I had almost given up on receiving this letter,” Gabriel said. “No matter what, scholarship or not, I’ll find a way. I’ll find a way. There is nothing to fear here.” Gabriel opened the letter. His eyes darted across the page, then paused. His lips began to spread into a smile, but a



40 few moments later he extinguished it with the back of his hand. As he read on, tears gathered in his eyes.

"It doesn't matter. I'll find a way," Gabriel said. "But today's not about me. It's about you. You should head back down and celebrate with Father and Grandfather."

"Are you coming down?"

45 "I'll see you at dinner," Gabriel replied.

That evening, the elder Chases reminisced about their college years over dinner. At the end of the meal, the brothers cleared the table and washed the dishes. When they finished, they walked together down the hallway before parting at the stairs. Reflexively, Michael turned toward his room, a pattern he had followed every day for the last five years, but then  
50 he stopped. He watched Gabriel pick up his guitar by the front door and head to the porch. He watched Gabriel take a seat on the bench and begin to play. The last time he had really listened to Gabriel was at Gabriel's elementary school graduation performance two years prior. He sounded magnificent, and Michael knew he needed to return to the dining room.

55 "Grandfather, Father, I'd like to discuss a matter with you both."

"What is it Michael?"

"I've given it a lot of thought. Haversmith is a wonderful university. And, of course, it would be a great place for me, but I have a different ambition."

"A different ambition? What could that possibly be?"

60 "I want to take that full scholarship to Yelman. It has an equally good reputation."

"Is it the money, son? Your grandfather and I have already discussed selling the property. The house is all we really need."

"No, that's not it. I still want you to sell the property. But since I have a full ride at Yelman, why not invest that money in new ventures? It's a win-win."

65 "But you have always wanted to go to Haversmith ever since you were a little boy," Reginald said.

"I did want to go, but I realized today that applying there was mainly to prove that I could get in."

70 "Well, when you put it that way," said Montgomery Chase, "I must reluctantly agree that you have a point. Haversmith is a great school, but if they accepted you, you have the ability to succeed anywhere."

"I knew you would see it my way, Grandfather. What about you, Father?"

"I'm still a bit shocked. It seems the acceptance letter is proof enough for your grandfather. And I wouldn't argue with your grandfather on this matter..."

75 "Thank you, Father. May I ask one more favor? You said that you set aside half of the money for Haversmith already, right? Can I use that for my investments?"

"I don't see why not."

Reginald walked across the dining room and opened a drawer in the china cabinet. He pulled out a thick envelope and handed it to Michael.

80 "It's not the whole amount. The rest is in the bank. It should be enough to get you started."

"Thanks!"

Michael excused himself from the dining room, walked through the hall, and climbed the

stairs. He knocked on Gabriel's door.

85 "Gabriel, there's another envelope for you. I think that you might want to open it. It seems you have an angel investor."

He slipped the envelope underneath his brother's door.

71. Which statement best matches what happens in the passage?
- A. A younger brother gives up his dream for his older brother to afford college.
  - B. A poor family sacrifices everything to send the eldest boy to a top university.
  - C. An older brother convinces his family to support his younger brother's dream.
  - D. Two brothers make sacrifices to ensure each other's success.
72. When could Gabriel safely practice his guitar inside the house during Michael's years of intensive study?
- A. He could never practice inside because Michael was always studying.
  - B. He could practice inside on Sunday afternoons.
  - C. He could practice inside every morning.
  - D. He could practice inside only on Saturday and Sunday evenings.
73. What does Montgomery Chase's treatment of the letter from Dalton reveal about his ambitions for his grandsons?
- A. He wants Michael to receive a full scholarship for university and Gabriel to receive a scholarship, too.
  - B. He wants Michael to go to a top university and Gabriel to go to an equally elite music school.
  - C. He wants Michael to go to a top university but does not care where Gabriel goes to school.
  - D. He wants Michael to receive a full scholarship but shows only mild interest in where Gabriel goes to school.
74. The letter from Haversmith is opened...
- A. by Montgomery on the front porch.
  - B. by Michael in the dining room.
  - C. by Gabriel in his bedroom.
  - D. by Michael in the parlor.
75. What must Reginald do to send Michael to Haversmith?
- A. He must sell ten acres of land and the shed to raise the money.
  - B. He must sell the shed and back property to raise all of the money.
  - C. He must sell the shed and back property to raise half of the money.
  - D. He must sell ten acres of the family's land to raise half of the money.

