

1A 英語

2月3日

(解答番号 ~)

I 次の英文を読み、問1～問5に答えなさい。

- [1] When the Johnson family bought their first computer several years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were thrilled that their children had access to so much information through the Internet. Now, though, they're not as excited anymore. "Our family spends more time surfing the Internet than communicating with each other," complains Mr. Johnson. The Johnson family is not alone in this situation. According to research by the Annenberg Center for the Digital Future at the University of Southern California, in 2006, 11 percent of Americans said < >. In 2008, that number almost tripled to 28 percent.
- [2] It seems that as Internet use becomes more popular, the amount of family time decreases. In other words, when technology competes with family time, technology wins. Many parents are concerned about this reduction in the time their families spend together, and Michael Gilbert agrees. He is a researcher at the Annenberg Center. "Most people think of the Internet and our digital future as boundless—unlimited—and (1) I do, too," Gilbert said. However, he added, "It can't be a good thing that families are spending less face-to-face time together."
- [3] As technology becomes more advanced, it often changes the ways that families interact. This is not a new concern. When televisions first became popular in the 1950s, parents worried that their children were watching too much TV and spending too little time talking with their parents. However, there is a significant difference between these two activities. Watching TV can be done as a family, while surfing the Internet is often a solitary activity. Furthermore, the Internet isn't the only modern technology pushing families apart. Many children today have cell phones. Although they can help parents to keep (A) their children, cell phones also give children more (B). Sometimes they have too much (B). "When I was a teenager," Mrs. Johnson says, "my friends telephoned me at home. My parents always knew who was calling me."
- [4] Although reduced family time seems to be a pattern for all households, it may be even greater for families with higher incomes. Gilbert reported that 35 percent of higher-income families felt there was a drop in face-to-face time. In addition to reduced face-to-face time among all family members, women say that they feel ignored by a family Internet user. In

fact, almost half say they sometimes or often feel ignored when a family member is using the Internet, while fewer than 40 percent of men feel this way.

- [5] Gilbert said, "People report spending less time with family members as social networks such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram are booming." However, not all young people enjoy the new technology that allows them to be in contact with their friends around the clock. Steven Cho, a college student, is one of (2) them. Every summer he works at a camp in upstate New York. The camp has very little Internet access. "It's nice to get away from the Internet for a few weeks every summer," says Steven. "I can relax and do other things like play music, read, or be with my friends." Although he spends a lot of time on the Internet during the school year, he is happy to have a break from it. "It gets very tiring sometimes," he adds. The Internet is here to stay, and so are cell phones. How will families change in the future as technology competes with their time together?

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問1 Which of the following options is the most appropriate for < >?

1

- ① they were spending less time with their families
- ② there is a lot of false information on the Internet
- ③ the Internet has made their lives a lot more convenient
- ④ the Internet is a useful tool for the education of children

問2 The underlined part (1) I do, too means:

2

- ① Gilbert wonders if the Internet is bad for our future.
- ② Gilbert thinks the possibilities are endless with the Internet.
- ③ Gilbert is concerned that the Internet negatively affects family relationships.
- ④ Gilbert hopes that the Internet eliminates national borders around the world.

問3 Choose the most appropriate combination of words to fill in (A) and (B).

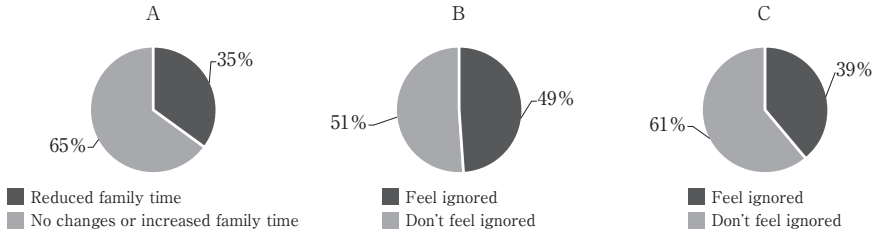
3

- ① A : track of B : privacy ② A : up with B : contact
- ③ A : an eye on B : dependence ④ A : ahead B : confidence

(次の頁にも設問があります)

問4 第4段落の内容に基づいて作成した下の3つのグラフについて、そのタイトルの選択肢が下の枠内のア～オに示されています。正しい組み合わせを選択肢①～④から選びなさい。

4



- ア. Emotional Impact of Internet Use in Families on Women
 イ. Emotional Impact of Internet Use in Families on Men
 ウ. Impact of the Internet on Family Time
 エ. Impact of the Internet on Family Time in Higher-Income Families
 オ. Impact of the Internet on Children

- ① A : イ、B : ウ、C : エ ② A : エ、B : ウ、C : オ
 ③ A : エ、B : ア、C : イ ④ A : オ、B : エ、C : ウ

問5 Choose the most appropriate option that the underlined part (2) them refers to.

5

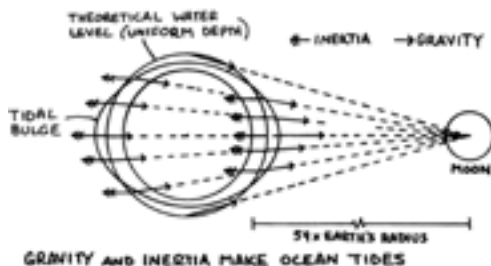
- ① those who spend most of their time using the Internet no matter where they are
 ② those who live by the clock and can act on time
 ③ those who enjoy working at a camp in a remote area
 ④ those who don't like using technology to connect with their friends all the time

II 次の英文を読んで、空欄 6 ～ 15 に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

A majority of the world's population lives within 100 km of the ocean. This reflects our 6 on oceans and the economic benefits afforded by easy access to ocean resources and services, as well as the 7 of coastal zone resources. However, the concentration of large numbers of people in coastal areas means that the coastal environment must absorb the impacts of a wide range of human activities. It also means that human vulnerability* to hazards is particularly 8. Infrequent events such as large storms are hazardous to life and sometimes cause extraordinary damage to 9. Slow, continuous processes such as coastal erosion are less dramatic, but they can be equally damaging 10.

