

2024（令和6）年度

2日 [60分] **

外国語（英語）

注 意

1. 監督者の指示があるまで問題を見ないこと。
2. 声を出して問題を読まないこと。
3. 問題は19ページ、**1** から **5** までである。
4. 問題や解答用紙に落丁、乱丁、汚損あるいは印刷不鮮明の箇所があれば、手をあげて監督者に申し出ること。
5. 解答は必ず**黒色鉛筆**を使用し、**解答用紙に記入**すること。
6. 解答は解答用紙の解答欄の記号にマークすること。
7. 訂正箇所は、消しゴムで**きれいに消す**こと。
8. 解答欄には、関係のない符号や文字あるいはメモなどを記入しないこと。
9. 解答用紙を**折ったり汚したりしない**こと。
10. 問題用紙は持ち帰ること。

1

意味の通る文法的に正しい文を完成させるのにもっとも適切なものを選びなさい。[各1点]

1. Despite all of the sandwiches we brought for the picnic, we ended up running () of food.
A. short B. late C. thin D. less

2. Taking this (), I would like to thank all of you for coming.
A. viewpoint B. behalf
C. place D. opportunity

3. The doctor insisted () I go to a specialist for an examination.
A. if B. while C. on D. that

4. The laboratory is already () and is expected to be completed by the end of 2024.
A. under cover B. in condition
C. under construction D. in control

5. The test measures the extent () which the students' English has improved.
A. of B. for C. from D. to

6. I hope () this issue in a future article.
A. of address B. to address
C. addressing D. for addressing

20. This area is designated as a nature () zone, and no one is allowed to enter.

A. translation

B. conservation

C. nutrition

D. proportion

2

語句を並べ替えてもっとも自然な英文を完成させ、2番目と5番目に入れるものの記号を書きなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字にしてある。[各2点]

1. It is wise to (1)(2) others' experiences, so (3) (4) to ask (5)(6).

- A. help B. feel C. for
D. learn E. free F. from

2. It is uncertain (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) in the next election.

- A. be B. whether C. elected
D. will E. mayor F. Ms. Walters

3. Mr. Abbott made (1)(2)(3) to her (4)(5) (6) to the reception.

- A. coming B. for C. sincere
D. a E. late F. apology

4. I'm (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) to study overseas to broaden my perspective.

- A. me B. for C. grateful
D. my mother E. pushing F. to

5. The shopping street is totally different (1)(2)(3)(4) (5)(6).

- A. what B. to C. from
D. be E. used F. it

6. (1)(2)(3) who is (4)(5)(6) the sales department.

- A. in B. it C. charge
D. is E. Erika F. of

7. In today's world, (1) essential (2) parents (3) (4)(5)(6) basic computer skills.

- A. it's B. have C. acquire
D. their children E. for F. to

8. (1)(2)(3), it's not quite (4) that (5) (6) is healthier than Western food.

- A. things B. Japanese C. considered
D. true E. all F. food

9. Little (1)(2)(3)(4) my daughter would (5) (6) in show business.

- A. I B. a career C. that
D. did E. make F. imagine

10. It's (1)(2)(3) an expensive exercise machine (4) (5)(6) it regularly.

- A. good B. unless C. use
D. buying E. no F. you

3

次の文章を筋の通ったものにするために、枠内にあるA～Dからもっとも適切なものを選び（ ）の中に入れなさい。（*印の語（句）は注を参考にすること）[各3点]

(A)

- A. This adds to the difficulty for young workers to become independent or start a family.
- B. With so many young people attending university, the value of a college degree is not as high as it once was.
- C. Given all of these problems at American universities today, there is a need for reform.
- D. Many have to work as part-time instructors at universities instead.

Around the 1950s, the number of university students in the United States began to rise quickly. Today, around 30% of all Americans have graduated from university. This is an enormous increase, around six times more than the number of graduates in the 1940s. But just having a college degree is no longer a guarantee for finding a good job. ((1))

Another problem for students concerns the affordability of a college education. In the past, public universities were inexpensive enough for nearly everyone. That is no longer the case. Unless their parents are wealthy, students have no choice but to borrow money. Paying back these student loans can take many years. ((2))

The problems associated with higher education today are not only having a major impact on students. Professors are also experiencing more difficult working conditions. It is becoming much harder to find a job as a full-time professor in the first place. The problem is that there

simply are not enough positions for all of the people who want them.
((3)) Such teaching jobs tend to have low salaries and involve a lot of hours in the classroom.

Furthermore, some universities even have graduate students teach classes instead of hiring full-time professors. This saves money for the universities, but using inexperienced teachers can lower the quality of the education provided.

