

(全8の2)

- 2 次の1と2の各英文には、まとまりをよくするのために取り除いた方がよい文が一つある。取り除く文として最も適当なものを、それぞれ下線部(a)～(d)のうちから一つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。ただし、英文1と2は独立したものである。

1.

この問題は著作権の都合により掲載できませんでした。

(Ahmed, A. (2024). *The Teen Mag.* より一部改変)

2.

この問題は著作権の都合により掲載できませんでした。

(Snow, N. (2024). *Nikkei Asia* より一部改変)

2

(全8の1)

- 1 次の1～8の()に入れるのに最も適切なものを、下の(a)～(d)からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

1. Studies of dinosaur fossils have revealed large amounts of information about their dietary habits when they () the earth.

(a) stood (b) roamed (c) blocked (d) located

2. My brother () on a journey to twelve countries that would eventually take him three months to complete.

(a) sheltered (b) wedged (c) trapped (d) embarked

3. Going to a 4 DX movie theater not only allows you to experience the sounds and sights of a film, but it also adds many () aspects to the viewing experience.

(a) sensory (b) charitable (c) merciful (d) filthy

4. At first, I was not able to () what the text said. But, I soon remembered studying this content in class and the meaning came back to me.

(a) fasten (b) decipher (c) sequester (d) collapse

5. After almost failing her second year in university, Kate () stated that she would do her best in her third year of study.

(a) solemnly (b) accusingly (c) disruptively (d) illegally

6. The dress code for the event was (), but the guests already knew they had to wear formal wear in order to get in the door.

(a) extraordinary (b) improper (c) pathetic (d) unstated

7. The () of the food in the restaurant was such that the owners had to close it down for a whole month last summer.

(a) sufficiency (b) amplitude (c) inferiority (d) brilliance

8. The city's river was so () that it badly affected the drinking water in the area for the majority of the residents.

(a) laundered (b) contaminated (c) promoted (d) stimulated

1

(全 8 の 3)

3 次の英文が完成した文章になるように、文意に沿って、(1)～(4)の(a)から(f)を並べ替えた後、それぞれ1番目、3番目、6番目にくるものの記号をマークせよ。

この問題は著作権の都合により掲載できませんでした。

(Wesseldijk, L. W. et al. (2024). *Current Biology* より一部改変)

3

(全 8 の 4)

4 次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えよ。

Some authors or content creators make the spurious claim that people in Japan hold a positive attitude towards menopause, seeing it as a natural stage of life or even renewal of life. In actual fact, societal attitudes in Japan towards both women and menopause are very problematic. Limited awareness and medical response — especially in regard to bone, muscle, heart, brain and vaginal health — has simply resulted in millions of women in Japan suffering unnecessarily.

The traditional view in Japan has emphasised women just simply accepting and living with bodily changes. Just as women are seldom given options other than giving birth without pain intervention because it is 'natural', many women go without hormone therapy because it too is 'natural'. This is largely due to the ⁽¹⁾ of informed dialogue about menopause in Japanese society. Many women only talk with their friends or female family members, who typically ⁽²⁾ them to take traditional Chinese medicine to alleviate common symptoms. Unfortunately, many never even visit a gynaecologist, believing women's clinics to be places for those with menstrual or pregnancy issues. Such hesitations are reinforced by the fact that many women's clinics typically fail to mention menopause counselling or treatment on their websites. Confirming this point statistically, a government sponsored study in 2014 found that only 5.3% of Japanese women had an excellent awareness of long-term issues associated with lack of oestrogen and progesterone and treatment options compared to 34.6% of American women. Unfortunately, the study did not even begin to explore how up-to-date the actual knowledge levels of the gynaecologists in Japan are.

Importantly, the silence ⁽³⁾ menopause has slowly been putting a dent in the Japanese economy since the 1990s. Women spend approximately 40% of their lives in a stage of menopause, and they now constitute 44% of Japan's workforce. While the number of women in executive positions is still lagging behind other countries, the number of those assuming leadership roles is noticeably increasing. Despite this, women's health awareness in the form of webinars or seminars in the workplaces is basically non-existent in Japan. Furthermore, while menstrual leave is a legal right — typically unpaid — there are no ⁽⁴⁾ for menopausal leave. Instead, female leaders and workers tend to put their own health and mental health issues on the back burner because they are reluctant to show any form of weakness in the workplace. They just soldier on ⁽⁵⁾ their pain and other symptoms. But at what cost?

