

英 語

(解答番号 ～)

I 次の問い (問 1 ～ 問 10) の空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものを, ①～④の中からそれぞれ 1 つ
選び, 解答番号 ～ にマークしなさい。

英
語

問 1 The meeting will be held outdoors unless it .

- ① rain ② rained ③ rains ④ will rain

問 2 There nothing to do, we went home.

- ① being ② is ③ was ④ will be

問 3 I have seen the film; now I am looking forward to the book.

- ① be reading ② read ③ reading ④ reads

問 4 I threw the ball to Tom, threw it to Ann.

- ① what ② when ③ which ④ who

問 5 Her umbrella is made nylon.

- ① at ② of ③ to ④ up

問 6 You can't travel abroad you have a passport.

- ① even ② if ③ unless ④ when

問 7 I'll your dog while you're away.

- ① look after ② look in ③ look out ④ look through

問 8 We could see nothing dense fog.

- ① apart ② because from ③ because of ④ so much

問9 We'll have his answer tomorrow.

- ① at ② by ③ on ④ till

問10 A is the price paid to ride on a bus, train, taxi, or airplane.

- ① charge ② cost ③ fare ④ fee

II 次の問いに答えなさい。

問1 次の会話中の空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものを、①～④の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、
解答番号 ～ にマークしなさい。

(1) Yuko: Excuse me, where is the milk?

Store Worker: Sorry, the delivery is late today. .

Yuko: In that case, I'll do the rest of my shopping and then come back.

Store Worker: Thank you. It should be here by then.

① It is over there on the bottom shelf

② It should be here soon

③ We don't sell very much milk

④ We only have yogurt today, not milk

(2) Paul: Where do you want to go for lunch today?

Mari: I'm pretty tired. .

Paul: I haven't been to the sandwich place next door in a while.

Mari: Let's go there.

① I brought my lunch with me

② I don't feel like going very far

③ Let's keep working for another hour

④ We should have food delivered

(3) John: I was sick and missed class yesterday. Could I look at your class notes?

Miki: . Are you free then?

John: Yes, let's go to the cafeteria after class today. I'll buy you a coffee.

Miki: That sounds great. Thanks.

- ① I can show them to you now
- ② I don't have the same class as you
- ③ I have some time later this afternoon
- ④ I need to borrow the notes tomorrow

(4) Father: Do you want to get some ice cream before we go home?

Daughter: That sounds great. .

Father: Good idea. She should be done with her appointment by now.

Daughter: Let's send her a message before she gets on the train.

- ① I think we might have some ice cream at home
- ② I want to get two flavors
- ③ Let's see if Mom can meet us at the shop
- ④ OK, my friends are probably at the shop, too

問2 次の会話を読み、質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、①～④の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、解答番号 ～ にマークしなさい。

Read a dialogue between two students.

Sara: Do you think the slides for our presentation are good enough?

Kevin: I think so. Our teacher told us that we shouldn't put too much information on them.

We should just include the main ideas.

Sara: I guess you're right. I do think we should practice a few more times though.

Kevin: I agree, but I have to go to work soon. Could you meet me here on campus at 6:00?

Sara: Could you make it 6:30? I'm meeting with a study group for my biology exam this evening.

Kevin: Sure. It's so busy at this time of year. Everyone is getting ready for exams.

Sara: Yeah, but I'm not too worried about our presentation. I think our introduction and

main ideas are really strong.

Kevin: Yes, but maybe our conclusion is a little weak. I also think we repeat some information too many times.

Sara: You're probably right. I think that's the hardest part. After class, I'll ask Tina and Sam how they organized their conclusion. I'm sure they'll help us.

Kevin: That's a great idea. Maybe we could give each other some feedback on our presentations.

Sara: I'll ask them if they want to meet as well. I'll let you know what they say.

