

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。

問1 When I arrived at the station, I found the train two minutes before.

- ① had left ② has left ③ leaves ④ leaving

問2 I'll never forget a picnic here years ago.

- ① have ② having ③ to have ④ to having

問3 Be careful the vase.

- ① drop to not ② not drop to ③ not to drop ④ to drop not

問4 Sit you like and help yourselves to coffee.

- ① where ② which ③ who ④ why

問5 Please the radio. It is too loud.

- ① turn down ② turn from ③ turn into ④ turn up

問6 I like the color of the hat, I do not like its shape.

- ① How ② Since ③ When ④ While

問7 She was superior the other students at history.

- ① at ② from ③ than ④ to

問8 the spelling mistakes, his writing was good.

- ① Apart ② Except for ③ In addition to ④ Owing to

問9 Wine is made grapes.

- ① for ② from ③ in ④ to

問10 is the money you receive regularly as payment for your work.

- ① Income ② Investment ③ Profits ④ Revenue

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) Saki: Where is everyone? The office is so quiet today.

Mike: The sales team is meeting a new customer. .

Saki: Well, I should be able to get a lot done this morning then.

Mike: Yes, I'm sure they will want to meet with us when they get back later today.

- ① No one knows where everyone went
② They are not working today
③ They should be back after lunch
④ We should leave now to meet them

(2) Greg: Have you decided what history class to take?

Anna: I need to take morning classes. .

Greg: I'm signing up for Professor Smith's class on ancient Rome. It's at 9:00.

Anna: That sounds interesting. I might take that too.

- ① I graduated last year
② I like to sleep late during the week
③ I need to take the train to school
④ I work at the library in the afternoon

(3) Waiter: Are you ready to order?

Paul: I don't eat meat. Is there any meat in the pasta?

Waiter: There is usually chicken in it. .

Paul: Great. I'll have the pasta then.

- ① However, we can make the dish without it
- ② I can suggest some other items if you want
- ③ It is not too spicy
- ④ It's our most popular dish

(4) Kathy: Are you sure you don't want to take the train?

Sam: Yeah, it will be really crowded. .

Kathy: Yes, but it is the fastest way to get there.

Sam: That's true. I guess I'll be OK for a few stops.

- ① I don't want to stand up for the entire ride
- ② My car is being fixed today
- ③ The train is usually really slow
- ④ We can buy tickets at the station

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 friends.

Sara: What is your family doing over the summer break?

Kevin: We usually visit my mom's parents, but this year we are going to rent a house at the beach.

Sara: That sounds really nice. Won't your grandparents miss seeing you?

Kevin: They're coming too. Their house is a little small. We're renting a big house we can all fit in. My cousins are coming, too.

Sara: You'll have so much fun. This year, we are taking a trip to Paris.

Kevin: I've never been to Europe. What are you going to do?

Sara: My parents love trying different foods. We're going to take a cooking class on our first day. We go to the market with a guide in the morning. Then we cook together.

Kevin: That will be fun. Do you have any other plans?

Sara: We'll visit some museums after that and, of course, a lot of restaurants.

Kevin: That sounds great. We also all cook together on vacation. It's fun. During the day, we plan to swim in the ocean and play on the beach.

Sara: That's great. I can't wait for summer.

Kevin: Me too. Just one more week of studying and we will be finished.

Sara: That's right, but first we have to take today's math test.

(1) What are the speakers mainly discussing?

- ① Going on vacation
- ② Making dinner
- ③ Traveling with each other
- ④ Visiting family

(2) What do Kevin and Sara both say they will do during their vacation?

- ① Prepare meals with family
- ② See their grandparents
- ③ Travel on an airplane
- ④ Visit the ocean

(3) Why will Kevin NOT go to his grandparent's house?

- ① They are going to his house.
- ② They are too busy.
- ③ They have a small house.
- ④ They live very far away.

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 student and a professor.

Sara: Could I speak to you after class about my research topic?

Professor: I have another class right after this one. It's better to see me on Thursday.

Sara: OK. What should I do before we meet?

Professor: Try to think of three possible topics. Then go to the library to see if you can find some good information about them.

Sara: That's been really difficult for me. I can't seem to find a lot of books about the topics that are interesting to me.

Professor: The library offers some workshops on how to do research. I'd suggest looking at the schedule they have on the website and joining one of the classes.

Sara: Thanks for the advice. I'll do that before coming to see you.

Professor: No problem. I tend to see lots of students this time of year, so you may have to wait a bit. Do you know where my office is?

Sara: It's on the third floor, isn't it?

Professor: That's right. If someone is in my office, just wait by the door.

Sara: Thanks. See you then.

(1) What are the speakers mainly discussing?

- ① Getting help with a project
- ② Missing a class
- ③ Studying for a final exam
- ④ Turning in a late assignment

(2) What will Sara prepare before her meeting?