Two important forces that act upon shorelines in coastal zones are waves and tides. Tides are the regular rise and fall cycles of ocean water. The gravitational attraction of the Moon causes ocean water to bulge upward on one side of Earth nearest to the Moon. On 11 side of the planet, inertia* created by Earth's rotation* also causes ocean water to bulge but in 12 direction. The result is two tidal bulges, one on either side of Earth. (The Sun's gravitational force also affects the tides; however, the Sun is so far away that it is much 13 effective in producing tides.) While Earth rotates, the two tidal bulges remain stationary beneath the Moon. Thus, any given coastline will move westward through both tidal bulges each day. Every time a landmass encounters a tidal bulge, the water level along the coast 14. A coast passes across both tidal bulges 15 every complete rotation of Earth, so two high tides and two low tides are observed each day along most coastlines. The shape of a coastline can greatly influence the run-up height (the highest elevation reached by the incoming water), the range (the difference in water level between high and low tides), and the energy of the incoming or outgoing tide.

[注] vulnerability 「脆弱性、影響の受けやすさ」、inertia 「慣性」、rotation 「自転」



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問 6	① depend	② dependence	③ dependable	④ dependability	6
問 7	① danger	② dangerous	③ rich	④ richness	7
問 8	① low	② high	③ dull	④ sharp	8
問 9	① proper	② property	③ prospect	④ prospection	9
問10	① in the long run	② at their fingertips			10
	③ for the first time	④ in those days			
問11	① one	② the same	③ the other	④ the others	11
問12	① the same	② the opposite	③ the right	④ the wrong	12
問13	① more	② little	③ less	④ often	13

問14	① rises	② falls	③ breaks	④ waves	14
問15	① during	② while	③ as	④ when	15

Ⅲ 次の問に答えなさい。

(1) 問16～問18の (A) と (B) の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを、下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

問16 SAF stands for Sustainable Aviation Fuel, which can reduce carbon dioxide emissions (A) about 80% (B) to jet fuel made from petroleum. 16

- ① A : to B : compared
- ② A : to B : comparing
- ③ A : by B : compared
- ④ A : by B : comparing

問17 Health supplements (A) be quite common now, but it's crucial to be aware of (B). 17

- ① A : will not B : ingredient
- ② A : will B : ingredients
- ③ A : may B : their ingredients
- ④ A : may not B : these ingredients

問18 At the previous meeting, the sales department (A) to their customers (B) trouble during the promotional event. 18

- ① A : apologizes B : causing
- ② A : apologized B : for causing
- ③ A : has apologized B : caused
- ④ A : had apologized B : for caused

(2) 問19～問20の () に入れるのに最も適切なものを、下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

問19 For as long as I can remember, I () to be an artist like Benjamin Von Wong. His works raise public awareness of ocean plastic pollution. 19

- ① have always wanted ② had always wanted
- ③ am always wanting ④ was always wanting

問20 () Japan's self-sufficiency rate of fish sustainable, it is essential to reflect more on the voices of fishermen instead of mechanically allocating catch quotas. 20

- ① Make ② Making ③ Made ④ To make

Ⅳ 次の問に答えなさい。

問21 次の英語が説明している内容を表す単語を、下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

21

the process of entering another country to make one's life and home there

- ① triangulation ② immigration ③ nomination ④ vegetation

問22 次の会話が行われている場所として最も適切なものを下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

22

A : Good afternoon. How can I assist you today?

B : Hello. I'm here for a cut today.

A : Do you have an appointment?

B : No, I don't.

A : That's alright. It will be approximately a ten-minute wait.

B : Okay, sounds good.

- ① at a dental office
② at a grocery store
③ at a budget store
④ at a beauty shop

問23 次の【例】にある2つの単語の組み合わせと同じ関係になるように、【問】の単語の組み合わせを完成させなさい。その際に空欄 **23** に入る適語を下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

【例】 confined : spacious

【問】 old-fashioned : **23**

- ① ancient ② elderly ③ contemporary ④ former

問24 次の英文の解答として最も適切なものを、下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

24

The average weight of four melons is 500 grams. After removing the largest melon, the average weight of the remaining three melons is 300 grams. What is the weight of the largest melon?

- ① 1.0 kg ② 1.1 kg ③ 2.0 kg ④ 2.2 kg

問25 次の4つの文はもともと一続きの文章を構成する英文である。正しい順番を示すものを下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

25

問題文につきましては、著作権の関係上、入試問題集には記載しておりません。

問題文

「ANGLOTOPIA 『101 UK Culture Tips』 (Anglotopia Press)」

V (1) 次の日本語の文に対応する英文の空欄 26 ～ 28 に入れるのに最も適切なものを、下記の選択肢①～③の中からそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。

出世への道から外れてしまって落胆するひとはいつの世にもいる。文豪・森鷗外(1862～1922)もその例に漏れない。「小生の異動は左遷だと一同が話しています」。鷗外は1899年、母にそう書き送った。文豪を目指す37歳の軍医は当時、九州の小倉に転勤した直後だった。異動は不本意だった。しかし、不満を抱えながら小倉へ赴くと、やがて心境に変化が訪れた。

Throughout history, people have experienced dismay 26 out of control. One example is author Mori Ogai (1862-1922). "Everyone is saying that my transfer was a demotion," he wrote to his mother in a letter in 1899. The would-be literary great was a 37-year-old army surgeon who had just 27 in Kokura in the Kyushu region. 28. However, in spite of great reluctance, he accepted the transfer to Kokura, where his outlook on life began to change.

26 の選択肢

- ① in seeing their successful careers slide
- ② to fail to find their careers of success sliding
- ③ by walking their way to success that is

27 の選択肢

- ① been transferring a post
- ② been transferred to a post
- ③ transferred a post

28 の選択肢

- ① The transfer was the last thing he wanted
- ② The transfer was the thing he wanted last
- ③ The final thing he wanted was the transfer

(2) 次の会話の空欄 ～ に入れるのに最も適切なものを、下記の選択肢①～③の中からそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。

A : What are you going to do today?

