

受験番号						氏名	
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# 英語

(100 点)  
50 分

## 注意事項

- 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけない。
- この問題冊子は 15 頁ある。試験開始後、頁の落丁・乱丁及び印刷不鮮明、また解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせること。
- 監督者の指示にしたがって、解答用紙の該当欄に以下の項目をそれぞれ正しく記入し、マークせよ。

### (1) 解答用紙 (マークシート)

#### ① 受験番号欄

受験番号を 5 ケタで記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄に該当する 5 ケタをマークせよ。 (例) 受験番号 20025 番 → 



 と記入。

#### ② 氏名欄

氏名・フリガナを記入せよ。

### (2) 記述式問題解答用紙

受験番号・氏名欄 受験番号を 5 ケタで記入し、氏名を記入せよ。

### 4. マークシートについて

- 受験番号が正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがある。
- 解答は、解答用紙の注意事項をよく読み解答欄に H B 鉛筆で正確にマークせよ。

例えば 



 と表示された問題の正答として④を選んだ場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号 20 の解答欄の④を濃く完全にマークせよ。薄いもの、あるいは不完全なものは解答したことにはならない。

(例)	解答番号	解 答 欄
	20	① ② ③ ●

- 解答を修正する場合は必ず「消しゴム」であとが残らないように完全に消すこと。鉛筆の色や消しきずが残ったり、 のような消し方などをした場合は、修正したことにならない。

### 5. 記述式問題について

解答は、解答欄に濃く丁寧に記入せよ。

- 試験終了後、問題冊子および解答用紙を机上に置き、試験監督者の指示に従い退場しなさい。



**第1問** 次の  ~  の英文中の下線部に最も意味が近いものを、  
それぞれ下の①~④のうちから1つずつ選びなさい。

There is plenty of room to sit and relax.

- ① corridor
- ② hall
- ③ space
- ④ yard

My neighbor often gives me a hand.

- ① a phone call
- ② apparatus
- ③ equipment
- ④ help

The president will deliver a brief address to the nation.

- ① policy
- ② speech
- ③ travel
- ④ visit

I couldn't understand the technical terms the doctors used.

- ① language
- ② reviews
- ③ spans
- ④ tuition

5

What is the point of this meeting?

- ① arrangement
- ② date
- ③ location
- ④ purpose

**第2問** 次の a ~ j の英文中の空欄 6 ~ 15 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから 1 つずつ選びなさい。

a. I had a pleasant conversation with Tom 6 lunch.

- ① over
- ② toward
- ③ under
- ④ via

b. Tom isn't here. He 7 to Paris.

- ① had been
- ② had gone
- ③ has been
- ④ has gone

c. John took some photos there though we asked him 8.

- ① another
- ② for
- ③ not to
- ④ to do

d. “Is there any more water?” “No, 9 at all.”

- ① neither
- ② none
- ③ nothing
- ④ not one

e. We'll call you 10 we find your dog.

- ① as soon as
- ② hardly when
- ③ until at last
- ④ while

f. John visited me 11 night.

- ① at cold
- ② every other
- ③ many of
- ④ three straight

g. We expect our leaders to be morally superior 12 us.

- ① comparing with
- ② from
- ③ than that of
- ④ to

h. If I 13 him then, I wouldn't have come to Japan.

- ① didn't meet
- ② hadn't met
- ③ haven't met
- ④ weren't to meet

i . We had to sell our car to 14 meet.

- ① force ends
- ② let bottoms
- ③ make ends
- ④ watch bottoms

j . The student learned the long poem by 15 .

- ① beard
- ② elbow
- ③ heart
- ④ thumb

**第3問** 次のa～eの対話中の空欄 16 ~ 20 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから1つずつ選びなさい。

a. “How about going to that new jazz club tomorrow night?”

“16 I’m going to a football game with my brother.”

- ① I’d like to, but I can’t.
- ② Let’s get together at eight.
- ③ Okay. I’m free then.
- ④ Tomorrow night sounds fine.

b. “I find it hard to remember new words. Any ideas?”

“17”

- ① But it’s the pronunciation that’s important with new words.
- ② Hmm. You should say new words aloud several times.
- ③ That’s right, and always use a dictionary.
- ④ We were just talking about ways to remember things.

c. “Now, who do you think is the most famous author?”

“18”

- ① However, I can talk about one of my favorite authors.
- ② She’s usually called J. K. Rowling.
- ③ That’s a hard question to answer, but that’s Stephen King.
- ④ That’s because her first book was *Harry Potter*.

d. "What were you like when you were younger?"