Women's suffering is actually proving very costly for the country. According to data recently ⁽⁶⁾ by Japan's Trade Ministry, the annual economic cost to society stemming from women's health conditions, such as gynecologic cancer, and menopause, resulting in coronary heart disease, osteoporosis and so on, is now estimated to be around 3.4 trillion yen (\$22.9 billion USD). As the Japanese Government continues to slide into ever greater public debt as its population collapses, it is clear that this central part of women's health in Japan must no longer be downplayed.

4

(全 8 の 5)

1. 本文の空所 (1) ～ (6) に入れるのに最も適切な語を、下記の (a) ～ (d) からそれぞれ 1 つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) (a) less | (b) lack | (c) loss | (d) lent |
| (2) (a) refuse | (b) add | (c) urge | (d) eschew |
| (3) (a) surrounding | (b) verifying | (c) ringing | (d) closing |
| (4) (a) provisions | (b) pavillons | (c) pensions | (d) passions |
| (5) (a) inducing | (b) inviting | (c) incoming | (d) ignoring |
| (6) (a) withheld | (b) issued | (c) fudged | (d) promoted |

2. 本文の内容と適合するものを下記の (a) ～ (h) から 3 つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- (a) In Japan, men and women are not very engaged in dialogue about menopause.
- (b) Japanese women are often encouraged to seek hormone replacement therapy.
- (c) Few Japanese women talk about menopause symptoms outside their friends or family.
- (d) Research shows a minor gap in menopause awareness between Japan and the US.
- (e) Menopausal women are widely supported by companies in Japanese society.
- (f) The lack of awareness about menopause is negatively impacting the Japanese economy.
- (g) Women in leadership roles are actively prioritising their own health needs.
- (h) Japanese workplaces now offer menopause workshops and menopause leave.

(全 8 の 6)

5. 次の英文を読んで、以下の問いの答えを、それぞれ (a) ～ (d) より 1 つずつ選びマークせよ。

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(全 8 の 7)

1. Which is the best summary of the passage?
 - (a) Digestive diseases can lead to physical and mental illnesses.
 - (b) To avoid insomnia, cardiovascular diseases must be treated first.
 - (c) Mortality rates have improved thanks to Daylight Saving Time.
 - (d) Sleep shortages can make people less supportive of others.
2. Which combination of words most naturally fill the blanks in the underlined part, "That () sleep not only () the mental and physical wellbeing of an individual, but also () the bonds between individuals"?
 - (a) inappropriate, disturbs, benefits
 - (b) inadequate, harms, compromises
 - (c) imbalanced, improves, diminishes
 - (d) insufficient, enhances, damages
3. Which is the best summary of the first study?
 - (a) Taking brain health supplements stimulates and activates human relations.
 - (b) Sleep is related to brain parts for understanding other people's needs.
 - (c) Certain parts of the brain are markedly stimulated by meditation.
 - (d) We may sleep better if we receive more attention from other people.
4. What was the main goal of the second study?
 - (a) To see if people become less eager to help others after a night of poor sleep.
 - (b) To compare the number of times people slept and woke up after had experiences.
 - (c) To identify the kinds of people who often help an injured stranger on the street.
 - (d) To develop sleep-related products for patients with chronic sleep problems.
5. Which is the best conclusion for the third study?
 - (a) People were less serious in 2001 as compared to 2016.
 - (b) People were more serious in 2001 as compared to 2016.
 - (c) People were less giving after having one less hour of sleep.
 - (d) People were more giving after having one extra hour of sleep.
6. Which is the best implication of the studies reported in the passage?
 - (a) The use of Daylight Saving Time should be altogether banned.
 - (b) There is a passive relationship between donation-giving and well-being.
 - (c) Lack of sleep should be actively discouraged to improve societal well-being.
 - (d) People should be more considerate of others to improve their sleep quality.

7

(全 8 の 8)

- 6
 1. 次の日本語を読み、内容を 30 語程度の英語でまとめよ。なお、設定語数を大幅に超えるもの、全訳をしたものは採点の対象としない。

この問題は著作権の都合により掲載できませんでした。

(編集田 (2024), より一部改変)
 2. 次の英文は *New Zealand Opens First 'Kiwi Hospital' for Injured Birds* の見出しで始まる全 21 段落ある新聞記事から最初の 2 段落を抜粋したものである。記者がこの記事で伝えたいニュースの要点を、50 字程度の日本語でまとめよ。なお、設定字数を大幅に超えるもの、全訳をしたものは採点の対象としない。

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(時事通信 (2024), *Jiji Press News* より一部改変)

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