(1) What are the speakers mainly discussing? 15

- ① Choosing a topic for a paper
- ② Meeting to work on a project
- ③ Planning to meet friends
- ④ Studying for a test

(2) What will Sara do while Kevin is at work? 16

- ① Finish writing her essay
- ② Get some books at the library
- ③ Go to her job
- ④ Study with some classmates

(3) What do they suggest about their presentation? 17

- ① It needs more information.
- ② It needs to be longer.
- ③ The ending should be improved.
- ④ They need to speak more clearly.

問3 次の会話を読み、質問や問題の答えとして最も適切なものを、①～④の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、解答番号 ～ にマークしなさい。

Read a dialogue between a mother and son.

Dan: I can't wait for the gates to open. We're going to go on so many rides!

Mom: That's right! What should we do first?

Dan: Let's go on the roller coaster! I heard it goes really fast. And it does two loops!

Mom: Maybe we should start with something slower. We can do the roller coaster when Lauren and her dad get here. She will want to go on it with you.

Dan: Really? When are they getting here?

Mom: I just got a message from her dad. He had a work meeting he couldn't miss, but they should be here in about an hour. How about we go on the water ride first?

Dan: That sounds fun, but let's do it when the weather gets warmer. You always get wet on that ride. Let's either ride the train or go to the gift shop.

Mom: Oh, the train sounds nice. We can sit and go to the other side of the park without walking.

Dan: Let's do it, but how about getting some ice cream first?

Mom: At 10:00 a.m.! Well, I guess it is a vacation. Let's get one to share.

Dan: OK. Mom. Look! They are opening the gates.

Mom: All right. Let's go in!

(1) Where are the speakers?

- ① A school festival
- ② A science museum
- ③ A zoo
- ④ An amusement park

(2) What will the speakers probably do first?

- ① Get a drink of water
- ② Get something to eat
- ③ Meet some friends
- ④ Ride a train

(3) Why will Lauren's parent be late to meet them? 20

- ① He got lost.
- ② He got stuck in traffic.
- ③ He has to work.
- ④ He lives far away.

Ⅲ 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

Being Left-Handed

1. About ten percent of people in the world are left-handed. For a long time, scientists thought being right- or left-handed* was genetic**. They believed it was handed down from older to younger generations. New research shows, however, that genetics has a small role in deciding if a person is right-handed or left-handed. Discovering what actually causes people to be right- or left-handed has been challenging. Many theories have been suggested, but scientists have yet to agree on any one of them.

2. The amount of research into handedness has increased over the past thirty years, and some important information has been discovered. In particular, some common beliefs about left-handed people have been found to be untrue. One thing many people had believed is that left-handed people are both shyer and more creative than right-handed people. A number of studies have tested these ideas and found them to be false.

3. Other studies have found that being left-handed does provide some benefits. The biggest advantage seems to be in sports — but only certain ones. Left-handed swimmers and golfers, for example, do not have an advantage over right-handed athletes. However, in many sports where athletes compete directly against each other, such as boxing and tennis, left-handed people seem to have an advantage. Some believe this is because competing against a left-handed person is rare, so they have an advantage. Studies show that with enough training, right-handed people can reduce this advantage.

4. There is also a lot of new research about handedness in animals. Dogs, for example, seem to be evenly split. About half prefer using their right paw and half prefer to use their left one. However, left-handed dogs tend to be male while right-handed ones are more often female. Kangaroos, and other animals that hop on two legs, however, tend to be left-handed. The exact reasons for this are not known.

5. Research has produced interesting information about handedness. However, left-handed people still face some challenges in everyday life. Any left-handed person who has had to sit at a desk designed for a right-handed person knows this is true. Many simple tasks are made complicated for left-handed people because they do not have access to the proper tools. While scissors, can openers, and other objects have been designed for left-handed people, they are sometimes difficult to find. Although things are changing, this is still a world designed for right-handers.

*right-handed : 右利き *left-handed : 左利き **genetic : 遺伝的な

問 1 What is the main purpose of the essay? ㉑

- ① To compare handedness in animals and humans.
- ② To describe how to make things easier for left-handed people.
- ③ To share the results of some new research.
- ④ To show the benefits of being left-handed.