- ① A list of topics
- ② A short essay
- ③ A summary of the textbook
- ④ Today's homework assignment

(3) What does the professor suggest Sara sign up for?

- ① A class at the library
- ② A class next semester
- ③ A study group
- ④ A time to meet with him

Ⅲ 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

Developing a Sense of Direction

1. Some people seem to always take the wrong exit out of the train station. On the other hand, other people can easily find a restaurant they had visited only once years before. For many years, scientists believed having a good sense of direction was something people were born with. Recent research, however, shows that much of what was believed simply isn't true. While some people may naturally be better at directions than others, most people can improve their skills. However, many people still believe they are naturally bad at directions and unable to improve.

2. Virtual reality technology (VR) has made finding directions much easier. Recently, many studies have used VR to help people try to find their way through virtual cities. One study asked sets of twins to find their way while using VR. If a sense of direction is genetic, twins should have similar abilities. However, the results were often different. This research found that experience had the biggest effect on one's sense of direction. In general, people who travelled a lot on foot did better than those who did not.

3. Other factors, though, are also important. In general, people who live in the countryside are better at finding their way than people who live in cities. However, not all city people are the same. People who live in cities with straight streets that are mostly on a grid more often have trouble finding their way. Cities with lots of twisting streets tend to create people with a better sense of direction. Older cities, in particular, tend to have narrow curving streets.

4. Another study found that people who often use GPS* have a worse sense of direction than those who do not use it regularly. Researchers believe that people who use GPS pay less 【 a 】 to their surroundings. For example, they do not notice signs or unusual buildings on their way to a location. When they try to find a place without GPS assistance, they cannot use these landmarks to help find their way. While these people are unlikely to get lost when they use GPS, they are more likely to get lost if they are unable to connect to the service.

5. Luckily, training yourself to improve your sense of direction is possible. The more people try to find their way without the use of GPS, the better their skills become. While it might be frustrating to often get lost, in the long term, you will be building up your skills and be better able to find your way.

*GPS : Global Positioning System。衛星測位システムの一つ。

問 1 Why does the author mention a train station?

- ① To describe why people often get lost
- ② To explain a sense of direction study
- ③ To provide an example of having a bad sense of direction
- ④ To show how people can improve their sense of direction

問 2 What does the author suggest about early studies on a sense of direction?

- ① Test subjects were not honest with their answers.
- ② Their conclusions were not correct.
- ③ They did not ask the correct questions.
- ④ They did not survey enough people.

問 3 Why are there now more studies about people's sense of direction?

- ① GPS companies are funding new research.
- ② More people are interested in the topic.
- ③ Scientists want to prove old data is wrong.
- ④ Technology makes it easier to collect data.

問 4 According to the passage, which person is likely to have the best sense of direction?

- ① A person in the countryside who doesn't use GPS
- ② A person who lives in a city with long, straight streets
- ③ A person who lives in a medium-sized town and usually walks
- ④ A person who often rides the bus in a large city

問 5 In the second sentence of paragraph 4, what word best fits in 【 a 】?

- ① attention ② brain ③ money ④ time

IV 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

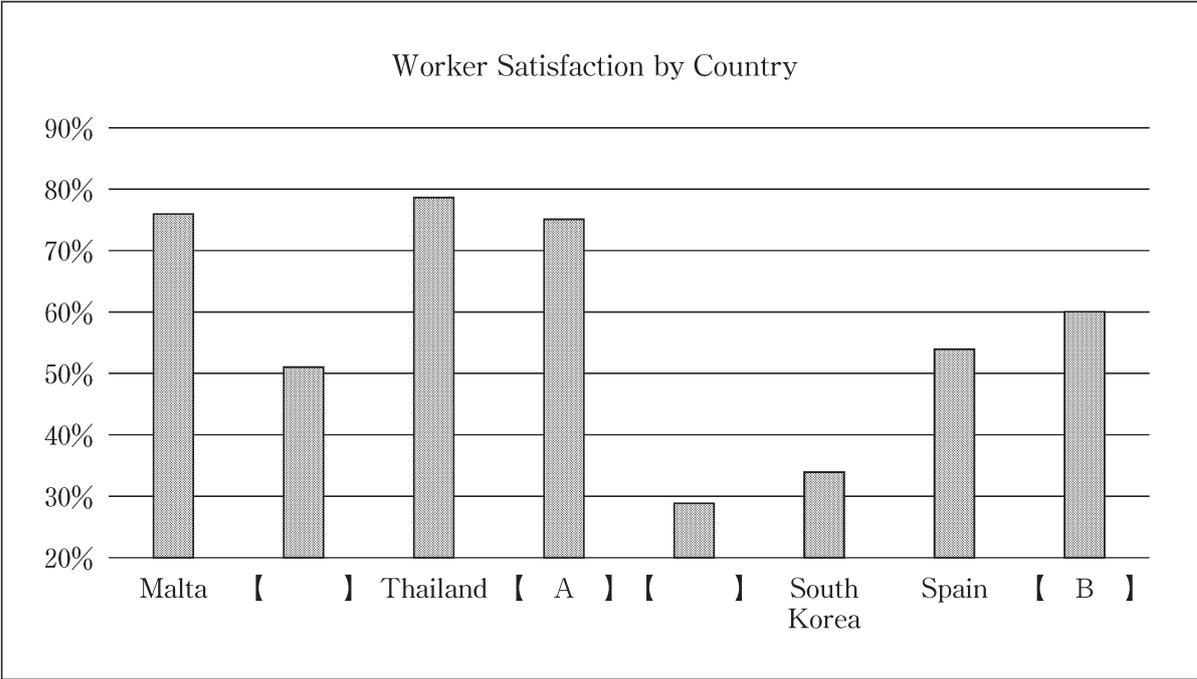
1. The workplace has changed a lot over the past five years. Working from home or coming into the office only a few days a week has become common with some types of work. Overall, people like these changes. Generally, today's workers are more satisfied with their jobs. Recent surveys, however, show there are large differences in happiness levels based on people's age and location.