B : I'm going to see Dr. James.

A : Don't you feel well?

B : Well, I feel tired all the time.

A : Do you take vitamins?

B : No. I don't need vitamins.

A : . I'll go down to the drugstore now. I'll buy you some vitamin pills.

B : . I want to see Dr. James first. I'll ask him about taking vitamins.

A : All right.

の選択肢

- ① Yes, I do
- ② No, you don't
- ③ Yes, you do

の選択肢

- ① I can't wait
- ② Wait a minute
- ③ Please keep going

2A 英 語

2月4日

(解答番号

1

 ～

30

)

I 次の英文を読み、問1～問5に答えなさい。

I am an adult with many responsibilities, which can cause a lot of stress in my life. When I am having a really bad day, I sometimes think to myself, “It would be so nice to be a child again and not have all this stress!” My childhood was fun and carefree most of the time. After school, my friends and I got together and played until dinnertime without any adults around. We walked or rode our bicycles to each other’s homes. We used our imaginations to invent new games. Sometimes we just sat under a tree and daydreamed. We even got into (1) mischief at times, although it was never anything serious. We were kids!

But childhood today is different. Many children have a lot of stress in their lives and pressure to succeed. Our culture today emphasizes success, and this starts in childhood. “It’s a difficult time for parents because there are so many (2) unhealthy pressures from society,” says Dr. David Elkind, author of *The Hurried Child: Growing Up Too Fast*. Many children learn to use computers and tablets before they can walk. Some learn to read and count before they go to nursery school. There is a much greater emphasis today on academic achievement than in the past. (), they have tutors and attend study classes after school to help them to compete with other children. Many parents worry that if they don’t enroll their kids in a lot of after-school activities, such as music classes or soccer, their children will be left behind. Sometimes, though, parents involve their children in so many outside activities that they really have very little time left just to play, have fun, and be kids. It seems that society rushes them to grow up too quickly. We have to ask the question, “Are kids growing up too fast these days?” This rush through childhood can cause the same kinds of stress in children that adults have.

< > Dr. Elkind advises parents to let children be children. In other words, parents should let children act like children. His research suggests that students are more likely to have academic success if their parents do not hurry them through their childhood. Dr. Elkind believes that play is an important part of childhood. It’s important for children to play with others to reduce stress, develop creativity, and experience joy.

There are many other reasons why children should not grow up too fast. Childhood gives children the time they need to mature and learn important lessons. They need time to develop

relationships. Elkind says, “A big part of childhood is being able to spend time playing with peers. This is very important because it gives children the opportunity to learn about themselves. They learn to respect others and how to work with others, too.” Childhood is also a time when kids learn how to enjoy themselves. “Play gives children a sense of enjoyment that they can call upon later in life,” says Elkind. “When they’re adults and feeling down or stressed, they can remember those happy, carefree times when they were children.”

Childhood experiences give us the happy memories that we can think about when we’re adults. If we rush our kids to grow up, they won’t have the chance to make happy memories like the ones I recall from my own childhood.

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問 1 この文章で下線部 (1) mischiefが指す内容を下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

1

- ① harm or trouble ② playful misbehavior
③ hard times ④ trivial misunderstandings

問 2 Which of the following can **NOT** be inferred from the underlined part (2) unhealthy pressures?

2

- ① Children should learn to use electronic devices before they can walk.
② Children should compete against other children.
③ Nursery school children should be able to read letters and numbers.
④ Children should be allowed to go out to play freely.

問 3 () に入る最も適切な表現を下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

3

- ① With all haste ② Most importantly
③ As a result ④ In contrast

問 4 Which of the following sentences is the most appropriate for < >?

4

- ① It is the responsibility of parents to educate their children from an early age.
② Parents should encourage their children to play with other children even if they do not want to.
③ It’s difficult for children to do well in school when they feel too much pressure to succeed.
④ Children gradually become more stressed as they get older.

問 5 What is the main idea of the above text?

5

- ① It is important to allow children to enjoy their childhood free from pressure.
② You can relieve stress by remembering your childhood.
③ Children today are very stressed, mainly because of their parents’ expectations.
④ No matter how stressful your childhood was, you only remember the happy moments.

II 次の英文を読んで、空欄 6 ～ 15 に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

Climate is the average of weather conditions over a long period. It 6 the “normal” weather for the area as well as the weather extremes. The most important characteristics of climate are temperature and precipitation*. Climate types tend to correspond closely to vegetation zones because vegetation is controlled by temperature and precipitation, and they 7 the movements of large air masses. Climate is further influenced by topography* and land-water distribution. For example, deserts often occur on the landward side of large mountain ranges because moisture-laden air tends to cool and lose its moisture through precipitation as it travels over the mountains. By the time it gets to the landward side, the air is very dry, 8 a rain shadow* with very low precipitation and resulting desert conditions.

The ocean has a moderating influence on climate because water has the ability 9 large amounts of heat with very little change in temperature. For this reason, both the temperature range and 10 variations in ocean temperatures are much 11 than on land, and coastal inhabitants benefit from the resulting 12 climates. Along the Pacific coast of Washington and British Columbia, for example, winter air temperatures seldom drop to freezing, whereas in the east of the coastal mountain ranges they plunge to very cold temperatures. In the interior of a continent, summer temperatures may exceed 40℃, whereas along the coast they typically remain below 25℃.

The influence of wind systems, water bodies, and topographic features can be regional or local. For example, a constantly sunny hillslope may experience a significantly 13 average temperature than a slope that faces away from the Sun. Prevailing winds and precipitation can also vary dramatically from one location to 14. Differences 15 climate that are local in scale are called microclimates; they can have a profound effect on vegetation.