76. Based on the context of the passage, what is most likely the cause of Gabriel's tears?
- A. He has failed to be admitted to Dalton School of Music.
  - B. He is jealous of Michael and his success.
  - C. He has failed to receive a scholarship to Dalton School of Music.
  - D. He doubts his musical abilities.
77. Based on the passage, when Reginald says, "I wouldn't argue with your grandfather," he means that...
- A. Montgomery Chase is a person who never changes his mind.
  - B. he disagrees with his father and thinks that Michael should go to Yelman.
  - C. he accepts his father's opinion, even if he doesn't completely agree.
  - D. he does not trust Montgomery because the man is very old.
78. Based on the passage, what are Michael's true feelings about Haversmith?
- A. He wanted to attend the university but not at his brother's expense.
  - B. He wanted to be accepted by the university but only to please his grandfather.
  - C. He wanted to be accepted by the university but would prefer to save the money instead.
  - D. He wanted to be accepted by the university but prefers to spend the tuition on investments instead.
79. It can be reasonably inferred from the passage that the Dalton School of Music is ...
- A. a private high school.
  - B. a local high school.
  - C. a private university.
  - D. a local university.
80. It can be reasonably inferred from the passage that the Chase family values status above financial assets because...
- A. two generations of the Chase family have attended Haversmith, but they have not earned much from their college degrees.
  - B. Michael's family is only willing to invest in his business ventures because he was accepted at Haversmith.
  - C. three generations of the Chase family have sold property in the past to pay for college.
  - D. Michael's family planned to sell their property to pay for Haversmith rather than send Michael to another university for free.

II.

Plant Growth

A junior high school teacher had her class conduct an experiment to grow three basil plants in the classroom under different conditions. All the plants were placed in the same location. Three days after the plants reached one centimeter in height, they moved some of the plants. One of the plants was moved close to the window (Plant A), another was moved into the closet (Plant B), while the third remained in the same place, acting as a control group (Plant C). The results of the experiment can be seen in Figure 1. Over the first three days of the experiment, each plant grew at the same rate of 0.25 centimeters a day. From the fourth day, Plant C continued to grow at that rate, while Plant A doubled its growth rate to half a centimeter a day, ending at four centimeters in height on the eighth day. Plant B showed no further growth, and it began to steadily shrink in size from the sixth day.

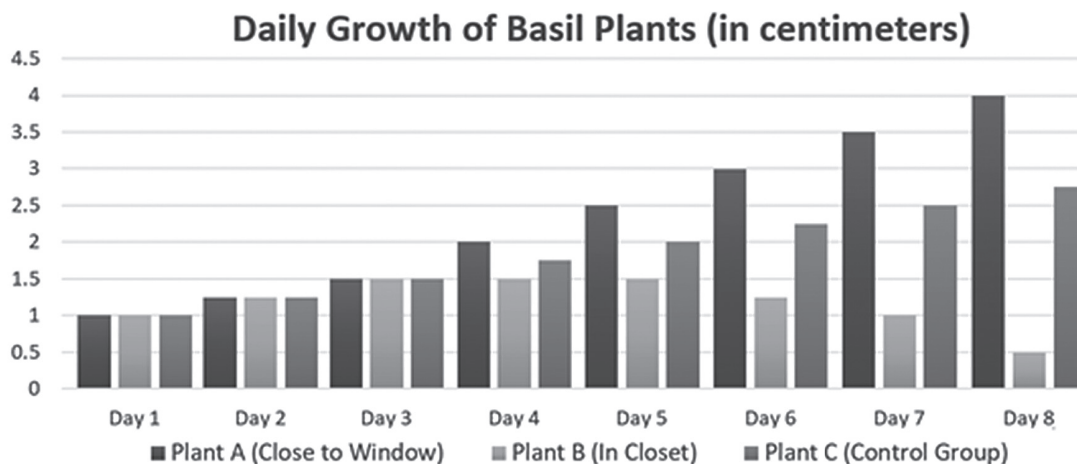


Figure 1.