((4)) It will be necessary, first of all, to come up with a way to make university education more affordable. Also, a better balance is needed between the number of Ph.D.* holders and the number of available teaching positions. The challenge is determining what can be done specifically to carry out that reform.

[注] Ph.D.: 博士号

(B)

- A. They have to try to make each part exciting and interesting so that readers do not stop reading halfway through.
- B. This is because parts of the novel can often be sold for a slightly higher price than a whole book.
- C. However, with the rise of radio and later television in the 20th century, people no longer looked to newspapers for entertainment.
- D. Publishing companies have begun to market serial fiction that offers readers new chapters or episodes every week or month.

Newspapers used to offer readers not only news stories but also works of literature, such as novels. In the case of “serial novels,” the newspapers would print a new chapter or part of the story every week. This is how famous 19th-century writers such as Charles Dickens presented their novels to the public. (5) Gradually, the serial novel disappeared in Europe and North America, although it remained popular in parts of Asia.

Today, with the rise of the Internet and e-books, the serial novel may be making a comeback. (6) Readers who pay for these series automatically receive the newest part on their tablet computer or smartphone.

This return to an old approach seems to suit today’s readers, who are looking for shorter content to read in their limited free time. The serial novel also has an advantage for publishing companies. (7)

Not all readers, however, like the serial-novel format. Some think that charging a reader around two dollars for each part is too expensive. Others would rather read the whole book, rather than wait for each new

part to appear.

The format can also place pressure on the writers themselves. ((8))
But it also has advantages for writers, such as allowing them to get clear feedback from their readers about a new book's popularity while they are still writing it.

The serial novel may not have reached the same level of popularity as before, but its revival is one example of how an old-fashioned idea can become new again.

4

次の英文を読んで、質問に答えなさい。（*印の語（句）は注を参考にするこ
と）[各3点]

(A) There is an old saying among people who sell houses that the three most important things in real estate* are location, location and location. In other words, location is really the only thing that matters. This is somewhat true for a family looking for a house. Naturally, the buyer wants to find a house that is close to their job and close to a good school if they have children. Of course, there might be other personal reasons that are important to the buyer, such as whether or not the house is close to a downtown area, other family members, the countryside or a train station.

Location becomes especially much more important when opening a business. Businesses need customers, and if a shop or office is difficult to visit, there will be far fewer of them. Even if people can drive, they are not willing to travel a long distance to buy something they can get in a more convenient place. And if they do drive, they will want to be able to find a place to park. Unfortunately for business owners, a good location means paying a much higher price. This is why the most popular shopping areas are often full of large chain stores that can afford the best real estate. So unless your product is incredibly valuable or unique, most customers will continue to shop in the same areas they have always shopped in.

The type of product being sold can also affect a business owner's choice of location. Have you ever noticed that restaurants often open in an area that has a lot of other restaurants? It seems strange to open a new restaurant in an area with so much competition, but there are good reasons for it. People looking for something to eat tend to go to familiar places. People looking for a place to eat lunch, but who haven't decided exactly what to eat, will often be interested in trying something new.

Others, who haven't been able to find a table at their favorite restaurant, might try a new one instead. Still others will notice the new restaurant while visiting their old favorite one and decide to try it the next time. Thus, being close to your competitors can sometimes be a benefit.

Even the best products might fail if they're being sold in the wrong location. But the right location for a business is often worth the extra money that the location costs.

[注] real estate: 不動産

1. この英文の主題は次のどれか。
 - A. 家探しの際に安い物件を探す方法
 - B. 事業における開業場所の重要性
 - C. 新しい事業を始める際の節約法
 - D. 飲食店を開くのに最適な場所

2. 本文の内容と一致するものは次のどれか。
 - A. 不動産の場所はビジネスよりも家族にとって重要である。
 - B. 運転ができる消費者はより利便性の低い場所に行く傾向がある。
 - C. 事業の競争相手の近くの物件はたいてい安い。
 - D. 通常は消費者の家に近い場所での出店が望ましい。

3. 本文の内容と一致するものは次のどれか。
 - A. ランチの場合は客はなじみの店に行くので、そのそばでの新規開店は避けるべきだ。
 - B. チェーンレストランは混んでいることが多いので、近くの新規店舗は来客が期待できる。
 - C. 大手競合他社は賃貸料をつり上げて、自社の近くでの新規開業を阻むことがある。
 - D. 近くに競合他社の店舗があると、新規出店の店舗が恩恵を受けることがある。

(B) Plastic is a well-known artificial material with an enormous range of uses, with the typical person coming in contact with dozens of plastic-related products each day. Over nine billion tons of plastic have been produced since 1950, with the majority of that being created only in the last decade or so. Current trends point to even greater production in the future. But along with the convenience have also come problems. Plastic is slow to break down, and as a result, is harming the environment in a variety of ways. One marker of this can be seen in a new type of “rock” named “plastiglomerate.” Plastiglomerate shows just how much plastic has come to dominate our planet.