問 2 What causes people to be left-handed or right-handed? ㉒

- ① How a person was raised when young.
- ② The cause is still being looked for.
- ③ The preference of each individual.
- ④ Whether a parent or grandparent was left-handed.

問 3 What is the main purpose of paragraph 2? ㉓

- ① To compare several studies about handedness.
- ② To describe future research topics about being left-handed.
- ③ To explain why a study was poorly designed.
- ④ To show some beliefs about left-handed people are not true.

問 4 According to the information in paragraph 3, what might happen if more people were left-handed? 24

- ① Left-handed people would lose their advantage in some sports.
- ② More things would be designed for left-handed people.
- ③ Some people might prefer to be left-handed.
- ④ The source of left-handedness could be discovered.

問 5 In which sport might left-handed people have an advantage? 25

- ① boxing
- ② cycling
- ③ golf
- ④ running

Ⅳ 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

Electric Car Ownership

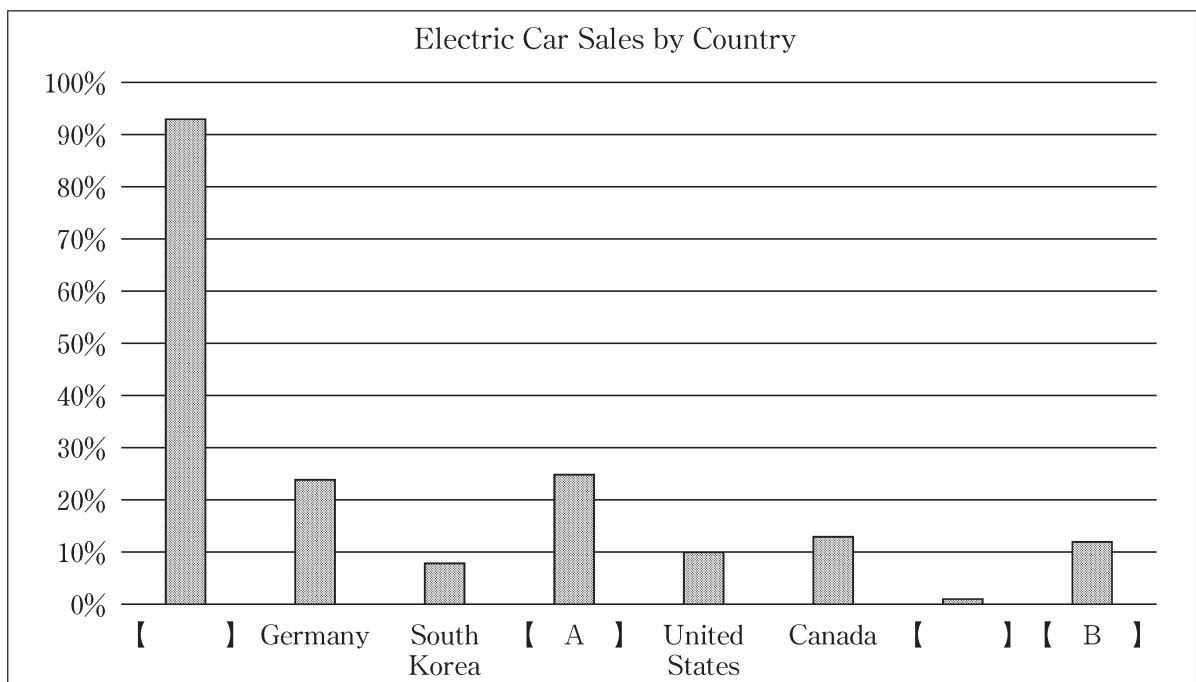
1. Gas-fueled cars greatly contribute to the release of greenhouse gasses and global warming. Not owning a car is the best way for individuals to help the environment. However, many areas do not have good public transportation systems, meaning people need to own cars. If owning a car is necessary, people who want to reduce global warming should buy an electric model rather than a gas one.

