

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 ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ 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	②	③	④	⑤	⑨	⑩	丨印をつける。
5	①	②	③	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 ② ③ 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 彼らがその事実をわからないとは驚きだ。
It is surprising that they should (① of ② be ③ the fact
④ ignorant).

2 そのプロジェクトは完了までに3ヵ月もかかった。
The project was completed in (① less ② three months ③ than
④ no).

3 彼女の創造性には、いつも感動させられる。
Her creativity (① never ② to ③ impress ④ fails) me.

4 5分歩いて駅に着いた。
(① brought ② to ③ a five-minute walk ④ me) the station.

5 彼はめったに締め切りを守らない。
(① his ② seldom ③ he ④ meets) deadline.

6 環境は決して当然のものではない。
The environment should (① for ② be taken ③ granted
④ never).

第2問 ()に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～④から選べ。

7 The bar () live jazz on Saturdays.

- ① have ② has ③ is ④ are

8 By the time we got back from dinner, he () already in bed.

- ① is ② are ③ was ④ were

9 () yourself to be in the wrong occupation can be sad.

- ① Believing ② Believer ③ Believes ④ Believable

10 They used metal pins to () everything in place.

- ① holding ② holds ③ hold ④ held

11 He () a musical environment.

- ① grew ② grew up
③ grew up in ④ grew up in of

12 Are there () particular advantages in doing that?

- ① lot ② any ③ every ④ none

13 I made this confession when my father and I () alone in the room.

- ① was ② were ③ am ④ are

第3問

A 空所に入れるのに最も適切な表現を①～⑨から選べ。ただし、同じものを繰り返し選んではいけない。

Amy : I'm looking for a suit.

Staff : 14

Amy : Do you have this in navy? And a white one, maybe.

Staff : We do. I think these two racks are in your size.

This is a nice suit. 15

Amy : I hope it fits me.

Staff : It's exactly your size. It will look good on you.

Amy : 16

Staff : It's thirty-five thousand yen.

Amy : 17

Staff : I'm sorry but this is our cheapest one.

【出典：原島一男、『店員さんの英会話ハンドブック』、ベレ出版、2024年、一部改変】

- ① Maybe it's not my style.
- ② What kind of dress do you usually wear?
- ③ Would you like to try the jacket on?
- ④ I want to buy a more expensive one.
- ⑤ How much is it?
- ⑥ What color would you like?
- ⑦ It's in your least favorite color.
- ⑧ Do you have anything less expensive?
- ⑨ I don't think you will like it.

B 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、文頭にくる語も小文字にしてある。

Greg : Do you cook much, Sam?

Sam : Sometimes. I cook maybe twice a week, but I'm too busy to do more than that. How about you, Greg?

Greg : I eat out so much, but 18

Sam : You're right. Eating out is expensive and unhealthy!

Greg : 19

Sam : I end up eating greasy fast food on the way home from work, then I feel bloated.

Greg : I'm the same way, buying takeaway food. Maybe we should both start cooking more?

Sam : Yeah, it's healthier and will save us some money. We could save the cash for a nice trip away somewhere.

Greg : Let's do a lot of cooking on Sunday, at my place, then 20

Sam : OK! Packed lunches for work, then eat leftovers for dinner? That's a good plan.

【出典：堀越ウエンディ 他、『音楽家たちが奏でる食文化』，朝日出版社，2024年，一部改変】

- ① we'll have food for the week.
- ② I didn't know you were a vegetarian.
- ③ what do you like to make?
- ④ I often cook for myself.
- ⑤ I want to get into better eating habits.
- ⑥ let's go for some fast food!
- ⑦ what do you eat the rest of the time for lunch and dinner?
- ⑧ what will you have for lunch?

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。

There are all kinds of different ways to make and enjoy a hamburger. You can fry it, grill it, or barbecue it. You can then top it with cheese and a slice of bacon, add lettuce and tomato, and spice it up with mustard, ketchup, and mayonnaise. You can serve it on a hamburger bun or a sliced bagel, or you can put it 21 two toasted slices of any kind of bread you like. Regardless of how you make, serve, and enjoy your “burger,” the one 22 ingredient is the all-beef patty.

So 23 do we call it a hamburger when there’s no ham involved? Good question! It is widely believed that the word “hamburger” comes 24 the name of the city where the dish was supposedly created—Hamburg, Germany. But that “hamburger” was quite different from the hamburger we know today. It was a mixture of shredded or ground beef and various spices that was fried or boiled, and was given the name “Hamburg steak.”

Even back then, though, lots of people preferred 25 their Hamburg steak in a bun—like a sandwich. But it still wasn’t a “hamburger.” That American treat 26 so popular until it was served at the St. Louis World’s Fair in 1904. Soon thereafter, the hamburger as we know it was “selling like hot cakes” at drive-in restaurants all around the United States. 27, fast-food chains like McDonald’s, Burger King, and Wendy’s were serving the whole wide world millions of American “burgers” every single day.

