

1 時 限 目

英 語

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで問題冊子を開かないこと。
2. 監督者の指示に従い、別紙解答用紙の所定欄に氏名、受験番号を記入すること。さらに受験番号の下のマーク欄に受験番号をマークすること。
3. 解答はすべて、解答用紙の解答欄にマークすること。
4. 試験時間は 60 分、問題は 13 ページ。

マーク記入上の注意

- (1) 解答欄にマークするときは、**HB** の黒鉛筆で次の正しい例のように濃く正確にぬりつぶすこと。
- (2) 解答は、該当の解答番号の解答欄にマークすること。例えば、解答番号 **10** の間に対して、**②** と解答する場合は

10	①	●	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
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 のようにマークすること。

悪い例

1	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑨	⑩	○印でかこむ。
2	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑨	⑩	中身をぬりつぶしていない。
3	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑨	⑩	レ印をつける。
4	①	④	③	④	⑤	⑨	⑩	印をつける。
5	①	●	●	④	⑤	⑨	⑩	1 欄に 2 つ以上マークする。

このような記入をしてはいけない。

- (3) 一度記入したマークを訂正する場合は、消しゴムで完全に消してから記入しなおすこと。

1	①	●	✕	④	⑤	⑨	⑩
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 のように×印をしても消したことになる。

- (4) 解答用紙を折りまげたり、破ったり、また汚したりしないこと。

第1問 次の日本語と同じ意味になるように、() 内の語句を並べ替えて、
3 番目にくる最も適切なものを①～④から選べ。なお、文頭にくる語も小文字に
してある。

- 1 この犬はこれまで見た中で一番賢い。
This is (① ever ② the smartest dog ③ seen ④ I have).
- 2 とても暑い日だったので、熱中症で意識をなくした人も何人かいた。
It was (① such ② several people ③ a hot day ④ that)
fainted from heatstroke.
- 3 あまりその会議には出たくない。
I (① the meeting ② rather ③ not attend ④ would).
- 4 急いだほうがいい。そのバスを逃すと2時間待つことになる。
We'd better hurry. (① missing ② the bus ③ waiting
④ means) for two hours.
- 5 彼の約束を真に受けるほど君は愚かではあるまい。
You (① his promise ② know ③ to take ④ better than)
seriously.
- 6 彼女の半分でも英語がうまく話せると良いのになあ。
I wish I (① well as ② speak English ③ could ④ half as)
she does.

第2問 () に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～④から選べ。

7 John is familiar () the football club.
① on ② of ③ with ④ by

8 I () to have two days off this weekend, but a colleague asked me to attend a meeting on Saturday.
① suppose ② was supposed
③ am supposing ④ didn't suppose

9 The teacher () any students from using smartphones during the class.
① lets ② takes
③ encourages ④ bans

10 My grandparents were surprised by my () dance performance.
① remarkable ② remarkably
③ remarks ④ remark

11 Time flies () you are working so hard.
① when ② that ③ through ④ among

12 By chance, Sam saw his daughter () home, so he stopped his car and picked her up at the bus stop.
① stay at ② run the
③ on the way ④ back to

13 That hotel room has () space for my entire family.
① blank ② enough ③ manual ④ endless

第3問 空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～⑧から選べ。ただし、同じものを繰り返し選んではいけない。なお、文頭の語も小文字にしてある。

A

【これはドキュメンタリー番組の一場面である。】

Reporter : Isabelle Liebling is 23, making her one of the older members of Generation Z, or Zoomers, as they're known. In 2021, while still a student, she spent all her savings on a trip to Europe. But she doesn't regret it. And today, talking to her thousands of followers on TikTok, she encourages young people to do the same.

Isabelle : 14 , but I'll never be in my twenties again traveling.

Reporter : Isabelle recently graduated from university and now works as an IT engineer. But 15 .

Isabelle : Traveling, seeing 19 different countries in Europe, changed my perspective again. I had signed up, I was going to be in a job where I'd be going in every day, lots of hours, and 16 . I quit that job with one that allows for more of a work life balance, and hopefully remote.

【出典：竹内理 他, *Toward a Diverse Society 2*, 松柏社, 2024年, 一部改変】

- ① I can save money later
- ② Isabelle is not a member of Zoomers
- ③ her career is the most important thing for her
- ④ I have never been to Europe
- ⑤ her main priority is traveling, not building a career
- ⑥ she wants traditional work experience
- ⑦ I learned new languages to travel
- ⑧ I decided to change that

B

Yuna : Raj, how does it feel to be back here?