2. Some people argue that electric cars also harm the environment. It is true that mining the materials for the batteries used in these cars damages the environment. In addition, factories that produce these batteries use a lot of energy. However, these electric cars produce far fewer greenhouse gasses than fully gas-powered cars, and some produce none at all. Some people also worry that these batteries do not last a long time. This was a concern fifteen years ago, but these batteries have become much more reliable. In 2011, about 7 percent of electric car batteries failed. That number is now down to 0.1 percent. Electric cars, in general, also tend to be more reliable than gas-powered ones due to simpler engines that have fewer moving parts that can break.

3. Many people still buy gas-powered cars because they tend to be cheaper. Because of this, governments sometimes give people some money to help them buy electric cars. These government programs are very popular and should be expanded, so fewer gas cars will be purchased. Another issue is that people worry about having places to charge their cars. Some areas have few charging stations. While **this** is improving, governments and electric car companies must do more to make it easy to find charging stations.

4. A survey of car purchases in 2023 showed there are great differences in electric car ownership. In Europe, Norway is the clear leader, with almost 95 percent of all cars purchased in 2022 being electric. In Germany and France, electric sales were about equal. A quarter of all vehicles sold were electric. Spain, though, is behind Germany and France, with less than half as many electric cars being bought. Canada leads in North America, with 13 percent of sales in 2022 being electric cars. The United States is just behind Canada. Mexico was last of all countries surveyed. (See graph below.)

5. Overall, sales of electric vehicles are growing. However, in some areas, such as South Korea, electric vehicle sales have declined after steady improvement over the years. If countries are serious about fighting climate change, they must work to ensure people are moving away from gas-powered cars.



問 1 What is the main purpose of the essay? ㉔

- ① To compare the cost of electric versus gas-powered vehicles
- ② To describe the importance of electric vehicles
- ③ To explain why electric vehicles are popular
- ④ To provide information about the history of electric vehicles

問 2 What does the author suggest is best for the environment? ㉕

- ① Buying a fully electric vehicle
- ② Renting a car when needed
- ③ Using the bus or train
- ④ Waiting for better vehicles to be designed

問 3 What environmental problem is currently associated with electric vehicles? ㉖

- ① Building their exteriors
- ② Driving them for long periods
- ③ Having batteries fail too often
- ④ Making their batteries

問 4 In the last sentence of paragraph 3, what does “**this**” refer to? ㉗

- ① The availability of charging stations
- ② The cost of electricity and cars
- ③ The reason people don’t like electric vehicles
- ④ The way people use electric vehicles

問 5 Using information from the text and the graph, answer the following question:

What countries belong in【 A 】and【 B 】? ㉘

- ① France and Spain
- ② France and Norway
- ③ Norway and Mexico
- ④ Spain and Mexico

V 次の日本語と英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、下の語句を並べかえて空欄を補い、文を完成させなさい。その際、それぞれ3番目と6番目に来る番号を選び、解答番号 31 ~ 40 にマークしなさい。なお、文頭に来る語も小文字となっています。

問1 中に入ったら、ドアのところに立っている人にチケットを渡してください。

When you enter, please hand _____ 31 _____ 32 _____ .

① at ② standing ③ the door ④ the man ⑤ ticket ⑥ to ⑦ your

問2 私が模型飛行機を作るときは、誰かに手伝ってもらった方が良いと彼は言った。

He advised _____ 33 _____ 34 _____ the model plane.

① ask ② building ③ for ④ help ⑤ in ⑥ me ⑦ to

問3 彼らにとって、誰が勝者か決めるのは困難であった。

They found _____ 35 _____ 36 _____ the winner.

① be ② decide ③ hard ④ it ⑤ should ⑥ to ⑦ who

問4 ピクニックに必要な食料は何でも持っていきなさい。

_____ 37 _____ 38 _____ for the picnic.

① food ② need ③ take ④ what ⑤ will ⑥ you

問5 この道路は古代ローマ人が作ったものだと言われている。

This road _____ 39 _____ 40 _____ the Romans.

① been ② built ③ by ④ have ⑤ is ⑥ said ⑦ to