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[注] precipitation 「降雨(量)」、topography 「地形」

rain shadow 「山、山脈の風下側で著しく降水量が少ない地域」

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 問 6 | ① takes into account | ② goes without saying | 6 |
| | ③ makes sense of | ④ keeps out of | |
| 問 7 | ① are on the verge of | ② always keep an eye on | 7 |
| | ③ fall short of | ④ are closely related to | |
| 問 8 | ① to create ② creates | ③ created ④ creating | 8 |
| 問 9 | ① absorbing and releasing | ② to absorb and release | 9 |
| | ③ rising and falling | ④ to rise and fall | |

問10	① season	② seasoning	③ seasonal	④ seasonally	10
問11	① bigger	② big	③ less	④ little	11
問12	① mild	② harsh	③ warm	④ cold	12
問13	① height	② high	③ higher	④ highest	13
問14	① one	② another	③ the other	④ others	14
問15	① in	② on	③ at	④ about	15

Ⅲ 次の問に答えなさい。

(1) 問16～問18の (A) と (B) の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを、下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

問16 I recently went to a newly opened steak house. The grilled steak with wasabi butter
(A) delicious, though service wasn't so good (B) the prices. 16

- ① A : was tasted B : at including
- ② A : tasted B : at considering
- ③ A : was tasted B : including
- ④ A : tasted B : considering

問17 The restaurant is a good place for meal. It serves mouthwatering buttermilk pancakes
and (A) fruit juices. By day it's a casual café, but at night it becomes (B). 17

- ① A : fresh B : more formal
- ② A : freshly B : much formally
- ③ A : flavor B : too much formal
- ④ A : flavored B : very formally

問18 Just because you have (A) a smart generative AI does not mean you can achieve
(B) at university. 18

- ① A : an access for B : an academic success
- ② A : access for B : your academic success
- ③ A : an access to B : academic successes
- ④ A : access to B : academic success

(2) 問19～問20の () に入れるのに最も適切なものを、下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

問19 I had a strange dream last night () I was talking to some intelligent animals
about global warming. 19

- ① how ② where ③ when ④ which

問20 To fight climate change, we need to protect an area of trees roughly equivalent to three Tokyo Domes from ().

20

- ① cut down ② cutting down ③ being cut down ④ having cut down

Ⅳ 次の問に答えなさい。

問21 次の英語が説明している内容を表す単語を、下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

21

the qualities in someone or something that give pleasure to the senses or lift up the mind or spirit

- ① beauty ② curiosity ③ charity ④ responsibility

問22 次の会話をしている人物の関係として最も適切な組み合わせを、下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

22

A : I would like to purchase some flowers for my mother's birthday.

B : We currently have white and pink tulips available.

A : How much do they cost?

B : They are priced at twenty dollars per dozen.

A : That sounds like a good deal.

B : Indeed, they are on sale today.

- ① a customer and a care attendant
② a customer and a farm manager
③ a customer and a store employee
④ a customer and a forest holder

問23 次の【例】にある2つの語句の組み合わせと同じ関係になるように、【問】の語句の組み合わせを完成させなさい。その際に空欄 23 に入る適語を下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

【例】the brake : put on

【問】the steering wheel : 23

- ① hold ② release ③ apply ④ put

問24 次の英文の解答として最も適切なものを、下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

24

If you want to cultivate a field with six tractors in four days, each tractor must plow 120 hectares every day. If you have four tractors and need to cultivate the field in five days, how many hectares should each tractor plow every day?

- ① 122 hectares ② 144 hectares ③ 166 hectares ④ 188 hectares

問25 次の4つの文はもともと一続きの文章を構成する英文である。正しい順番を示すものを下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

25

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問題文

「ANGLOTOPIA 『101 UK Culture Tips』 (Anglotopia Press)」

(次の頁にも設問があります)

V (1) 次の日本語の文に対応する英文の空欄 26 ～ 28 に入れるのに最も適切なものを、下記の選択肢①～③の中からそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。

英国の科学ライターであるヘレン・ピルチャーは著書『Life Changing』で、「遺伝子操作されたオオカミ」を飼っていると告白している。ネット上で広告を見て、ブリーダーに連絡し、指定された場所で受け取ったのだという。じつは自分だけでなく、何百万もの人々がこの動物を飼っているのだとも述べている。「ただし、人々はその動物をオオカミと呼んではない」と彼女は書く。「犬と呼んでいる」。人類は1万年以上前、オオカミを飼いならし、最古の家畜にした。

出典：朝日新聞論説委員室＝編 国際発信部＝訳 「英文対照 朝日新聞 天声人語 vol.210 2022 秋」 原書房

※一部改変あり

※訳文は独自制作

In her book *Life Changing*, British science writer Helen Pilcher confesses to owning a “genetically modified wolf.” She explains that 26, contacted the breeder and picked it up at the designated location. She goes on to note that she is 27. “But they know the animal by a different name,” she writes. “They call them dogs.” More than 10,000 years ago, 28.

26 の選択肢

- ① she looked for the Internet to advertise the animal
- ② she showed the advertising animal in the Internet
- ③ she saw the animal advertised on the Internet

27 の選択肢

- ① one of the millions of people who only have the animal
- ② only one of the millions of people who have the animal
- ③ the only one who have the animal in the millions of people

28 の選択肢

- ① humans keeping the wolf became the oldest tamed animal
- ② humans domesticated the wolf and made them the oldest keeping animal
- ③ humans tamed the wolf to become their oldest domesticated animal

(2) 次の会話の空欄 ～ に入れるのに最も適切なものを、下記の選択肢①～③の中からそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。

A : Hello. I haven't seen you for a long time. How have you been?

B : I've been fine. How is your son? He has grown up, hasn't he?

A : He's taking his university entrance exam this year. I hope he will get good results.

B : ! He was still in kindergarten when I met him.

A : We're all getting old. Please come and see how our son has grown up.

B : Of course. Do you want to exchange contacts? .

A : Sure. Here is my social media account.

