

英語 (全7の2)

II 各英文の()の部分に、下記の①～④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、マーカーには、(X)と(Y)に入る語句のカタカナのみをマークしなさい。

1. 学校や地方自治体と協力してヤングケアラーへの支援を改善する必要があります。
 We need to improve support () (X) () () (Y) () () () local governments.
 [ア] with (イ) for (ウ) and (エ) working (オ) schools (カ) young carers (キ) by]
2. 日本の漫画は世界中で人気があり、何十もの言語に翻訳されている。
 Japanese *manga* is popular () (X) () () (Y) () () () into dozens of languages.
 [ア] the (イ) been (ウ) world (エ) translated (オ) has (カ) and (キ) around]
3. 運転免許を自主返納する高齢者が最近増えています。
 The number of () (X) () () () (Y) () () () licenses is recently increasing.
 [ア] return (イ) driver's (ウ) people (エ) their (オ) elderly (カ) volunteer to (キ) who]
4. いつもより長い時間勉強して、短い時間睡眠をとると、ストレスがたまってしまいます。
 Studying () (X) () () () (Y) () () () usual can make you stressed.
 [ア] hours (イ) longer (ウ) getting (エ) and (オ) sleep (カ) than (キ) less]
5. よく知られているように、日本で初の女性裁判官は昭和に入って誕生した。
 As () (X) () () () () (Y) () () () judge in Japan was appointed in the Showa era.
 [ア] female (イ) the (ウ) known (エ) it (オ) well (カ) first (キ) is]
6. 自然災害により通信手段が中断される可能性がある。緊急時に、インターネットを使わずに通信する方法も検討する必要があるかもしれない。
 Natural disasters can disrupt communications. In case of emergency, we may need to () (X) () () () (Y) () () () .
 [ア] using (イ) to (ウ) the internet (エ) without (オ) consider (カ) ways (キ) communicate]

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。

1. I wish I () abroad more easily. The plane tickets from Japan to other countries seem very expensive recently.
 (a) can go (b) go to (c) went to (d) could go
2. Yuri saw a man () in the department store. She thinks he is the head teacher at her school.
 (a) shopping (b) shopped (c) is shopping (d) will shop
3. There are many things necessary to prepare for a new life as a university student. () is that students catch all the information that the university will send to them.
 (a) Why the important (b) What is important (c) Which is important (d) Who important is
4. Could you please lend me your suitcase for the school trip next month? My suitcase is () yours.
 (a) not big for (b) not as big as (c) not bigger (d) not the biggest
5. Makoto takes five classes on Mondays this semester. He finds () for him.
 (a) hard it (b) harder it (c) it hard (d) it harder
6. Mike gave his mother a present, () at her. It is Mother's Day today.
 (a) smiling (b) smile (c) smiled (d) be smile
7. My brother passed the entrance exam. He () studying for five hours a day before the exam.
 (a) will be (b) is being (c) have been (d) had been

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。

The Cost of Living

The "cost of living" is how much money you need to be able to pay for things like healthcare, food, [1], and education. It seems that everything nowadays is more expensive than they were only a few years ago. One large part of the cost of living is [2], which includes rent and bills for things like water, gas and electricity. In big cities where there are many people, costs can be very high [3] to other places. Food prices can also [4] on things like how much food is grown and how far it needs to travel to get to the store. Getting around, whether by car or bus, also costs money. Healthcare and education are other expenses that can [5] the cost of living. These costs affect how much money people have left after paying for basic things they need. The cost of living affects how comfortable life is for people. It is important for governments and individuals to find ways to control these costs so everyone can afford what they need.

- (a) inflation
 - (b) imagination
 - (c) transportation
 - (d) solution
- (a) presents
 - (b) shopping
 - (c) housing
 - (d) wifi
- (a) compared
 - (b) trusted
 - (c) condensed
 - (d) noted
- (a) agree
 - (b) depend
 - (c) look
 - (d) work
- (a) see
 - (b) pale
 - (c) suffer
 - (d) increase

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(ア)と(イ)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。

- A lot of children are getting food allergies, so [] .