" 19 "

- Ⓐ I was kind of irresponsible when I was a child.
- Ⓑ I will be totally independent.
- Ⓒ Really? What made you change?
- Ⓓ Well, I know what you mean. I am really immature, too.

e. "How will I feel when I wake up?"

" 20 "

- Ⓐ It should leave a little scar actually.
- Ⓑ I've just told him what is going to happen next.
- Ⓒ Yes. He explained everything.
- Ⓓ You may feel a little sick, or you might be really hungry.

## 第4問 次の会話を読み、下の問い合わせに答えなさい。

注：honk クラクションを鳴らす      blink を点滅させる

Ken: There is a street sign that says "Deaf Child." I can't make anything of it, except that there must be a deaf child near here — but it's strange to have a sign for that, isn't it?

Mr. Smith: 21 The sign warns drivers that a child with a hearing disability may be crossing this road to go to school or to go home after school.

Ken: In Japan, there are no such signs. 22

Mr. Smith: You've got a point there. OK, when you're driving and you want to give a warning to a pedestrian because he seems careless about vehicles coming from behind, what do you do?

Ken: Let me see. Well, I suppose I slow down and wait.

Mr. Smith: 23

Ken: I might honk to let the carefree pedestrian know that a car is coming.

Mr. Smith: Yes, that's right! But can a deaf child hear you?

Ken: 24 Honking doesn't do any good in that case, does it? Then what are you supposed to do?

Mr. Smith: Blink the car lights. Bright lights will certainly get the child's attention.

Ken: That sign shows that people in this community care about children with hearing problems. I'm impressed.

Mr. Smith: 25

Ken: I also saw a "kneeling" bus yesterday. This city of Washington, D.C. really cares about people's well-being.

A. 本文中の空欄 21 ~ 25 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、下の①～⑦のうちから 1 つずつ選びなさい。

- ① But what should drivers do when they see that sign?
- ② How about the location?
- ③ I'm glad to hear that.
- ④ Oh, I see what you mean!
- ⑤ That was essential!
- ⑥ Then what do you do?
- ⑦ Well, actually your guess isn't wrong.

B. 次の問い 26 ~ 28 に対する答えとして最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから 1 つずつ選びなさい。

26 Why are “Deaf Child” signs necessary?

- ① Because a lot of pedestrians are careless about cars or buses passing them in the street.
- ② Because children with hearing problems can't notice a car coming from behind even if the driver honks at them.
- ③ Because few children with hearing difficulties will pay attention to honking horns in crossing the street.
- ④ Because there are some drivers in America who don't understand traffic regulations.

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What should drivers do when approaching a deaf child?

- Ⓐ They should blink the car lights.
- Ⓑ They should honk, and then blink the car lights.
- Ⓒ They should pull over with the lights blinking.
- Ⓓ They should stop the car and wait for him or her to go away.

28

What can be said about a “kneeling” bus?

- Ⓐ It is a large-sized wheelchair which looks like a bus.
- Ⓑ It is designed for children with leg disorders.
- Ⓒ It is seen running only in Washington, D.C.
- Ⓓ It serves the welfare of people in Washington, D.C.

C. 本文の内容と一致するものを、下のⒶ～Ⓓのうちから1つ選びなさい。

29

- Ⓐ At first Ken didn't understand that “Deaf Child” signs indicate that a deaf child lives in the area.
- Ⓑ Ken has never seen a “Deaf Child” sign in Japan.
- Ⓒ In America every driver is expected to slow down the car when he or she sees a child walking down the street.
- Ⓓ Ken came to Washington, D.C. with Mr. Smith yesterday.

英語の試験問題は次に続きます。

## 第5問 次の英文を読み、下の問い合わせに答えなさい。

注：bedridden 寝たきりで pillar 柱、根幹 certify を認定する  
low-sodium 減塩の stave off を遠ざける

It is now the era of 100-year life spans. Living well into old age is a matter of concern not only for the individual but also for family members and society. It is ideal to live an active life by reacquiring the healthy habits that had been (イ) by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The period of time during which people can lead their daily lives without problems is called healthy life expectancy. As of 2019, it was 72.68 years for men and 75.38 years for women. With the average life expectancy being 81.41 years for men and 87.45 years for women, the difference between the healthy life expectancy and the life expectancy indicates the period during which a person is bedridden or in need of care.