Plastiglomerate is not a real rock. Instead it is a lump of plastic that has melted and reformed to include various other ingredients, such as sand or pieces of shells. Wave motion due to ocean tides then smooths the surface so the lumps can indeed appear to be rocks. The phenomenon was first noted on the island of Hawaii in 2006. In the Hawaii case, scientists assume that beach campfires set by tourists may have melted plastic debris*, such as bottles, wrappers and discarded fishing goods. Through the years, this has happened so often that plastiglomerate has now been found on 21 different beaches. But it is not only on the beach surface. It can be found in deeper layers as well, proving plastiglomerate is much older than 2006. So far, the main focus of plastiglomerate has been Hawaii, but scholars assume many world beaches and other locations with intense heat—such as forest fire sites or lava flow* areas—will show plastiglomerate as well.

Rock sediments* and fossils are often used to document history. From these, scientists can determine ancient climate conditions, flooding, fires, and even the migration of animal species. Many think plastiglomerate will become a sediment marker for our current period of environmental damage. Like other plastic, plastiglomerate breaks down slowly and will remain in the earth for a long time. Millions of years

from now — if the human race survives — scientists of the future may be able to trace the presence of today's society through the amount of plastiglomerate in sediment samples. It will serve as a sort of signature of the environmental carelessness of our times. Plastiglomerate may become a key fossil of our age.

[注] debris: 破片、がれき lava flow: 溶岩流
sediment: 堆積物

4. この英文の主旨は次のどれか。
- A. プラスティグロメレートと呼ばれる新しい岩石が科学者によって発見された。
 - B. プラスティグロメレートは現代人がプラスチックを過剰に使用している証拠である。
 - C. プラスティグロメレートはハワイから全世界に広がっている。
 - D. プラスティグロメレートにより堆積物マーカーは不要になった。
5. 本文の内容に一致するのは次のどれか。
- A. プラスティグロメレートが岩のように見えるのは波の浸食による。
 - B. ハワイで発見されたものより古いプラスティグロメレートはない。
 - C. 科学者はプラスティグロメレートを地球史の研究に使っている。
 - D. プラスティグロメレートが溶解する際に自然物は分離される。
6. プラスティグロメレートの生成に最も必要だと思われるものは次のどれか。
- A. 砂と貝殻
 - B. 強い波動
 - C. 異常気象
 - D. 高温

5

次の英文を読んで、質問に答えなさい。（*印の語（句）は注を参考にすること）[各3点]

(A) It is an unfortunate fact that, in most countries and cultures, it has taken time for women to receive the same rights, benefits and opportunities as men. In many parts of the world today, women are still fighting and protesting to be treated with respect and equality. Chinese history is no different, and historically, women there had been forbidden to read and write. The reason is partly religious, as traditional Confucian* beliefs supported a patriarchal structure, meaning that men were the rulers of society and women were kept away from traditional male roles of leadership. Even into the 1900s, there were few options for women who were not satisfied with being stuck at home and wanted to learn more.

Perhaps it is unsurprising — but still inspiring — that some of those women found their own, secret solution. “Nushu,” which translates to “female script,” is a writing system that developed among young, unmarried women beginning in the 13th century. It consisted of approximately 700 symbols to represent a unique and simplified version of traditional Chinese characters. Many symbols were modified from original Chinese script by removing some of the strokes or possibly mirroring the characters by reversing them. Because the women were not allowed to use ink and paper, Nushu was “written” into clothing, fabrics and other ordinary items by needlepoint*.

This became popularized in the southern province of Hunan*, where it was passed down from generation to generation among women, often in secret from men, who did not realize that the unique symbols women were using in their needlework and tapestries actually conveyed a hidden language. In politically violent times, such as during the Japanese occupation in the 1930s–1940s and later during the leadership of Mao Zedong*, Nushu was forbidden completely. Now, Chinese women have greater access to education, eliminating the need for learning

Nushu. The final woman from Hunan who was fluent in the Nushu writing system died in 2004. She was 98 years old.

Fortunately, Nushu is far from gone and may never truly disappear. Today, historians and other academics have learned it in order to translate the few Nushu texts that have survived over the centuries. Various organizations have also taken notice, granting funds for museums and supporting further historical research.