(ア) many schools	(ア) don't grow	(ア) health policies
(イ) most children	(イ) nevertheless need	(イ) a reason

(a) (ア) → (ア) → (ア) (b) (ア) → (ア) → (イ) (c) (ア) → (イ) → (ア) (d) (ア) → (イ) → (イ)
 (e) (イ) → (ア) → (ア) (f) (イ) → (ア) → (イ) (g) (イ) → (イ) → (ア) (h) (イ) → (イ) → (イ)
- Because food can be contaminated easily, [] .

(ア) restaurants must use	(ア) strict measures to	(ア) food allergy use
(イ) customers must eat	(イ) a constant diet for	(イ) ensure clean food preparation

(a) (ア) → (ア) → (ア) (b) (ア) → (ア) → (イ) (c) (ア) → (イ) → (ア) (d) (ア) → (イ) → (イ)
 (e) (イ) → (ア) → (ア) (f) (イ) → (ア) → (イ) (g) (イ) → (イ) → (ア) (h) (イ) → (イ) → (イ)
- Although many individuals carry special medication, [] .

(ア) having to use	(ア) quickly some	(ア) is critical during allergic reactions
(イ) having access to	(イ) medical care	(イ) important decisions for allergies

(a) (ア) → (ア) → (ア) (b) (ア) → (ア) → (イ) (c) (ア) → (イ) → (ア) (d) (ア) → (イ) → (イ)
 (e) (イ) → (ア) → (ア) (f) (イ) → (ア) → (イ) (g) (イ) → (イ) → (ア) (h) (イ) → (イ) → (イ)
- As public awareness about food allergies grows, [] .

(ア) people want	(ア) clearer labeling on	(ア) packaged food products
(イ) more people	(イ) have clearer labeling	(イ) preparing food use

(a) (ア) → (ア) → (ア) (b) (ア) → (ア) → (イ) (c) (ア) → (イ) → (ア) (d) (ア) → (イ) → (イ)
 (e) (イ) → (ア) → (ア) (f) (イ) → (ア) → (イ) (g) (イ) → (イ) → (ア) (h) (イ) → (イ) → (イ)
- While some people develop allergies in childhood, [] .

(ア) others may suddenly	(ア) experience them for	(ア) the first time as adults
(イ) some who do not	(イ) have allergies at	(イ) this time become adults

(a) (ア) → (ア) → (ア) (b) (ア) → (ア) → (イ) (c) (ア) → (イ) → (ア) (d) (ア) → (イ) → (イ)
 (e) (イ) → (ア) → (ア) (f) (イ) → (ア) → (イ) (g) (イ) → (イ) → (ア) (h) (イ) → (イ) → (イ)

英語 (全7の5)

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。

- Mike: Hey Judy. I've been thinking about planning a trip to Japan. Do you have any (1)?
- Judy: Hi Mike. Yes, Japan is a joy for food lovers. Each region has its own (2).
- Mike: Is that right? Where should I go?
- Judy: If you visit Hokkaido, you can try fresh seafood and dairy products. Their crab and ice cream are (3).
- Mike: That sounds great! I'll be sure to visit Hokkaido in the summer! I think that the winters are too cold, though.
- What about Tokyo? Is there any good food there?
- Judy: Tokyo is amazing. You can find everything from expensive sushi restaurants to tiny ramen shops. Don't miss the Tsukiji Outer Market for fresh sashimi and street food. (4) are encouraged to try the food there for a taste of authentic Japanese food.
- Mike: I will definitely go there. Next on the list is Kyoto. Everybody says that Kyoto is the most popular tourist (5) in Japan.
- Judy: Yes, Kyoto is the place for traditional Japanese cuisine, known as *kaiseki*. It's a multi-course meal that (6) seasonal ingredients. You should also try *yudofu*, which is a tofu hot pot. Plus, the atmosphere in Kyoto's restaurants is really special.
- Mike: What about Kyushu? Should I go there?
- Judy: That's for sure! It's known for its rich and (7) food culture. Fukuoka, for example, is famous for its *tonkotsu ramen*, which has a creamy pork bone broth. Also, Nagasaki offers distinctive cuisine due to its history as a trading port.
- Mike: This all sounds incredible. Japan really does have so much to offer when it comes to food. I can't wait to (8) all these places and try the different foods!
- Judy: You're going to love it. Just make sure to go with an empty stomach and an open mind!