The teacher asked two students to explain what had occurred.

**Student 1 Explanation**

When plants grow, they increase in weight by a considerable amount. The ancient Greeks once believed that this extra plant mass comes from drawing minerals out of the soil. However, that theory is only partially correct. The physiologist Jan Baptista van Helmont investigated this theory in 1615. He grew a willow tree in an amount of soil that had been weighed. In five years, the willow tree was measured to be 74 kg heavier. Because the weight of the soil had remained the same, he concluded that the extra growth of plant material was due to a combination of the minerals drawn from the soil as well as the water (H<sub>2</sub>O) that was provided daily to the plant. The reason that Plant A grew the tallest is because there is more moisture in the air near the window due to condensation. As van Helmont showed, plant growth can be attributed to mass absorbed from both water and soil.

**Student 2 Explanation**

The reason that Plant A grew more than the other plants is because of the amount of light that the plant was exposed to. The process by which plants, algae, and some types of bacteria capture energy from sunlight is called photosynthesis. Plants store the energy from sunlight in special parts of their cells called chloroplasts. The plant uses this stored energy to take carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from the air and water (H<sub>2</sub>O) from the soil to grow. Therefore, the process of growth for a plant is sunlight-dependent. Because Plant A was

30 placed next to a window, it was exposed to the greatest amount of light. The results of Plant B also confirm this theory. Because Plant B was placed in an environment without access to sunlight, the plant got smaller.

81. What is the most likely reason for the same rate of plant growth over the first three days?
- A. The first three days of plant growth is achieved by water alone.
  - B. The plants were all kept in the same place.
  - C. Plant growth is unaffected by location.
  - D. The plants grew at the same rate throughout the experiment.
82. On Day 9, if conditions were unchanged, what height could be expected for Plant A?
- A. 3.0 centimeters
  - B. 3.5 centimeters
  - C. 4.25 centimeters
  - D. 4.5 centimeters
83. Which of the students, if any, would agree that water is important to plant growth?
- A. only Student 1
  - B. only Student 2
  - C. both Student 1 and Student 2
  - D. neither Student 1 nor Student 2
84. According to Student 1, how do plants gain extra mass?
- A. from soil minerals and water
  - B. from carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and water
  - C. from carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and soil minerals
  - D. from water alone
85. Why does Student 1 bring up the ancient Greeks (line 13)?
- A. to provide a partially mistaken historical theory
  - B. to validate her claim that water is responsible for plant weight growth
  - C. to introduce the cultural background of Jan Baptista van Helmont
  - D. to explain why a willow tree was chosen for the experiment
86. According to Student 1, why did Jan Baptista van Helmont grow a willow tree?
- A. to improve local vegetable agriculture
  - B. to observe the source of plant growth
  - C. to investigate the effects of willow trees on soil quality
  - D. to test his theory of photosynthesis
87. According to Student 2, which of the following is true about chloroplasts?
- A. They are found only in bacteria.
  - B. They consist of carbon dioxide.
  - C. They are larger than most plant cells.
  - D. They are used to store energy.

88. Which of the results from the experiment clearly indicates plant growth is light-dependent?
- A. The plants had the same rate of growth over the first three days.
  - B. Plant A grew more than Plant B.
  - C. Plant B grew more than Plant A.
  - D. Plant C grew steadily.
89. Which of the following results, if found, would support Student 1’s explanation?
- A. All three plants grew at the same rate when supplied with electric UV light.
  - B. All three plants died when supplied with electric UV light.
  - C. When Plant C was given nutrient rich soil, the results were the same.
  - D. When Plant B was given extra water, it grew as tall as Plant A.
90. How would Student 1 account for the reduced growth in Plant B?
- A. There is little to no moisture in the closet air.
  - B. There is little to no light in the closet.
  - C. There is too much moisture in the closet air.
  - D. There is too much light in the closet.