の選択肢

- ① A fly passes away
- ② How time flies
- ③ It takes so soon

の選択肢

- ① Keep up with the time
- ② Please keep back me
- ③ Let's keep in touch

3A 英 語

2月5日

(解答番号

1

 ~

30

)

I 次の英文を読み、問1～問5に答えなさい。

Starfish, salamanders, and lizards all have something in common: if a tail or a limb, e.g., a leg, is severed, or (), these animals can regrow that part of their body. < ① > This ability has fascinated scientists for centuries. They wondered how people might one day be able to regenerate a body part, too. However, no one had the technology or the know-how to do so until now.

Every year, hundreds of thousands of people who are sick or injured need to transplant organs such as hearts, kidneys, or lungs. Unfortunately, many die while they are waiting for a new organ. These people could only hope for an organ or tissue from a donor, usually from someone who has just died. Even if they are lucky enough to find a donor, their immune system might still reject the transplant.

Today, scientists have developed a way to create some organs in a laboratory using a patient's own cells. This way, the patient's body will not reject this new organ because the new part came from the patient's own cells. < ② >

How do scientists create new organs? Which organ was one of the first to be created? Dr. Anthony Atala works at the Wake Forest Institute for Regenerative Medicine in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. He was able to create a "bioartificial" organ—in particular, a bladder—from a patient's own diseased bladder. Dr. Atala developed something he calls the "bladder technique." This process involves taking healthy cells from a person's diseased bladder and then growing many more of them in a laboratory. Once the scientist has enough healthy cells, they are put into a mold with a growth solution. This is a special chemical mixture that helps them to grow. It takes about six to eight weeks to "grow" a healthy new bladder.

Kaitlyne McNamara was one of the first children to receive the bioartificial bladder. She was born with a very serious disease and had dozens of operations as a child. In spite of all the surgeries, her bladder was very weak. Dr. Atala took cells from Kaitlyne's weak bladder to grow her new bladder. "Now that I've had the transplant, my body actually does what I want it to do," Kaitlyne said. "Now I can go have fun without any worry."

Scientists are working on many other human organs and tissues as well. < ③ > This is an exciting achievement since people cannot live without a liver. In other laboratories, scientists

have created a human jawbone and a lung.

While these scientific breakthroughs are very (A), they are also (B). Scientists cannot use cells for a new organ from a very diseased or damaged organ. < ④ > Consequently, many researchers are working on a way to use stem cells to grow completely new organs. Stem cells are very simple cells in the body that can develop into any kind of complex cells, such as skin cells or blood cells and even heart and liver cells. In other words, stem cells can grow into all different kinds of cells. Some stem cells come from a newborn baby's umbilical cord*. Blood in the umbilical cord contains stem cells. These cells are different from adult cells because adult cells will only grow into the type of tissue they came from. Thus, a cell that comes from a bladder will only grow into a bladder. In contrast, stem cells have the ability to become any kind of cell. Researchers have made stem cells into heart, liver, and other organ cells. However, the use of stem cells in medicine today is very controversial. Some people do not agree that using stem cells for this purpose is a good idea.

Although medical research can be very controversial, helping people lead better lives is something everyone can agree on.

出典：Reading for Today 3: Issues 5th Edition by Lorraine C. Smith, Nancy Nici Mare, National Geographic Learning, 2017, Cengage Learning Inc. Reproduced by permission. www.cengage.com/permissions

[注] bladder 「膀胱」、umbilical cord 「へその緒、臍帯」

問 1 Which of the following options is the most appropriate for () ?

1

- ① full-grown ② attacked ③ weakened ④ cut off

問 2 以下は本文の中で述べられている“bladder technique”の手順です。空欄を補充する最も適切なものを、下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

2

1	疾患のある膀胱から健康な細胞を採取する
2	実験室でこれらの細胞を増殖させる
3	【空欄】
4	6 から 8 週後に健康な新しい膀胱ができる

- ① 一度で十分な数の健康な細胞を得られたら、一つ一つの細胞をそれぞれ特別な化学物質を入れた型に入れ、それらの中で引き続き細胞を育成する。
- ② 十分な数の健康な細胞が得られたら、それらを細胞の成長を助ける特別な溶液とともに型に入れる。
- ③ 健康な細胞を十分に育成することに成功したら、細胞を型に入れて成長を観察し、問題が発生したらその都度解決する。
- ④ 一度目で健康な細胞を十分に得られなければ、それらを細胞の成長を促進する化学物質を入れた型の中に入れる。

問3 Choose the most appropriate combination of words to fill in (A) and (B). 3

- ① A : promising B : limited
② A : pleasing B : skeptical
③ A : surprising B : abstract
④ A : exciting B : disappointed

問4 <For example, they have successfully generated, or grown, a piece of liver.>が入る適切な箇所を下記の選択肢から選びなさい。 4

- ① < ① > ② < ② > ③ < ③ > ④ < ④ >

問5 According to the text, which of the following is given as a reason for unsuccessful organ transplantation? 5

- ① Some patients cannot afford the cost of organ transplants.
② The patient's body rejects the transplanted organ.
③ Some religions prohibit organ transplants.
④ Some patient's nutritional condition is not suitable for organ transplantation.

Ⅱ 次の英文を読んで、空欄 6 ～ 15 に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

The principle of competitive exclusion tells us that species compete against one another for scarce resources, and no two species can occupy exactly the same niche within an ecosystem. This might lead to the conclusion that a single species would eventually and inevitably come to 6 a given ecosystem, to the exclusion of others. 7, competition, symbiosis*, and predation*, along with constant adaptations to changing environmental conditions, have led to increasing richness and variety of species.

Species diversity encompasses the concepts of species richness and evenness. Species richness refers to the number of species in a community. This number alone is 8 a good indicator of diversity. Think about two ecologic communities that have the same number of species. In one of the communities, 90 percent of the individuals belong to the same species. In the other community, each species is equally represented with individuals. Which community is more diverse? In the first, a single species is overwhelmingly dominant; this limits the species diversity of that community. In the second, the species richness is the same, but the species evenness—the relative 9 of individuals within each species—is much higher, the chance of encountering a variety of species is higher, and the overall diversity is greater.

