

英語

(1 ~ 11 ページ)

注意

- 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題用紙を開いてはいけません。
- 解答用紙に受験番号・氏名を記入しなさい。
受験番号は、下記の「受験番号欄記入例」に従って正確にマークしなさい。
- 解答用紙にはマーク式解答欄の番号が **1** ~ **50** までありますが、使用しない解答欄も含まれています。
- 試験時間は **60分** です。
- 試験開始後、問題用紙に不備(ページのふぞろい・印刷不鮮明など)があったら申し出なさい。
- 問題の内容についての質問には、いっさい応じられません。
- 中途退出は認めません。試験終了後、この問題用紙は持ち帰りなさい。

受験番号欄記入例

受験番号欄				
Y	8		5	0
●	①	②	③	④
②	①	●	①	①
	②	②	②	②
	③	③	③	③
	④	④	④	④
	⑤	⑤	●	⑤
	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥
	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦
●	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧
⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨

アルファベットと数字の位置に注意してマークしなさい

マーク式解答欄記入上の注意

- 解答は、H B の黒鉛筆を使用して丁寧にマークしなさい。
《マーク例》
良い例 ●
悪い例 ○ × ○ ○
- 訂正する場合は、プラスチック消しゴムで、きれいにマークを消し取りなさい。
- 所定の記入欄以外には、何も記入してはいけません。
- 解答用紙を汚したり、折り曲げたりしてはいけません。

I 次の英文 (1) ~ (6) の空所 1 ~ 6 を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①~④から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

II 次の英文(1)～(6)の空所 7 ~ 12 を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。

(1) As this old clock(7) two minutes every week, its battery may need to be changed.

① loses ② goes ③ misses ④ follows

(2) Despite facing(8) adversity, the team maintained a positive attitude.

① considerate ② consideration ③ considerable ④ considerably

(3) I learned from my grandmother how to make curry from(9).

① start ② scratch ③ origin ④ beginning

(4) All rooms at our hotel(10) a panoramic view of the ocean.

① catch ② command ③ see ④ look

(5) According to the newspaper, the new Road Traffic Law becomes(11) on April 1.

① effective ② conservative ③ primitive ④ instructive

(6) I suppose a car is a(12) if you live in a rural area.

① need ② matter ③ must ④ demand

III 次の英文 (1) ~ (6) の空所 **13** ~ **18** を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①～④から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

(1) You can't always (**13**) other people to help you out of trouble.

① see off ② count on ③ keep away ④ hear of

(2) Our family went to the concert venue early (**14**) getting a good seat.

① with a view to ② at the sight of ③ in return for ④ in proportion to

(3) Her brightly colored clothes made her (**15**) in the crowd.

① come out ② set out ③ stand out ④ break out

(4) At the end of the online seminar, the participants were asked to (**16**) a questionnaire.

① write down ② add to ③ take in ④ fill out

(5) Although my flight was delayed, I reached my destination in time (**17**).

① all the same ② all the way ③ all at once ④ above all else

(6) Max talked (**18**) about his recent trip, and after a while I started to get a bit bored.

① by and large ② on and on ③ back and forth ④ then and there

IV 次の英文を読み、空所 19 ～ 23 を埋めるのに文脈上最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①～④から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

Since men first walked on the moon in 1969, fewer and fewer people have traveled into space. Instead, robots have become the main agents of space exploration. Many people argue that it is unnecessary for humans to venture into orbit again, while 19 claim robots will never be as effective at research as real people.

Proponents of robotic exploration point out that space travel is dangerous. For example, in 1986 and 2003, 14 U.S. astronauts were killed in two separate incidents when their space shuttles exploded. Manned space travel is also expensive. It's estimated that space shuttle launches cost an average of \$1.3 billion, enough to pay for two or three unmanned missions. In addition, critics say that the International Space Station sits too close to Earth to yield useful scientific information. Robots, 20, can go deeper into space and survive in harsher conditions.

Supporters of manned spaceflight admit these points but claim that human exploration is still essential. Robots can provide only raw data; humans can interpret the data and conduct 21 follow-up tests and experiments, preventing the need for a robotic return trip. Robot critics note that the overwhelming majority of robotic missions to explore Mars since 1960 have failed entirely, and 22 have met their original goals. Meanwhile, space missions crewed by astronauts have succeeded almost 90 percent of the time. Moreover, critics say that costs for unmanned missions are cheaper now but will 23 as we develop more complex computers, telescopes, and robots.

出典：Moraig Macgillivray et al., *Reading for the Real World 2*, Third edition

19 ① another ② other ③ others ④ the other

20 ① among other things ② as a result
③ at the same time ④ on the other hand

21 ① anonymous ② spontaneous ③ simultaneous ④ enormous

22 ① little ② a little ③ few ④ quite a few

23 ① rise ② grow ③ drop ④ lessen

英語の試験問題は次に続きます。

V 次の英文を読み、24 ~ 28 の各文を完成させるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①～④から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

When you go to school for many years, you become literate. You learn the alphabet, vocabulary, and how to read and write. Achieving literacy allows you to become a successful member of society. In our modern world, it is also important to be news literate.