III. **Transcript of *LitCast* “Episode 43”**

**Diane Richards:** Welcome to *LitCast*. We have all read a work of fiction and wondered about the real people that the characters are based on, but what if you were one of those people? Would you feel like your privacy had been violated if you appeared in a *roman à clef*? What if some of your words and actions were truly described and others horribly distorted? Would you sue the author? On today’s *LitCast*, presented by the Newtown Public Library, we’re talking about the intersection between fiction and reality and its legal consequences. Before hearing about specific cases from today’s guests, let’s first hear from attorney and legal expert Simon Jacobson.

**Mr. Jacobson:** There’s an extremely high bar for proving libel when it comes to fiction. If I decide to sue John Smith for his libelous depiction of me in his novel, I must prove that the fictional work distorts reality, that I truly suffered financially or emotionally due to the depiction, and most importantly, that there is a strong enough link between me and the literary character to say that it’s actually me. This last point is where a lot of the lawsuits against fictional works ultimately fail. In previous libel cases, there have been many similarities between the plaintiff and the character, but a difference in name, appearance, and job was enough to cause the case to be dismissed. However, if John Smith used a name similar to mine, say Samson Jacoby, to create a villainous lawyer for his novel, I would have a much better chance of winning the libel case.

**Diane Richards:** Thank you, Simon. Later in the show we will hear about three famous trials where authors of fictional works were taken to court. Before we head to the courtroom, though, let’s hear from scholar Dr. Yolanda DeNoble and publisher Vic Fowler about two famous books whose authors never faced prosecution, but who were still criticized for how they blurred the line between fiction and reality.

25 **Dr. DeNoble:** Charlotte Brontë’s masterpiece *Jane Eyre* was an immediate bestseller at  
the time of its publication in 1847. The depiction of the harsh and hypocritical clergyman  
Mr. Brocklehurst in the first nine chapters of *Jane Eyre* caused quite a sensation as a  
number of readers were able to piece together that Brocklehurst was based on Reverend  
30 William Carus Wilson. Just like the fictional Brocklehurst, the real Carus Wilson produced  
frightening literature for children, preaching to them about the divine punishment they faced  
for being naughty, and both the character and the man also ran a school for destitute  
children. However, there is evidence to show that Brontë’s fictional Lowood school—where  
children were exposed to cold, malnutrition, and illness—was somewhat worse than the  
school run by Carus Wilson, and after the novel achieved success, Carus Wilson wrote a  
35 letter to Brontë threatening to prosecute her for libel. Brontë wrote back apologizing for the  
portrayal and even wrote an additional manuscript of *Jane Eyre* in which the portrayal of  
Brocklehurst was modified, but this manuscript was never published and has been lost for  
nearly a century. As Brontë’s case shows, the threat of prosecution has lingered over the  
heads of some of the greatest writers in history.

40 **Vic Fowler:** A more recent case of literary distortion is a book that claimed to be a true  
story but ultimately turned out to be largely fictionalized. First published as a memoir in  
2003, James Frey’s *A Million Little Pieces* recounts the story of a man named James and  
his alcoholism, drug addiction, crimes, and violent encounters with police. The memoir  
became a bestseller and even garnered a coveted spot on the prestigious Oprah’s Book  
Club list in 2005 after it impressed talk show host Oprah Winfrey with its raw and honest  
45 depiction of addiction. However, when online journalism uncovered the truth—that James  
Frey had largely exaggerated the extent of his addiction and his troubles with the law—  
Oprah summoned him to appear on her show so that he could account for his literary  
forgery. In what made for a painful thirty minutes for Frey and his publisher (who was also  
summoned) and great entertainment for those watching, the normally nonjudgmental Oprah  
50 picked Frey apart for the lies he had inserted into his book. Throughout the entire interview,  
Frey sat quietly, only speaking to acknowledge that everything Oprah said about his literary  
hoax was true, his eyes downcast like a boy who had been caught taking one too many  
cookies from the cookie jar. Five years later, Oprah apologized for the harsh way she had  
conducted the interview, but the damage to Frey’s literary career had already been done.  
55 Looking back on this incident, those of us in the publishing industry see it as a lesson about  
not lying to readers. Readers should see it as a lesson about not trusting memoirs.

91. Which of the following best describes the format of *LitCast* “Episode 43”?
- A. Several experts from a variety of fields discuss and debate with each other about whether or not famous literary texts are guilty of libel.
  - B. Experts introduce keywords or present examples of literary texts that caused controversy for the way they portrayed reality.
  - C. Experts on law and literature analyze the various reasons why authors sometimes distort factual information.
  - D. A host interviews experts about the cases of literary distortion they have researched. This format allows the host to simplify the complex terminology of the experts.

