

英語 (全7の2)

II 各英文の () の部分に、下記の (ア) ~ (キ) の語句を入れて、それぞれの日本語と対応するように、英文を完成させなさい。ただし、解答用紙には、(X) と (Y) に入る語句のカタカナのみをマークしなさい。

- 私が風邪を引くと、母は咳止めの薬をもらいに医者に行くよう勧めます。
When I catch a cold, my mother () (X) () () (Y) () () to get cough medicine.
[(ア) to (イ) that (ウ) should (エ) the doctor (オ) suggests (カ) I (キ) go]
- その施設では現在ほぼ 140 人の高齢者にホームを提供している。
Currently, the () (X) () () (Y) () () .
[(ア) home (イ) nearly (ウ) provides (エ) a (オ) 140 seniors (カ) institution (キ) for]
- 近年、大リーグでの日本人選手の活躍を観るため、多くの日本人がアメリカ合衆国を訪れています。
In recent years, many Japanese people () (X) () () () (Y) () () play in the major leagues.
[(ア) the United States of America (イ) been visiting (ウ) to (エ) Japanese (オ) players (カ) watch (キ) have]
- 調査によると、職場でのいじめや嫌がらせの問題は、ストレスや精神的健康状態の悪化などの他の問題につながる可能性もあります。
According to the research, problems of bullying () (X) () () () (Y) () () other issues such as stress and poor mental health.
[(ア) can (イ) and (ウ) in (エ) harassment (オ) lead (カ) the workplace (キ) to]
- 第二言語学習の目的と外国語学習の目的は異なることが多いと言われている。
It () (X) () () () (Y) () () language learning are often different from those of foreign language learning.
[(ア) that (イ) the (ウ) second (エ) said (オ) of (カ) is (キ) purposes]
- グランピングとはグラマラスとキャンプを組み合わせた新しい語で、今若者の間で大人気です。
Glamping is () (X) () () () (Y) () () "glamorous" and "camping," and it is now very popular among young people.
[(ア) word (イ) that (ウ) words (エ) new (オ) combines (カ) the (キ) a]

英語 (全7の1)

I 各文の () 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つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- Yumiko heard about "period poverty" in her class at high school. She decided to help by () reusable sanitary pads.
(a) making (b) make (c) made (d) have made
- Hiro wants to join a volunteer club at university. He should () in touch with the leader of the club.
(a) got (b) get (c) getting (d) will get
- Teenagers today are well-informed about the use of computers. They () using them since childhood.
(a) had been (b) are (c) were (d) have been
- A new library for children () in this city last year. It has lots of picture books collected from all over the world.
(a) was built (b) built (c) have built (d) building
- I know the person () this novel. She used to work at a bookstore near my house.
(a) which wrote (b) whose wrote (c) what wrote (d) who wrote
- The cat () near the window is mine. She is very naughty but cute.
(a) slept (b) sleeping (c) sleepy (d) sleeper
- Some people go to university in big cities, such as Tokyo or Osaka, but then they go back to the places () born to work after graduation.
(a) when they were (b) that they are (c) where they were (d) who they are

英語 (全7の3)

III 英文が自然なものとなるように、本文中の空所(1)～(5)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つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

My Glasses

I remember getting my first pair of glasses. They were made of plastic and glass, were heavy—and were ugly. But they helped me see so clearly! (1) them on for the first time, everything looked so sharp and bright!

Over the years, I have had many (2) of glasses. I have had glasses made of plastic, glass, metal, carbon fiber and even string. I have had glasses that were stylish and “cool,” and I have also bought some that looked so bad that I (3) regretted my choice upon walking out of the shop.

I have a love-hate relationship with my glasses. On one hand, treating easily (4) things with care does not match my personality. Playing sports, working, play-fighting with my brothers or just fooling around, I have bent, broke, (5) or even lost my glasses many times. However, I have also been taken to wonderful places through reading books, seen fantastic sights, gotten good grades on tests, and so on, because of them.

My glasses are the last things I touch at night, and the first things I reach for in the morning.