【出典：Arnold Arao 他, *Answers to Everyday Questions 1*, 南雲堂, 2024年, 一部改変】

- 21 ① between ② behind ③ around ④ before
- 22 ① useless ② bland ③ optional ④ essential
- 23 ① what ② when ③ why ④ who
- 24 ① across ② from ③ over ④ again
- 25 ① eaten ② eat ③ to eat ④ by eating
- 26 ① didn't become ② became
③ haven't become ④ has become
- 27 ① However ② Despite
③ Eventually ④ Whatever

第5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。

Last year I was coming to the university from my home in T Prefecture but this April I rented an apartment near the university. Having lived on my own for three months now, I have found that living on my own is very different from living with my family in a number of important ways.

First of all, 28 . When I lived in T Prefecture, it took about two and a half hours each way. Spending five hours a day on buses and trains was bad enough, but what was worse was having so little time with my friends after class. Now that I live a ten minute's walk away from the university, I am a member of the dance club and enjoy hanging out with my friends from time to time.

Secondly, 29 . When I lived with my family, the only money I had to pay was for transportation, which was about 30,000 yen a month. Living alone, the apartment rent, food, expenses and utilities combined add up to more than 100,000 yen.

Finally, 30 . When you live with your family, you can't just invite people into your room whenever you feel like it, but when you live alone, you are the boss of your own household. But more freedom can also have a negative effect, making it easier to lead an unhealthy lifestyle.

To sum up, 31 . As for me, I am determined to use the extra time and freedom to develop into a more mature person.

【出典：静 哲人, *Writing Accelerator*, 松柏社, 2024年, 一部改変】

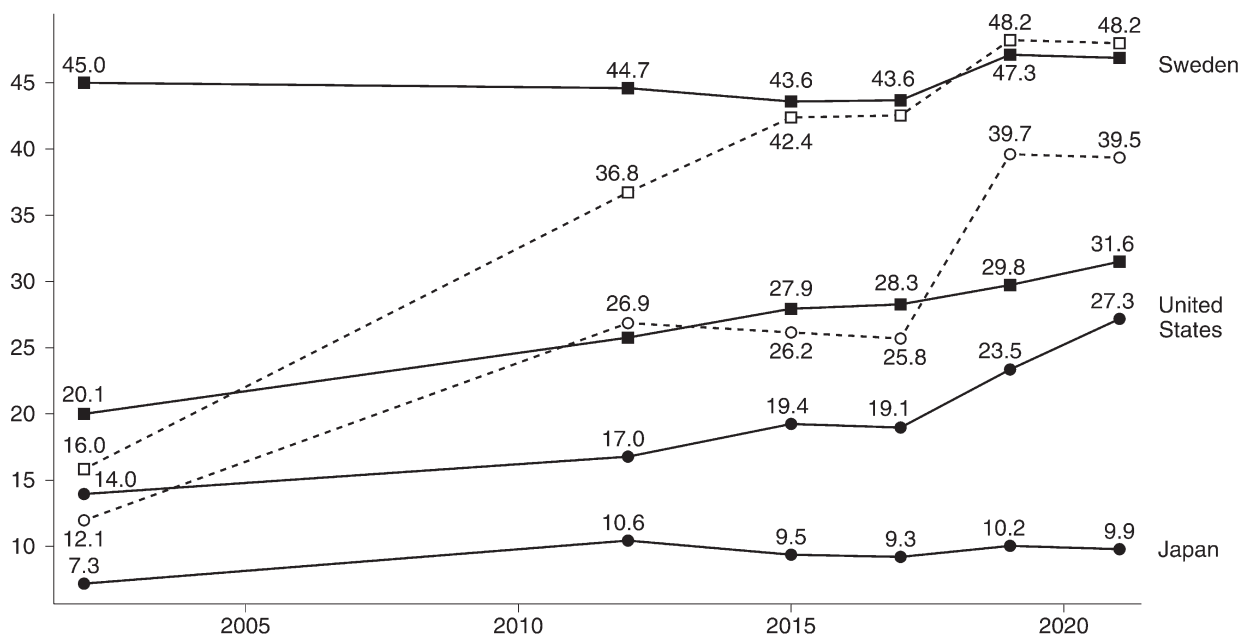
- ① living alone gives you more time and freedom but costs you more money
- ② it actually improves my physical condition
- ③ it obviously takes much less time to get to the university
- ④ you are obviously freer, for better or worse, when you live alone
- ⑤ it is convenient because it is rather close to restaurants
- ⑥ it costs more to live alone

第6問 本文と図の内容と一致するものを①～⑨から3つ選べ。なお、図にない国名などは本文から読みとりなさい。

32 · 33 · 34 (順不同)

Figure 1 shows the percentage of women in national parliaments in five countries and the OECD average from 2001 to 2021. The five countries are Mexico, Sweden, France, the United States, and Japan. The OECD average was 20.1% in 2001, rising steadily to 31.6% in 2021. However, how the figures have changed over the years varies considerably from country to country. Of the five countries, the largest increase of 32.2 points was achieved by Mexico, from 16% in 2001 to 48.2% in 2021. The second largest increase is seen in France, where the figure rises by 27.4 points from 12.1% to 39.5%. Sweden's share hasn't changed much; it was already quite high at 45% in 2001 and is now slightly higher at 47%. In Japan, on the other hand, the proportion of women in parliament has remained low, rising only slightly from 7.3% in 2001 to 9.9% in 2021.