10 knows for certain how many species there are altogether. Scientific estimates range

anywhere from 10 million to 100 million. The majority of species identified so far are insects and plants, but other types of organisms 11 all the time. How did there come to be so many different species on this planet?

Evolution results from genetic variability, mutation, and natural selection. Under certain circumstances, a new species may emerge. This can happen, for example, when individuals are forced 12 to a new or changing environment. Those individuals 13 characteristics allow them to adapt successfully to the changes will survive and will be more likely to have 14 with the same characteristics. Eventually, the genetic character of the whole population changes, perhaps to the point where individuals can 15 breed successfully with individuals of the original population. The emergence of a new species, whether by this or other mechanisms, is called speciation.

出典：Used with permission of John Wiley & Sons - Books, from Environmental science : a self-teaching guide by Barbara W. Murck, 2005; permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.

[注] symbiosis 「共生」、predation 「捕食」

問6	① dominate	② yield	③ propose	④ identify	6
問7	① Otherwise	② Instead	③ Unless	④ Because	7
問8	① only	② always	③ not always	④ usually	8
問9	① abundance	② abundant	③ plainness	④ plain	9
問10	① All	② Everyone	③ One	④ No one	10
問11	① were being discovered	② were discovering	③ are being discovered	④ are discovering	11
問12	① adapting	② to adapt	③ being adapted	④ adapt	12
問13	① who	② which	③ whose	④ that	13
問14	① opponent	② offspring	③ ancestor	④ environment	14
問15	① no longer	② no less	③ no more	④ no further	15

Ⅲ 次の問に答えなさい。

(1) 問16～問18の (A) と (B) の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを、下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

問16 To protect your skin from the sun, (A) sunscreen with an SPF level of 30 (B).

16

- ① A : wear B : or above
- ② A : put B : or below
- ③ A : hold B : and above
- ④ A : have B : and below

問17 Grilled salmon is a traditional breakfast dish in Japan, but due to red tides (A) by marine heatwaves, there has been a sharp (B) the catch. 17

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| ① A : cause | B : decrease for |
| ② A : causing | B : increase for |
| ③ A : caused | B : decrease in |
| ④ A : are caused | B : increase in |

問18 Adding 'biochar' made from wood and bamboo to the soil (A) harmful CO₂ (B) into the atmosphere. 18

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| ① A : prevents | B : with getting |
| ② A : prevented | B : with removing |
| ③ A : can prevent | B : from getting |
| ④ A : would prevent | B : from removing |

(2) 問19～問20の () に入れるのに最も適切なものを、下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

問19 Coal-fired power plants should be stopped. However, () the energy crisis caused by the devastating war, this process is not going smoothly. 19

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| ① mainly because | ② owing to | ③ in spite of | ④ although |
|------------------|------------|---------------|------------|

問20 As the highest temperatures on record () last summer, Japan experienced significant water shortages and severe damage to agricultural crops nationwide. 20

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| ① continued | ② was continued |
| ③ have continued | ④ have been continued |

IV 次の問に答えなさい。

問21 次の英語が説明している内容を表す単語を、下記の選択肢から選びなさい。 21

the part of a person that includes their mind, feelings and character rather than their body

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| ① profit | ② deposit | ③ spirit | ④ benefit |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|

問22 次の会話が行われている場所として最も適切なものを下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

22

A : Which section should we start from?

B : Let's start from the seafood section. I'm thinking of having fish for dinner tonight.

A : Sounds good.

B : How about cod?

A : I prefer salmon.

B : Alright, let's buy two pieces of salmon then.

- ① at the food court in a shopping mall
- ② at an art museum
- ③ at a supermarket in the neighborhood
- ④ at a lecture room

問23 次の【例】にある2つの単語の組み合わせと同じ関係になるように、【問】の単語の組み合わせを完成させなさい。その際に空欄 23 に入る適語を下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

【例】rush : hurry

【問】tolerate : 23

- ① abandon
- ② endure
- ③ complain
- ④ quit

問24 次の英文の解答として最も適切なものを、下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

24

Lucy's weekly earnings consist of a base salary of \$90 plus a 12% commission on all sales. This week, Lucy made \$3,000 in sales. How much did Lucy earn in total?

- ① \$350
- ② \$450
- ③ \$550
- ④ \$650

問25 次の4つの文はもともと一続きの文章を構成する英文である。正しい順番を示すものを下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

25

問題文につきましては、著作権の関係上、入試問題集には記載していません。

問題文

「ANGLOTOPIA 『101 UK Culture Tips』 (Anglotopia Press)」

(次の頁にも設問があります)

V (1) 次の日本語の文に対応する英文の空欄 26 ～ 28 に入れるのに最も適切なものを、下記の選択肢①～③の中からそれぞれ 1 つ選びなさい。

ラジオを自作する時代はすでに遠く、最近の電子機器はブラックボックスそのものだ。ある新たな運動が、消費者に「修理する権利」を与えるようメーカーや政府に求めている。デジタル機器は、故障したただ買い替えるという風潮が広がっているが、これはお金も掛かるし資源も無駄になる。そのためこの運動は、修理しやすい製品を設計すること、修理に関する情報を開示すること、予備の部品を入手しやすくすることを求めている。

The days of assembling your own radio are long gone. Every new electronic device today is precisely a black box. A new movement calls on 26 . The trend nowadays is for people to simply purchase new devices when they develop problems. This is not 27 . That is why the “right to repair” movement is calling for product designs that facilitate repairs, 28 spare parts readily available.