These days, with news at our fingertips on smartphones and computers, news spreads instantly, 24/7. We don't have to wait for a newspaper to get printed, nor do we have to wait for a journalist to file a radio or TV report. We can get real-time updates on social media from anyone in the world. Anyone on *Facebook*, *Twitter*, or *YouTube* can be their own journalist with an audience of one person or one million people.

In the United States, the News Literacy Project was created to help a new generation of students make sense of a huge amount of news and information coming at them. The NLP collaborates with journalists from many American media outlets such as *The New York Times*, *Wall Street Journal*, and *AP*. The goal of this project is to make people aware of how they consume news and information.

Confirmation bias is one of the problems with the consumption of news. As an example, imagine you have a favorite baseball team. If your newspaper sports section has articles about three teams, you're likely to read the article about your favorite team and not read the other two articles. The same can be true for politics. If you believe that a government should have low taxes and low public spending, you may be more interested in reading stories which support such views. Furthermore, you may read or view sites supporting such ideas. This is called confirmation bias. In recent years, with social media, it has become much easier to get trapped in a bubble supporting biased opinions without being exposed to other ideas.

Sometimes it is good to seek other sources of information. When you buy your first car, will you completely trust one car dealer, or will you get information from family, friends, and even other car dealers? Certainly, daily news stories do not always affect us personally like buying a car would. The danger lies in people not listening to each other. Some people get news from their favorite channel or website and completely ignore the others. They end up in echo chambers, hearing only their favorite views. In the worst case scenario, this can lead to real conflict in society, which could affect each of us personally.

The information we get from journalism can be compared to a watchdog. A real dog will protect us from harm. Quality journalism will ask tough questions to people in power and perhaps protect us from bad government policy. Not only journalists but the consumers of news need to be skeptical. We all have a responsibility not to simply accept everything we see or hear. You must ask yourself, is your news source a watchdog?

出典：Hideki Matsuo et al., *Reading Insight*

24 The author argues that

- ① anyone who knows how to read and write can become a journalist.
- ② anyone with access to the internet can be a successful member of society.
- ③ anyone can learn how to read and write with their smartphone or computer.
- ④ anyone can be a source of news with their social media account.

25 The News Literacy Project is intended to

- ① support students who want to get better at writing.
- ② help young students get jobs in the media industry.
- ③ support journalists who work across different media outlets.
- ④ help people recognize the way they take in news.

26 You have confirmation bias when

- ① you tend to agree with what the majority of people say.
- ② you tend to avoid expressing your opinions in public.
- ③ you tend to seek something consistent with your opinions.
- ④ you tend to trust information shared by people you like.

27 The author talks about the experience of buying a car to

- ① describe the way people treat each other in different relationships.
- ② explain how people make important decisions in life.
- ③ point out the importance of hearing different ideas.
- ④ show how it is similar to finding one's favorite website.

28 In this passage, the term “watchdog” is used to

- ① show the function of journalism in protecting people in power.
- ② describe the role played by the media in checking government actions.
- ③ refer to a consumer of news who has doubts about government policy.
- ④ represent a person willing to accept information from the media.

VI 次の会話文を読み、29 ~ 33 の各文を完成させるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①～④から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

Lara: There's a new natural cosmetics store at the mall and ...

Julie: You mean the one that uses those blue bottles?

Lara: Well, actually they're green, but yes; anyway, the store is fabulous and ...

Julie: Sorry for interrupting you again, but I stopped by that store recently, and I think their stuff is overpriced and overrated.

Lara: I don't know why you would say that. The prices are only a little higher and ...

Julie: Please! A little higher? They're twice the price. And I can't stand the way they play on the "green shopper" stuff so much when in fact just because something is made with natural ingredients doesn't mean it's safe. Natural products can be toxic, too.

Lara: Hold on, I think you're missing the point. Their products use organic ingredients that are better for the environment. If consumers start demanding more organic products, it'll make a real difference and ...

Julie: Oh, come on, I really doubt that by buying overpriced cosmetics it's going to have much impact. The products aren't even very good. I tried some so-called natural shampoo once. It was awful. I'll stick to products that work.

Lara: Some natural products might not be as good, but that doesn't mean all are bad. The same can be said for ordinary products, too. I mean, some products are just better than others, right? You can't say something is bad just because it's natural and made from ...

Julie: Sure, but can I just say, I think a lot of companies are cashing in on consumers wanting to help the planet. Words like, "natural," "organic," and "green" are on so many new products now, but I don't see that they're any better. It's just a way to increase profits.

Lara: I don't know why you're being so hostile. Personally, I get great satisfaction in knowing that when I buy a product, I'm not hurting the planet or myself. We all have to play our part ...