Figure 1: Percentages of Women Parliamentarians in Five OECD Countries (2001–2021)



【出典：静 哲人, *Writing Accelerator*, 松柏社, 2024年, 一部改変】

- ① The OECD average recorded over 30% in 2021, but there was a period of sharp decrease before that.
- ② Mexico's figure was higher than the OECD average in 2001.
- ③ Of the five countries, Mexico has the highest percentage in 2021.
- ④ France experienced a significant increase of over 20 points between 2015 and 2021.
- ⑤ Sweden consistently ranks first among the five countries.
- ⑥ The United States' female proportion in parliament has more than doubled since 2001.
- ⑦ The United States' figure falls behind that of the OECD average.
- ⑧ Japan's figure in 2021 is higher than France's in 2001.
- ⑨ The overall percentage of women in parliament has increased since 2001.

第7問 次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えよ。

When you hear the words “canned bread,” you might think of hard biscuits in emergency boxes. Today, we focus on canned bread that is soft. Let’s find out how this bread was invented.

Our story starts on January 17th, 1995, when the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake hit. A baker named Akimoto Yoshihiko wanted to help, so he sent a truck full of bread to the Kobe area. However, four days after delivering it, he was told that the bread had green mold on it. He was asked if he could make bread that could 35 a long time. “They said, ‘Isn’t it your mission to make good bread?’ This gave me motivation to develop a new type of bread.”

Akimoto got inspiration from canned vegetables. They could 35 a long time. Maybe he could make canned bread. Akimoto went to work. He put bread into a can and three days later excitedly opened it. But the bread inside had mold on it. Still, Akimoto didn’t give up.

Mold can be destroyed by heating⁽¹⁾, so Akimoto tried baking the bread in the can and closing it as soon as it came out of the oven. When he opened the can, the bread was fresh⁽²⁾, but some of it was stuck to the can. To fix this, Akimoto tried using baking paper, but the bread became wet after a few days in the can. He found out the steam from the hot bread made the inside of the can wet. So he tried washi paper from traditional shoji doors. “Washi paper can control the amount of water in the air.”

After testing many different types of paper, Akimoto finally found a type that worked. In September 1996, his canned bread was ready, and he started to sell it.

Soon, more and more companies bought Akimoto’s bread. But a few years later, there was a problem. One of the companies asked Akimoto

to take away the bread that was getting old. They said they would buy new cans of bread to 37 them. Akimoto thought, “It felt like my canned bread was useless. It made me feel sad.”

Then, in 2004, there was a large earthquake near the island of Sumatra, in Indonesia. Akimoto sent his canned bread to the earthquake victims. This experience gave him an idea. The bread Akimoto sold to ⁽³⁾ the companies was good for three years. After two years, he would collect the bread that was not used. Then, this bread would be given to people who needed food. For example, in March 2022, the bread was sent to Poland and was given to Ukrainian refugees. People liked it because it was sweet like cake.

Akimoto’s soft, sweet, canned bread continues to help people in Japan and all around the world.

【出典：『エンジョイ・シンプル・イングリッシュ2024年5月号』, NHK 出版, 2024年, 一部改変】

問1 二か所の 35 に入れるのに最も適切なものを選べ。

- ① give
- ② heat
- ③ last
- ④ take

問2 下線部 it および it がそれぞれ意味するものの組み合わせとして最も適切なものを選べ。 36

- ① (1) the can (2) the bread
- ② (1) the can (2) the can
- ③ (1) the bread (2) the can
- ④ (1) the bread (2) the bread

問3 37 に入れるのに最も適切なものを選べ。

- ① recycle
- ② replace
- ③ require
- ④ rescue

問4 下線部 victims の意味として最も適切なものを選べ。 38

- ① ⁽³⁾ people who save someone from a difficult situation
- ② people who leave their countries to settle permanently in others
- ③ people trained to care for the sick or the weak
- ④ people harmed or injured as a result of disasters

問5 本文の内容と一致するものを2つ選べ。 39 ・ 40 (順不同)

- ① Canned bread is a kind of biscuit which is hard.
- ② A large number of individuals were provided with canned bread when the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake occurred.
- ③ Akimoto has successfully developed canned bread, getting an idea from canned vegetables.
- ④ Baking paper played an important role in the completion of canned bread.
- ⑤ Akimoto's canned bread can be kept for three years.
- ⑥ Akimoto distributed expired canned bread to people who needed food around the world.