26 の選択肢

- ① consumers to grant the “right to repair” to manufacturers and governments
- ② manufacturers and governments to grant the “right to repair” to consumers
- ③ the “right to repair” to manufacturers and governments to grant consumers

27 の選択肢

- ① an expensive solution, but a wasteful resource
- ② a reasonable solution, nor a waste of resources
- ③ only an expensive solution, but also a waste of resources

28 の選択肢

- ① disclose information for repairs and keep
- ② disclosed information for repairs and keep
- ③ disclosure of information for repairs and keeping

(2) 次の会話の空欄 29 ～ 30 に入れるのに最も適切なものを、下記の選択肢①～③の中からそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。

A : Taro, there is a new film from America. I want to see it. The newspaper's review said you must see it.

B : O.K., Jimmy. But that movie might be a Japanese-dubbed version. 29 ?

A : I can't understand Japanese that well. We should see an original version with Japanese subtitles. Then both of us can understand the movie.

B : Good idea! Where should we meet?

A : Let's meet at Kyodo Station. It has only one ticket gate. 30 ?

B : Yes, I have. All right. What time should I be at the train station?

A : Well, the movie starts at 1:00 p.m., so we should meet at 12:30.

29 の選択肢

- ① Are you sure it's an American movie
- ② Do you understand Japanese
- ③ Must I really see it

30 の選択肢

- ① Do I have to pick you up
- ② Do you have any prepaid IC cards
- ③ Have you ever been there

4A 英 語

3月3日

(解答番号

1

 ~

30

)

I 次の英文を読み、問1～問5に答えなさい。

The popularity of diet crazes over the last 30 years shows that many of us think we are overweight. It also suggests that we want to do something about it. Diet books with the latest scientific advice become bestsellers, and yet we continue to gain weight. < ① > Who's responsible? It's easy to blame scientific experts, but in my view, the problem is often with us, the dieters. We can't lose weight because of the way we think about food.

If we cannot follow a plan every day, no diet book can help. < ② > Others start out strongly on a program and lose a few pounds. Then when their weight stays the same for a few weeks, they become discouraged and lose their self-control. If the weight doesn't go away quickly, they give up.

But the number on the scale is not our only challenge. Modern life is so fast and stressful that many diets are ruined by "comfort eating." When we feel down, we want a slice of cheesecake or a chocolate brownie with ice cream to make us feel better. We use food as (A). On the other hand, some of us use food as (B). If we've done something well, we think we "deserve it."

We also need to pay attention to the food we eat. < ③ > We should read food labels carefully and remember that we are often misled by them. Although a food package may say "low-fat," manufacturers sometimes replace the fat with carbohydrates, sugar, and other fattening substances. In addition, they may not take out much of the fat. (C).

These are just a few of (D), but they all arise from our state of mind and our ability to pay attention. The next time you reach for the cookie jar, remember: control your mind and you can control your body! < ④ > The most important factor in losing weight is in our heads.

出典：Reproduced by permission of Oxford University Press from Skills for Success: Reading and Writing

4, Third Edition by Debra Daise & Charl Norloff (c) Oxford University Press 2020.

問 1 Choose the most appropriate combination of the words to fill in (A) and (B).

1

- ① A : a gift B : a consolation
- ② A : an escape B : a reward
- ③ A : a pleasure B : an offset
- ④ A : an encouragement B : an objection

問 2 Choose the most appropriate example to fill in (C).

2

- ① The effects of rice flour on weight loss still remain unclear, but many nutritionists say it's a healthier option than regular refined flour because its fiber content can improve metabolism.
- ② We should remember that we need fat in our diet as fat is a source of energy, protects organs, is essential for cell growth and helps our body take in vital nutrients.
- ③ Although both pork and chicken are high in calories, they could be used in weight loss diets, as the protein and fat content can make you feel full and help you burn energy.
- ④ Low-fat ice cream can have 70 percent of the fat of regular ice cream, so a scoop and a half of low-fat ice cream is more fattening than one scoop of regular.

問 3 Which of the following does **NOT** fit in (D)?

3

- ① the factors behind unsuccessful diet
- ② the explanations for the shortcomings of our diets
- ③ the reasons why our diets fail
- ④ the consequences stemming from our failed diets

問 4 <Many dieters change from one type of diet to another, so they never allow their bodies to get into a healthy rhythm.>が入る適切な箇所を下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

4

- ① < ① > ② < ② > ③ < ③ > ④ < ④ >

問 5 本文に一致する内容を下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

5

- ① 多くの人が、自分は太り過ぎだと思い、脂肪分をとらないように心がけている。
- ② 元気がないときに食べて気分転換するのも時には良いことだ。
- ③ ダイエットについての科学的根拠に基づかない本もよく売れている。
- ④ ダイエットを成功させるには、食品のラベルを正確に解釈することが大切だ。

(次の頁にも設問があります)

Ⅱ 次の英文を読んで、空欄 6 ～ 15 に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

Kuo and Sullivan analysed rates of theft and violent crime and found that around buildings with trees and gardens nearby, the rates were lower. From their findings, they calculated that introducing green space where it is lacking could 6 offending by as much as 7 percent. Gardens can help make neighbourhoods safer because they draw people 7. They function as intermediate spaces, where 8 can gather and connect with each other, barriers get 9 and new friendships spring up. They found that people living in social housing with gardens knew more of their neighbours and were more likely to feel they had 10 networks around them. Within a city, the impact of transforming neglected and alienating places through greening them is not to be underestimated.

Cities are crowded and our minds are crowded too, but a visit to 11 can help expand our sense of mental space. We are able to take a step back, think more clearly and return from our excursion feeling freer and less constrained by whatever was impinging on us before. This effect is associated with changes in the brain that 12 in research led by Gregory Bratman. The volunteers in the study were randomly assigned to 13 solitary walk, either in a park or along a highway. Those who walked in the park showed improvements in their mental health scores; in particular they were found to be dwelling much less on anxious or negative thoughts. Ruminating on negative thoughts is associated with activity in a certain part of the brain, and the fMRI brain scans* that the research team 14 showed that blood flow to this area had been reduced, in keeping with the calming effect that the participants reported. When our hunter-gatherer ancestors moved through the landscape, their safety depended on them being fully present to their surroundings in a receptive way. There are evolutionary reasons why being in nature might 15 anxious thoughts and promote a feeling of relaxed alertness in us—to be lost in a recursive loop of rumination is not a good survival strategy.