Julie: That's just it, though. I'm tired of being made to feel ashamed for not buying organic things when I can't afford them and don't think they're as good anyway.

Lara: I'm sorry. I just wanted to tell you about a new store.

出典 : Jun Liu et al., *Communication Strategies 3*

29 One thing Julie says about the new natural cosmetics store is that

- ① it is difficult to find the store in the mall.
- ② their products should be sold in bottles.
- ③ the main color of their products is green.
- ④ what they sell is not worth the price.

30 Lara thinks that Julie is

- ① misunderstanding the store's purpose of using natural ingredients.
- ② unaware of the benefits of trying different products at the store.
- ③ blaming organic products for environmental issues.
- ④ demanding products that are impossible to make.

31 Lara says "some products are just better than others" to make a point that

- ① people have different opinions about the quality of products.
- ② people want to compare products to find what is best for them.
- ③ natural products vary in quality just like ordinary products.
- ④ natural products are better than ordinary products.

32 Julie thinks that many companies are

- ① misleading customers by using words that have multiple meanings.
- ② taking advantage of customers' eco-friendly attitudes.
- ③ making products that are good for the environment but harmful to humans.
- ④ forcing customers to buy organic products that are actually bad for the environment.

33 Julie interrupts Lara during their conversation probably because

- ① she disagrees with what Lara says.
- ② she wants to support what Lara says.
- ③ she is highly interested in organic products.
- ④ she thinks she can explain things better.

VII 次の **34** ~ **39** の英訳文を完成させるように、() 内の①~⑦を並べかえ、その 7 つの中で 4 番目にくる語句の番号を選びなさい。なお、() の中では、文のはじめにくる語句も小文字になっています。

34 ホテルに荷物を届けてもらうことができるかどうか、ご存じですか。

Do you know whether (①can ②the hotel ③have ④I ⑤delivered ⑥to ⑦packages) for me?

35 事故の原因については、科学的証拠に基づく説明がまだなされていない。

The cause of the accident remains (①be ②on ③for ④scientific evidence ⑤to ⑥accounted ⑦based).

36 ご注文品が予定通りに出荷されるように手配いたします。

I (①it ②see ③is ④that ⑤your order ⑥will ⑦to) shipped on schedule.

37 重要なのは、困っている人びとを直ちに助けることだ。

(①who ②is ③are ④that ⑤matters ⑥those ⑦what) in need should be helped immediately.

38 彼女がチームの勝利に貢献したことに疑いの余地はない。

(①that ②no ③there ④doubt ⑤is ⑥room ⑦for) she contributed to the team's win.

39 休日に交通渋滞に巻き込まれるぐらいなら家にいたほうがいい。

I (①home ②might ③stuck ④stay ⑤get ⑥as ⑦as well) in traffic on holidays.

VIII 次の **40** ~ **45** の英文を完成させるように、[] 内の①~⑤を並べかえ、その5つの中から **3** 番目にくる語句の番号を選びなさい。*の付いた語には [Notes] があります。

Every animal needs a place to live. This includes humans. Animals and humans have lived together for thousands of years. So why is the news always talking about endangered species? One of the **40** [①is ②animals ③endangered ④reasons ⑤are] because of people.

Humans have been pushing animals far from their natural habitats. People take up a lot of space. They cut down trees to build houses. They use land to plant food. They pave roads so that cars can drive from city to city. An animal habitat is also important. It needs to have food. It also needs **41** [①to ②a place ③babies ④grow up ⑤for] and a place to sleep. People have been taking a lot of land away from animals. The giant panda is one example. It has been forced to live in small areas of the forest.

Illegal hunting also leads to endangered animals. The rhinoceros and mountain gorilla are going extinct because of poachers. These illegal hunters avoid park rangers* **42** [①protect ②there ③are ④who ⑤to] animals in the wild. They often sell the meat, fur, or pelts to people in other countries.

Legal hunting is also a problem for some animals. When too many people across the world hunt the same thing, their numbers shrink. Humans may not realize it until there is a global shortage. Certain fish and whales are hunted legally. The problem is that they do not have enough time to reproduce.

Pollution is another reason animals become endangered. Many animals **43** [①to ②are ③is ④what ⑤very sensitive] in the water and air. Oil spills in oceans can make animals sick if they ingest the oil. Pollution has chemicals that can make animals sick and unable to reproduce. The bald eagle and monarch butterfly are two species affected by pollution.

There are many ways humans affect animals on Earth. People can **44** [①the ②change ③better ④for ⑤things]. They can build smaller houses. Then, animals will have larger habitats. If governments crack down on poachers, they will not be able to hunt. Countries should work together to hunt or fish in smaller numbers. Oil and chemical companies can pay more attention to what they make. Humans need to do **45** [①animals ②help ③to ④survive ⑤their part].

出典：Paul Nation & Casey Malarcher, *Power Reading 3*

[Notes]

park ranger 「公園管理官」

英語の問題はここまでです。

以 下 余 白