Raj : It's like I never left.

Yuna : Yeah, 17 .

Raj : Thanks, Yuna. So, we're going out for dinner later, right?

Yuna : Yes, but 18 . He loves to party, but he caught some kind of cold.

Raj : Oh, I hope he feels better soon.

Yuna : Me, too.

Raj : So, what's the name of the restaurant?

Yuna : I forgot the name. 19 .

Raj : OK, thanks.

【出典：『ラジオ英会話2024年 5 月号』 NHK 出版，2024年，一部改変】

- ① I'll text you later
- ② Jonas will join us
- ③ Jonas can't make it
- ④ Jonas is too young to be called that
- ⑤ they look a little sleepy
- ⑥ you'll always be a member of our company
- ⑦ you think it's the perfect idea
- ⑧ I hung up on you

第4問 空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～④から選べ。

Today, with all our airplanes and cars, our cellphones and the Internet, our GPS and smart TV sets, the world has become a very modern, high-tech, and—in a way—a much smaller place. But the fact is, we humans haven't really 20 to this new world. We are still more adapted to living in the world as it was tens of thousands of years ago, when it was a scary place indeed. Back then we were 21 of snakes, spiders, rats, sharks, and countless other natural threats (as most of us today still are!). Yet now, in this modern age, we have no fear of automobiles, for example, which kill more people than all those natural dangers 22 .

Imagine for a second that you are at a party with many people. Out of nowhere, someone becomes angry with you for something you did not do—shouting for no 23 at all. You become troubled. Your heart beats faster; your hands begin to sweat. You start shouting back at the person. Before you even knew what was happening—or even if there was a real threat—your feelings jumped in, in ways that you may later regret. You ask yourself: Why did I see that person as a threat? Why did I feel the need to 24 so quickly—and so angrily?

The answer to that is simply because the human brain is still adapted to life as it was tens of thousands of years ago. Our brain is physically still very 25 to what it was back then; it behaves as if it is still living in those ancient times. Back then, we faced countless dangers—real ones. In those ancient times, feeling fear was essential to survival. It allowed us to take action to protect ourselves. In this regard, ancient humans were 26 today's wild animals.

【出典：Jonathan Berman, *Life Topics: Changing Views*, 南雲堂, 2023年, 一部改変】

- | | | |
|----|------------------|----------------|
| 20 | ① spent on | ② helped with |
| | ③ caught up | ④ cut down |
| | | |
| 21 | ① couple | ② afraid |
| | ③ convinced | ④ ashamed |
| | | |
| 22 | ① each other | ② put together |
| | ③ got over | ④ in order |
| | | |
| 23 | ① wonder | ② choice |
| | ③ reason | ④ longer |
| | | |
| 24 | ① respond | ② forgive |
| | ③ suffer | ④ permit |
| | | |
| 25 | ① opposed | ② similar |
| | ③ certain | ④ proud |
| | | |
| 26 | ① independent of | ② known as |
| | ③ due to | ④ much like |

第5問 次の英文を読んで、()に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～④から選べ。

Sometimes not doing something can be an act of courage. I would call this “the courage to refuse.”

I don’t think of myself as being a courageous person, not at all. But I do remember some incidents when I was a teenager where, I guess, I had the courage to refuse.

We have an expression in English. It is “peer pressure.” All people, maybe especially teenagers, are under a lot of peer pressure.

At parties where there were no adults present, there was often a lot of pressure to drink alcohol, or even try drugs. I always refused. Some of my friends thought of me as “uncool.” Sometimes it takes a bit of courage not to go along with the crowd, not to do what others are doing. This can take the form of not supporting a war, for instance.

Yeah, the courage to refuse. That’s a genuine kind of courage, too.