- (a) Forming
(b) Producing
(c) Putting
(d) Featuring
- (a) copies
(b) duos
(c) sets
(d) kinds
- (a) progressively
(b) instantly
(c) unlikely
(d) hardly
- (a) breakable
(b) burnable
(c) collectable
(d) locatable
- (a) soothed
(b) swamped
(c) scathed
(d) scratched

英語 (全7の4)

IV 次の英文1～5の[]に入れるのに最も適切な文を作るには、それぞれ(A)と(B)をどのように選んで組み合わせればよいか、下の(a)～(h)の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

1. Megacities have major challenges such as overpopulation and pollution. [] .

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) but they also | (F) offer unique | (G) good economy. |
| (B) they however make | (I) propose are | (H) economic opportunities |
- (a) (A)→(F)→(G) (b) (A)→(F)→(I) (c) (F)→(I)→(G) (d) (F)→(I)→(H)
(e) (A)→(F)→(I) (f) (A)→(F)→(H) (g) (I)→(H)→(G) (h) (I)→(H)→(A)

2. As megacities expand, the need for sustainable development increases. [] .

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) but society | (F) public banks | (G) rarely used |
| (B) yet public | (I) transportation systems | (H) often lag behind |
- (a) (A)→(F)→(G) (b) (A)→(F)→(I) (c) (F)→(I)→(G) (d) (F)→(I)→(H)
(e) (A)→(F)→(I) (f) (A)→(F)→(H) (g) (I)→(H)→(G) (h) (I)→(H)→(A)

3. Governments must address social inequalities. [] .

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|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) so the ongoing | (F) of urban poverty and | (G) will say continually |
| (B) or the escalation | (I) criminal elements | (H) crime will continue |
- (a) (A)→(F)→(G) (b) (A)→(F)→(I) (c) (F)→(I)→(G) (d) (F)→(I)→(H)
(e) (A)→(F)→(I) (f) (A)→(F)→(H) (g) (I)→(H)→(G) (h) (I)→(H)→(A)

4. The rise in population demands creative solutions to manage [] .

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|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (A) natural resources like | (F) machines, tools, and goods, | (G) as extreme plans rise |
| (B) and order to purchase | (I) water, sunlight, and wind, | (H) so effective planning is crucial |
- (a) (A)→(F)→(G) (b) (A)→(F)→(I) (c) (F)→(I)→(G) (d) (F)→(I)→(H)
(e) (A)→(F)→(I) (f) (A)→(F)→(H) (g) (I)→(H)→(G) (h) (I)→(H)→(A)

5. Cultural diversity advances creativity and innovation. [] .

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|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) and it is better to | (F) the prevention of | (G) social conflicts |
| (B) but it also needs | (I) learn new ideas | (H) and to be worthless |
- (a) (A)→(F)→(G) (b) (A)→(F)→(I) (c) (F)→(I)→(G) (d) (F)→(I)→(H)
(e) (A)→(F)→(I) (f) (A)→(F)→(H) (g) (I)→(H)→(G) (h) (I)→(H)→(A)

V 会話を読んで、本文中の空所(1)～(8)に入れるのに最も適切な表現を、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。

- Emma: Noah, what do you know about artificial intelligence?
 Noah: Hey, Emma. Well, I read a story about it the other day. You know, AI is changing many industries.
 Emma: What do you mean?
 Noah: I heard that AI is now used in (1) to analyze illnesses more efficiently.
 Emma: Oh, really. How does it work?
 Noah: For example, medical images like X-rays and CT scans can be read more accurately, sometimes getting better (2) than doctors.
 Emma: It can be good for patients. But in the end, what really matters is getting a correct (3) on the medical exam.
 Noah: This technology is not just limited to medical images. AI is also being used to predict outcomes such as diabetes and heart disease based on (4) history and lifestyle.
 Emma: It feels like science fiction. But I think that there are some risks associated with AI.
 Noah: One major (5) is the potential loss of jobs as computers become more powerful and can perform tasks better than humans.
 Emma: That's what I am worried about. Will I (6) compete with a computer when I graduate from university?
 Noah: That's why we need regulations and guidelines to protect our jobs.
 Emma: I agree. AI will be more (7) in the future, so we need to be careful and thoughtful about its use in society.
 Noah: Well, with the right approach, AI has the potential to bring about incredible (8). So, let's see what happens!