出典：From THE WELL-GARDENED MIND: The Restorative Power of Nature by Sue Stuart-Smith.

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[注] fMRI brain scan 「機能的磁気共鳴画像による脳スキャン」

問 6	① increase	② incline	③ produce	④ reduce	6
問 7	① inside	② outside	③ toward	④ across	7
問 8	① residences	② residencies	③ residents	④ resides	8
問 9	① brought about	② stood for	③ broken down	④ made up	9
問10	① supportive	② supporter	③ supportable	④ supported	10
問11	① a room	② a city	③ a house	④ a park	11

問12	① measure	② are measured			12
	③ measured	④ were measured			
問13	① a 90-minute	② 90-minute	③ a 90-minutes	④ 90-minutes	13
問14	① took place	② carried out	③ turned down	④ dropped in	14
問15	① put on	② switch off	③ go with	④ set up	15

Ⅲ 次の問に答えなさい。

(1) 問16～問18の (A) と (B) の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを、下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

問16 It is also (A) that Japanese children's willingness to work hard for knowledge has (B) in recent years. 16

- ① A : evidence B : weakened
- ② A : evident B : weakened
- ③ A : evidence B : weakness
- ④ A : evident B : weakness

問17 People (A) money are quick to make (B) of the latest technologies. 17

- ① A : seek B : usages
- ② A : seeking B : usages
- ③ A : seek B : use
- ④ A : seeking B : use

問18 Many people are (A) conservative (B) what they eat. 18

- ① A : costly B : in
- ② A : extremely B : about
- ③ A : costly B : on
- ④ A : extremely B : of

(2) 問19～問20の () に入れるのに最も適切なものを、下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

問19 It is almost impossible to believe that we () enough electricity for everyone in the past. 19

- ① could have no ② could not have ③ have not to have ④ had not have

問20 The Irish found most of the vegetables hard to (), and used pumpkins that were readily available in the area. 20

- ① come by ② come in ③ come along ④ come on

Ⅳ 次の問に答えなさい。

問21 次の英語が説明している内容を表す単語を、下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

21

a great success or achievement, often one that has been gained with a lot of skill or effort

- ① fairness ② neutrality ③ comfort ④ triumph

問22 次の会話が行われている場所として最も適切なものを、下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

22

A : Hello. My wife and I are trying to decide which one to watch.

B : Well, we are currently showing five different ones. What genre are you interested in?

A : She really wants to see a comedy, but I don't like funny stories. I prefer a romance.

B : What about an animated one?

A : Maybe. Can you tell me more about it?

B : Well, it is about animals that can dance and sing.

- ① at a museum ② at a concert hall
③ at an assembly hall ④ at a cinema complex

問23 次の【例】にある2つの単語の組み合わせと同じ関係になるように、【問】の単語の組み合わせを完成させなさい。その際に空欄 23 に入る適語を下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

【例】cart : luggage

【問】escalator : 23

- ① office ② elevator ③ people ④ building

問24 次の英文の解答として最も適切なものを、下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

24

Employees of an appliance store receive a 20% off coupon on any items including discounted ones. If an employee purchases a dishwasher during a 15% off sale, how much will he/she pay for the dishwasher that originally costs \$450?

- ① \$280.90 ② \$287.00 ③ \$292.50 ④ \$306.00

問25 次の4つの文はもともと一続きの文章を構成する英文である。正しい順番を示すものを下記の選択肢から選びなさい。

25

1. Make sure your cell phone is charged.
2. If you go hill walking, let your hosts or hotel know your plans.
3. Scottish mountains may not be very high, but they can be dangerous; as many as eight people die on Ben Nevis each year.
4. In fact, wherever you are in the remoter districts, tell people where you are going and when you will arrive.

出典 : Scotland - Culture Smart: The Essential Guide to Customs by John Scotney, Kuperard, 2009

- ① 1—4—2—3 ② 2—1—4—3 ③ 3—2—4—1 ④ 4—2—1—3

V (1) 次の日本語の文に対応する英文の空欄 26 ～ 28 に入れるのに最も適切なものを、下記の選択肢①～③の中からそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。

明治維新前後の初期の翻訳者たちが悩んだことは、当時の日本にはなかった社会、個人、恋愛、存在といった西欧の概念を、どうやって翻訳するかということだった。いまは当たり前に使われる多くの日本の単語が、このとき発明されたのだと知ると、不思議な気持ちになる。

The dilemma of early translators before and after the Meiji Restoration lay in 26 that did not exist in Japan at the time, 27. It feels strange to realize that these and many other Japanese words 28 were newly invented back then.

26 の選択肢

- ① how to make Western translation
- ② how to translate Western concepts
- ③ how to rewrite Japanese vocabularies

27 の選択肢

- ① for example, company, human, romance and substance
- ② such as society, individual, love and existence
- ③ society, human, romance and existence, for instance

28 の選択肢

- ① are employed normally today
- ② we speak them every day today
- ③ we use in everyday life today

(次の頁にも設問があります)

(2) 次の2種類の日本語の会話に対応する英文の空欄 29 ～ 30 に入れるのに最も適切なものを、
下記の選択肢①～⑥の中からそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。

A : I know he hates me.

彼が私を嫌っていることは知っています。

B : Don't worry. 29 . He doesn't hate you.

心配しないで。気のせいですよ。彼はあなたを嫌っていません。

A : I don't think the restaurant serves fish.

そのレストランで魚料理は出ないと思うよ。

B : 30 . I want to eat meat tonight.

かまわないよ。今夜は肉を食べたいから。

選択肢

- ① Don't have a mind about it
- ② I'm not in the mood
- ③ It doesn't matter
- ④ It's all in your head
- ⑤ It's just a rumor
- ⑥ Only in the atmosphere