【出典：『ギフト～E 名言の世界～2010年5月号』NHK出版, 2010年】

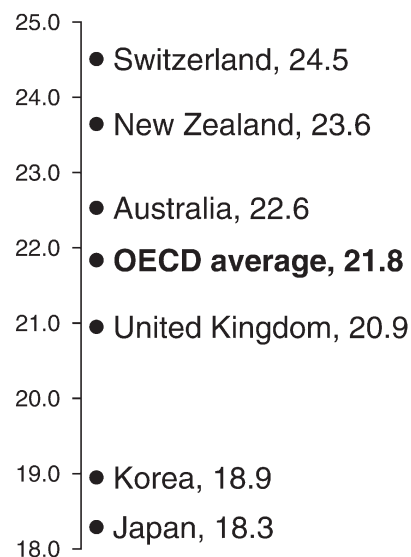
- 27 Not doing something ().
- ① is not an option for a courageous person
 - ② is a sign of lack of courage
 - ③ is a courageous act in some circumstances
 - ④ can actually deny an act of courage
- 28 Teenagers ().
- ① find it difficult to give in to peer pressure
 - ② tend to be influenced by peer pressure
 - ③ should be who they want to be
 - ④ often look on their parents as uncool
- 29 Not going along with the crowd ().
- ① means not following the crowd
 - ② indicates measuring yourself to someone else's standards
 - ③ is saying that the writer is a coward
 - ④ speaks of the writer's excuse for not going to the party
- 30 "Peer pressure" ().
- ① is a feeling that you must do the same things as other people do
 - ② works on the elderly people that high school youngsters look after
 - ③ is a typical form of the courage to refuse
 - ④ gives teenagers a lot of freedom

第6問 空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～⑥から選べ。ただし、同じものを繰り返し選んではいけない。

In Japan, most students enroll in bachelor's programs by the age of 20. However, this trend may be a rare case compared to the rest of the world. An international organization (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD) conducted a survey on the average age of first-time entrants to tertiary education in 43 countries. The chart shows some of the results from the 2017 survey. In Japan, the average age of new students entering college is 18.3. 31 This result can be explained by two reasons.

First, the OECD claims that it may be related to the Japanese life structure of three traditional stages : education, work, and retirement. Many Japanese students go straight to college from high school. Right after graduating from college, they often get a job. Many of them work in the same company for their entire life. 32

Average Age of New College Entrants
(OECD, 2017)



Secondly, the OECD mentions the well-developed college admission system in Japan. Many different types of exams are offered as a way to enter universities. Some of them are quite flexible. Importantly, high school students are given opportunities to try different exams. 33

In summary, the OECD's 2017 survey shows the tendency of Japanese students to enter college at a relatively early age. 34

【出典：中西のりこ 他, *Global Perspectives Reading & Writing Book 1*, 成美堂, 2024年, 一部改変】

- ① Thanks to such a flexible system, it is relatively easy for Japanese high school students to go on to college immediately after graduation.
- ② This low average age of entry can be explained by factors including the traditional way of life and the entrance examination system in Japan.
- ③ The average age of new college entrants in New Zealand ranked the second lowest according to the chart.
- ④ Because of this tradition of a three-stage life, the average age of college students in Japan is kept very low.
- ⑤ In Australia, the average age of new students entering college is lower than that of the OECD average.
- ⑥ This is the youngest among all the surveyed countries in the chart.

第7問 次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えよ。

著作権の都合上、省略。

【出典：山科美和子 他, *Reading Base, New Edition*, センゲージラーニング, 2024年, 一部改変】

問1 下線部 the failing helps you to succeed. の説明として最も適切なもの
(1) を選べ。 35

- ① You can be successful even if you receive a failing grade in science.
- ② If you make a terrible score on a test, you will wish you had studied harder before taking it.
- ③ Even if you fail a challenge, your mistake teaches you a lesson.
- ④ You cannot succeed in the real world unless you have an experience of failing in an exam.

問2 下線部 The teachers correct the test, and they are surprised. の理由として最も適切なものを選べ。 36

- ① The group of students who received help from teachers made no mistakes.
- ② Both groups scored the same.
- ③ The second group of students gave up solving the problems.
- ④ The group of students without the teacher's help scored better on the test.

問3 二か所の 37 に入れるのに最も適切なものを選べ。

- ① However
- ② Otherwise
- ③ Therefore
- ④ Then

問4 本文の内容と一致するものを3つ選べ。

38

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39

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 (順不同)

- ① According to the article, students learn from their teachers better than from their classmates.
- ② Dr. Manu Kapur considers that people should work on a new problem by themselves before asking for help from others.
- ③ The mathematical problems given to the two groups of students are similar but different.
- ④ The second group of students discussed with their classmates to solve the problems.
- ⑤ The first group of students learned next to nothing as they were dependent on the teacher's help.
- ⑥ The second group of students received less difficult problems because they had no help from the teacher.
- ⑦ Solving a smaller number of problems make students struggle more than answering a larger number of problems.
- ⑧ Dr. Kapur believes that spending time to solve a problem helps people understand it better.