92. What is the meaning of the underlined phrase “*roman à clef*” near the beginning of the transcript?
- A. a novel in which the characters and events are based closely on reality
  - B. a fictional text intending to violate the privacy of the individuals portrayed
  - C. a novel that claims to portray actual events or real-life people but in truth portrays only fictional distortions
  - D. a fictional text that results in legal proceedings against the author
93. Which of the following choices best defines the noun “libel”?
- A. a written account that claims to portray the words and actions of real people
  - B. a fictional account that unintentionally uses the name of a real person as one of its characters, thereby doing damage to that person’s reputation
  - C. a type of literary research that aims to prove that certain fictional texts are based on reality
  - D. a written statement that falsely portrays someone in a negative way and tends to damage that person’s reputation
94. Several literary works are described below. According to the information in the transcript, the author of which would be most likely to be convicted of libel?
- A. Stefon Tring writes a nonfiction account of his time working for the mafia in New York in which he factually outlines their various crimes, thereby angering the mafia.
  - B. Marcus Swain writes a book about his former company in which he portrays his boss as a corrupt businesswoman even though she is a highly ethical woman.
  - C. Ron Feinbeck writes a dystopian novel in which young people must fight in a battle to the death for the Emperor, a character modeled on Feinbeck’s eighth-grade math teacher.
  - D. Jay Cadbury writes a memoir about his childhood adventures with a friend named Tyler, but he actually never knew anyone named Tyler.
95. Which of the following is not true of William Carus Wilson?
- A. He was upset with the way he was portrayed in Charlotte Brontë’s novel.
  - B. He held a position in a church.
  - C. He ran a school for wealthy children.
  - D. He aimed to instruct children using fear.
96. How did Charlotte Brontë react to the possibility of being prosecuted for libel?
- A. She apologized but still continued to work on a sequel to her novel *Jane Eyre*.
  - B. She apologized and tried to explain why she had portrayed Carus Wilson the way she had.
  - C. She apologized and showed a willingness to amend the parts of the novel that offended Carus Wilson.
  - D. She apologized and rewrote *Jane Eyre*, producing the version of the novel that is most widely read today.



97. Which of the following choices, all of which refer to James Frey's *A Million Little Pieces*, is not stated in the transcript?
- A. The author and the protagonist share the same name.
  - B. The book describes how the author lost his job due to his drug and alcohol addiction.
  - C. The book was selected to a famous book list.
  - D. Despite being first sold as a "memoir," the book is not entirely factual.
98. Which of the following does not correctly describe a stance that Oprah Winfrey has taken toward James Frey?
- A. Upon first reading Frey's memoir, she selected it for her book club because she believed it to be true.
  - B. Learning that Frey's memoir was not completely factual, she wanted him to appear on her show and explain his reasons for exaggerating the truth.
  - C. When speaking to Frey on her show, she criticized him for the falsehoods in his book.
  - D. Years after interviewing Frey, she apologized for the damage she had done to his literary career.
99. Which of the following is true of both Charlotte Brontë and James Frey?
- A. Both wrote a book based on reality that upset someone portrayed in the book.
  - B. Both wrote a book that caused someone to accuse them of libel.
  - C. Both wrote a book that claimed to be fictional but was in fact based on reality (and offended those who had been portrayed).
  - D. Both wrote a book based on reality that angered someone.
100. The transcript only covers the first part of "Episode 43" of *LitCast*, but the words of the host give a hint about what will appear later in the show. Which of the following stories would be most likely to appear after Vic Fowler speaks?
- A. A story about a romance novelist taken to court by his ex-girlfriend, who believes her life overlaps with that of the jealous murderer in the novel.
  - B. A story about a science-fiction novel that suggests that global warming is made up by scientists.
  - C. A story about a novelist who was sued for the fictional world he created, which was extremely similar to the world portrayed in the novels of J. K. Rowling.
  - D. A story about a journalist who greatly exaggerated a political scandal, potentially causing one candidate to lose an election.