As society ages in Japan, the challenge is to shorten this period as much as possible. If people can stay healthy for a long time, they will be able to have something to live for, and the financial burden of medical care and nursing care can also be reduced.

Energetic senior citizens can also be potential human resources who can (ロ) to community events and through volunteer activities.

The Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry (ハ) a health promotion plan about every 10 years called Health Japan 21, which sets goals to extend healthy life expectancy and calls for healthful diets, exercise and measures to prevent lifestyle-related diseases.

The pillar of the plan's third term, which will start from next fiscal year, calls for getting enough sleep. The ministry's guidelines for healthy sleep provide such tips as doing moderate exercise to induce a good night's sleep and eating a proper breakfast to fully wake up.

Regarding diet, the third edition focuses on reducing salt intake from the current average of about 10 grams per day to less than 7 grams. In some regions,

there are already campaigns to certify restaurants and other establishments that support health promotion to encourage them to offer low-sodium menus.

It is ( は ) that these examples will serve as a reference for further health promotion efforts that are suited to the actual conditions in each region. Ideally, not only the central and local governments, but also enterprises will hold more events [ 30 ] [ 1. while 2. fun 3. at 4. senior citizens 5. can have 6. which ] engaging in physical activity.

Making connections with other people is also essential to maintaining good health.

Oita Prefecture, which ranked first for men and fourth for women in terms of healthy life expectancy in 2019, provided more community activities that allow the elderly to casually drop by, increasing their participation rates. The senior citizens are also said to be enjoying the exercises designed to stave off nursing care.

What is concerning is the impact of the pandemic. The average life expectancy in 2021 fell below the previous year's level for the first time in 10 years. The [ 31 ] [ 1. increase 2. in 3. of 4. due 5. the number 6. deaths ] to COVID-19 is believed to be a factor.

The pandemic may be ( は ) a negative impact on healthy life expectancy as well. Many elderly people have less physical strength and reduced mental energy, as they refrained from going out. What will be important now is how to restore healthy habits while paying attention to measures to prevent coronavirus infections.

(*The Japan News*, June 12, 2023)

A. 本文中の空欄 30 , 31 に, カッコ内の 1 ~ 6 の語句を並べ替えて最も自然な英語を入れる場合, その順序として最も適当なものを, それぞれ下の①～④のうちから 1 つずつ選びなさい。

30

① 1-4-5-2-3-6    ② 1-4-5-3-6-2  
③ 3-6-4-5-2-1    ④ 6-4-5-3-2-1

31

① 1-2-5-3-6-4    ② 1-3-5-2-6-4  
③ 6-2-1-3-5-4    ④ 6-3-5-2-4-1

B. 次の a ~ c の英文中の空欄 32 ~ 34 に入れるのに最も適当なものを, それぞれ下の①～④のうちから 1 つずつ選びなさい。

a. The period during which people are bedridden or in need of care 32 .

① is called life expectancy  
② is shorter this year than ever before  
③ was about nine years for men as of 2019  
④ was longer for men than for women in 2019

b. In order to extend healthy life expectancy, we need to 33 .

① do some exercise, which gives us a good appetite  
② encourage elderly people to take part in more community activities  
③ get as much sleep as possible and prevent mental disease  
④ try a healthy recipe with salt intake of at least 3 grams

c. The COVID-19 pandemic 34.

- Ⓐ has made it impossible for Japanese people to live to be 100 years old
- Ⓑ is now under control, so we should place a higher priority on leading a healthy life
- Ⓒ prevented the elderly from going out, which took away their physical and mental energy
- Ⓓ shortened the average life expectancy in 2021 to the lowest level in ten years

C. 本文の内容と一致するものを、下のⒶ～Ⓓのうちから1つ選びなさい。 35

- Ⓐ We tend to look at the negative side of the era of 100-year life spans.
- Ⓑ The female life expectancy in 2019 was about three years longer than that for men.
- Ⓒ The reduction in medical costs may enable us to stay healthy for a long time.
- Ⓓ Men living in Oita Prefecture had the longest healthy life expectancy in Japan in 2019.

D. 本文中の空欄（イ）～（ホ）に入れるのに最も適当な動詞を下の語群から1つずつ選び、必要ならば正しい形に直して1語で記述式問題解答用紙の解答欄に書きなさい。ただし、同じ語を繰り返し用いることはできません。

amount      compile      contribute      disrupt  
have      hope      infect