1. (a) healthy (b) healthwise (c) healthcare (d) healthfulness
2. (a) results (b) products (c) scores (d) reactions
3. (a) refusal (b) evaluation (c) calculator (d) fitness
4. (a) companion (b) patient (c) contact (d) surfer
5. (a) distress (b) advantage (c) nervousness (d) concern
6. (a) be able to (b) have ability (c) have capacity (d) be adept at
7. (a) motivation (b) inspiration (c) influential (d) instrument
8. (a) settlements (b) takings (c) talents (d) benefits

VI 英文を読んで、各問いの答えを、それぞれ(a)～(d)より1つ選びマークせよ。

Plastics in Our Oceans

It seems to be on the news every week — plastic pollution in our oceans and waterways is a serious problem that we need to deal with quickly. Every year, millions of tons of plastic, ranging in size from bottles and bags to tiny pieces, are causing serious damage to marine life and the environment. Plastic pollution does not break down quickly. Unlike things like paper or food waste, plastic can take hundreds of years to decompose. Once it gets into the ocean, it remains there for a very long time, breaking into smaller pieces called “microplastics.” These tiny bits are often eaten by marine animals, which can make them sick or even kill them.

Plastic pollution is harming marine animals in several ways. Sea turtles, birds, fish, and other creatures often mistake plastic for food. When they eat it, the plastic can harm their insides or make them feel full, even though they are not getting any nutrition. Sometimes, animals get tangled in plastic garbage, like fishing nets or canisters, which can hurt — or even kill — them.

However, it is not just marine life that is affected by plastic pollution. Microplastics have also been found in things like seafood and drinking water, which could be bad for our health. And plastic pollution can also hurt communities that rely on fishing and tourism for their livelihoods. Beaches covered in plastic waste can scare away tourists, and plastic debris can damage fishing equipment and boats, causing economic problems for coastal areas.

We need to do something about plastic pollution, and fast. Governments can pass laws, but ordinary people all need to work together to solve this problem. As the saying goes, we need to “think globally and act locally.” We can start by using less plastic, reusing, and recycling more. Each of us can also do a part to clean up our beaches and oceans. New technologies being developed to clean up plastic from the ocean and make biodegradable plastics that break down more easily, but they are in their infancy.

It is important for everyone to understand how serious plastic pollution is and to take action to stop it. By working together, we can protect our oceans, marine life, and communities from the harmful effects of plastic pollution.

英語 (全7の7)

1. How long does it normally take for plastic to decompose in the ocean?
 - (a) a few days
 - (b) a few weeks
 - (c) hundreds of years
 - (d) millions of years

2. What is one of the biggest problems caused by plastic pollution in the oceans?
 - (a) contaminating the air
 - (b) harming marine life
 - (c) increasing fish populations
 - (d) improving water quality

3. What are microplastics?
 - (a) large pieces of plastic debris
 - (b) tiny particles of broken-down plastic
 - (c) plastic items used for fishing
 - (d) plastic recycling technologies

4. Why do marine animals often mistake plastic for food?
 - (a) They enjoy the taste of plastic.
 - (b) They cannot see anything.
 - (c) They think it can be safely eaten
 - (d) They avoid eating plastic.

5. What can individuals do to help address plastic pollution?
 - (a) use more plastic and recycle less
 - (b) ignore the problem and hope it goes away
 - (c) use less plastic, recycle more, and clean up beaches
 - (d) invest in companies that produce single-use plastics

6. How can plastic pollution affect human health?
 - (a) by causing allergic reactions
 - (b) by contaminating seafood and drinking water
 - (c) by increasing vitamin intake
 - (d) by improving overall well-being

7. What is one way that plastic pollution can impact coastal communities?
 - (a) by increasing tourism revenue
 - (b) by attracting many fish
 - (c) by improving local economies
 - (d) by scaring away tourists