2. In Asia, job satisfaction has remained consistent for several years. It is greatest in Thailand, followed by Indonesia, where more than 70 percent of workers report being happy in their jobs. Japan and South Korea both reported low levels of worker happiness. In most countries, workers say they are satisfied. However, a majority of workers feel that employers do not allow them to use their skills. They want more opportunities for growth. There are also differences between older and younger workers in the different regions. In particular, young workers in Asia think companies must do more to adapt if companies are to survive.

3. In Europe, workers in Malta showed high levels of job satisfaction, equal to that of Indonesia. One reason for this is the small nation has a high number of tech jobs, which generally pay very well. Job satisfaction across Europe has risen over the past five years. In Spain, 54 percent of workers report being highly satisfied, with Italy six points above that. However, happiness at work has dropped in several countries, including Sweden and Poland. (See graph below.)

4. About half of workers in the United States say they are satisfied in their jobs. However, there was a large difference between older and younger workers. In the U.S., almost 70 percent of older workers say they are happy at their job. That number dropped to 40 percent with younger workers. There was little difference between men and women in overall job satisfaction numbers.

5. Artificial intelligence is also bringing changes to the workplace. In the United States, people in technology jobs, such as computer programming, think AI will help them in the future. In Asia, too, workers generally view AI positively. In fact, many people in the region believe it will help them learn new skills. While it is possible AI will improve workers' lives, it is too early to tell what effect it will have. Changes in the workplace will continue, but how they will affect worker satisfaction is still unknown.



問 1 What is the best title for the essay? 26

- ① A Change to Working at Home
- ② How to Make Workers Happier
- ③ The Development of AI in the Workplace
- ④ Worker Satisfaction in Different Countries

問 2 According to the article, how are younger workers in Asia different from older ones?

27

- ① They have a higher education level.
- ② They think companies will have to change in the future.
- ③ They usually work more hours a week.
- ④ They want more chances to learn new skills.

問 3 How are Sweden and Poland different from other European nations mentioned in the essay?

28

- ① Job satisfaction in those countries is declining.
- ② Older workers are happier than younger workers.
- ③ Workers there are more likely to move to other countries.
- ④ Workers there are retiring at a younger age.

問 4 According to the passage, what do workers in Asia think about artificial intelligence? 29

- ① It will affect some people more than others.
- ② It will allow for shorter work days.
- ③ It will allow people to learn new things.
- ④ It will take a long time to enter the workplace.

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

What countries belong in【 A 】and【 B 】? 30

- ① Indonesia and Italy
- ② Italy and the United States
- ③ Sweden and Indonesia
- ④ The United States and Sweden

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 ~ 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 先生は生徒に図書館を利用するように勧めた。

The teacher _____ _____ _____ .

- ① encouraged ② make ③ of ④ the library ⑤ the student ⑥ to
⑦ use

問2 世界中に何人の人がいるか知っていますか。

Do you know _____ _____ _____ ?

- ① are ② how ③ in ④ many ⑤ people ⑥ there ⑦ the world

問3 彼女は熊のぬいぐるみを持っているが、その片方の目がなくなっている。

She has a teddy-bear, _____ _____ _____ .

- ① but ② eyes ③ is ④ its ⑤ missing ⑥ of ⑦ one

問4 あれは私が今まで見た中で一番美しい絵だ。

That is _____ _____ _____ .

- ① beautiful ② ever ③ I've ④ most ⑤ picture ⑥ seen ⑦ the

問5 悪天候のために、彼の到着は遅れた。

His arrival _____ _____ _____ .

- ① bad ② because ③ delayed ④ of ⑤ was ⑥ weather