1. (a) suggestions (b) approvals (c) references (d) news
2. (a) areas (b) departments (c) fields (d) specialties
3. (a) beautiful (b) charming (c) delicious (d) friendly
4. (a) Companies (b) Visitors (c) Guides (d) Friends
5. (a) objective (b) purpose (c) destination (d) thing
6. (a) features (b) featuring (c) feature (d) featured
7. (a) like (b) suitable (c) similar (d) diverse
8. (a) trip (b) explore (c) eat (d) have

英語 (全7の6)

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。

Saving the Honeybee

We see important global events on the news each week, but did you know that the decline of the tiny honeybee is one of the most overlooked large disasters? Saving this small creature is essential for keeping our food chain healthy, and for making sure we have enough to eat. Honeybees are vital because they help plants by carrying pollen from one flower to another. However, honeybees are threatened by things like losing their homes, being exposed to chemicals, catching diseases, and, of course, climate change.

One major problem for honeybees is losing places to eat and live. As our cities grow and forests are cut down, honeybees have fewer places to make their homes and find flowers to collect nectar from. This means they have to fly farther to find food, which can make them tired and weak. Sometimes they are even shipped by truck to get to where their food is, and 30 percent of them die from the stress of transit.

Another problem is the chemicals used in farming. Pesticides, which are chemicals used to kill pests, can also harm honeybees if they get into the places where the bees go. Some pesticides are particularly strong, causing whole bee colonies to die out.

Diseases and parasites are also a big threat to honeybees. Some honeybees have mites, which are tiny bugs that suck blood and make bees sick. They can also spread diseases that weaken bee colonies and make it hard for them to survive.

Climate change is making things even harder for honeybees. Rising temperatures and new weather patterns and events can affect the timing of when flowers bloom and when bees are active. This means honeybees might not have enough food when they need it most.

To help the honeybees, we can do a few things. First, we need to protect their habitats by planting more flowers and keeping areas where bees live safe from human development. We can also be careful by using fewer sprays and protecting crops in less harmful ways. Treating bees for diseases and parasites is also important. And finally, we need to do our part to fight climate change by reducing our carbon footprint and taking better care of the environment.

1. Why are honeybees important for us?

- (a) they provide companionship and entertainment
- (b) they produce palm oil, which is a delicious food
- (c) they help plants reproduce by carrying pollen
- (d) they keep gardens clean by collecting nectar from flowers

2. What is one reason honeybee populations are declining?

- (a) increased availability of food sources
- (b) loss of habitat and places to live
- (c) decreased pesticide use in farming
- (d) lack of interest in beekeeping

3. How do pesticides affect honeybees?
- (a) They help honeybees, from which they find nectar.
 - (b) They make honeybees happier to be busy.
 - (c) They can hurt honeybees if they get into the flowers the bees visit.
 - (d) They provide safe and important nutrients to honeybees.
4. What is one threat to honeybees?
- (a) decreased temperatures leading to increased activity
 - (b) consistent weather patterns helping with pollination
 - (c) rising temperatures and odd weather patterns
 - (d) decreased rainfall, resulting in more available food
5. How do mites affect honeybees?
- (a) They help them pollinate flowers.
 - (b) They provide honeybees with food.
 - (c) They cause sickness and weaken bee colonies.
 - (d) They protect bee colonies from those that cause harm.
6. How can we help the honeybees?
- (a) by using more pesticides in our gardens
 - (b) by planting more flowers and keeping areas safe from development
 - (c) by avoiding bees completely
 - (d) by working for more climate change
7. How can we reduce our negative impact on honeybees?
- (a) increase pesticide use to protect crops
 - (b) use fewer pesticides and find safer ways to protect crops
 - (c) encourage bees to stay away from people
 - (d) give honeybees a pesticide-rich diet to build their immunity