[注] Confucian: 儒教の

needlepoint: ニードルポイント (刺繍の技法の一つ)

Hunan: 湖南省

Mao Zedong: 毛沢東

1. What is the main topic of this passage?
 - A. Why Chinese writing went undiscovered for so long
 - B. How a woman fluent in Nushu lived
 - C. How Nushu was developed and passed down
 - D. Why Nushu was banned by Chinese leaders

2. What is one of the ways Nushu is surviving into the 21st century?
 - A. It is being studied by professional researchers.
 - B. It is being reintroduced in schools.
 - C. It is gaining popularity outside of China.
 - D. It is being kept alive by a new generation of women.

3. What might have happened to women if they had not developed Nushu?
 - A. They would still be using a secret language in modern China.
 - B. They would have gained leadership roles earlier in history.
 - C. They would have had difficulties sharing ideas and information with each other.
 - D. They would not have been able to develop new writing systems.

(B) We have all become familiar with COVID-19 vaccines and their ease of access. Just a shot in the arm, and you're done. However, the creation and delivery of vaccines has not always been so simple. In addition to facing the difficulty of manufacturing this new type of medication, earlier societies had to figure out ways to transport the delicate materials without them being destroyed or going to waste. This was never truer than in the 18th century, when the world was dealing with uncontrolled smallpox*, which caused the body to break out in painful sores and killed millions. Eventually, a vaccine was developed when British doctor Edward Jenner discovered that infecting people with non-life-threatening cowpox* would give them a natural immunity to smallpox after recovering from the less-severe cowpox sores. Fluid samples were taken from a patient's cowpox sore and given to another person, and then another, and then another, until whole populations would be protected from the horrors of smallpox. Problem solved!

Or was it? One issue that remained was how to transport the vaccine across long distances. Of many methods, the most effective was to take fluid from cowpox sores and to let it dry on fabric. Doctors would then take the fabric to a neighboring town and wet it with water, turning the samples back into liquid form and scratching them into one person after another. This method, though slow, seemed to work well. But what about people who lived further away in the colonies of North and South America, where smallpox was killing people at alarming levels? No vaccine on fabric would survive the long journeys to those faraway places.

A solution was eventually discovered by the Spanish, who used the arguably cruel, but effective method of infecting orphaned children. In 1803, the Royal Philanthropic Vaccine Expedition*, led by Dr. Francisco Javier de Balmis, departed for Spain's colonies in South America, carrying 22 orphan boys, all of them younger than 10. First, a couple of boys were infected with cowpox, and when they developed sores a week

or so later, samples were taken and given to the next healthy boy, and so on. This carefully-timed system meant there would be some remaining boys still sick with open sores when the ships arrived in the colonies, allowing for fresh fluid samples to be taken and distributed to the people there. The endeavor was successful with over 10,000 colonists vaccinated in subsequent months.

As for the orphans, it is safe to assume that none of them volunteered for the expedition. Instead, they were forced to participate and afterward were simply left behind, never to return to Spain. But it was not all bad news, as the boys were adopted by families in the colonies and given a new life. Even though they must have been confused and scared, one could argue they lived a far better life there than they would have in Spain, and they played an important role in saving the lives of millions.

[注] smallpox: 天然痘 cowpox: 牛痘

Royal Philanthropic Vaccine Expedition: 王立慈善ワクチン遠征隊

4. What is the main topic of this passage?
 - A. How the cowpox vaccine was transported to South America
 - B. How the smallpox vaccine was invented and distributed
 - C. The shortcomings of the smallpox vaccine
 - D. The suffering experienced by orphans under 10 years old

5. Once the vaccine was invented, what became the next challenge for getting it to people?
 - A. Inventing a needle that could inject the vaccine
 - B. Finding a suitable cloth for drying the vaccine
 - C. Carrying the vaccine across long distances
 - D. Transporting the vaccine from North to South America

6. What eventually happened to the Spanish orphans?
- A. They were returned to Spain.
 - B. They all died of smallpox.
 - C. They were left in South America.
 - D. They were used to test vaccines for new diseases.

1	1	●	●	●	●
	2	●	●	●	●
	3	●	●	●	●
	4	●	●	●	●
	5	●	●	●	●
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	8	●	●	●	●
	9	●	●	●	●
	10	●	●	●	●
	11	●	●	●	●
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	15	●	●	●	●
	16	●	●	●	●
	17	●	●	●	●
	18	●	●	●	●
	19	●	●	●	●
	20	●	●	●	●

20点

2	1	(2)	(5)				
	2	●	●	●	●	●	●
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	6	●	●	●	●	●	●
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	8	●	●	●	●	●	●
	9	●	●	●	●	●	●
	10	●	●	●	●	●	●

20点

3	1	●	●	●	●
	2	●	●	●	●
	3	●	●	●	●
	4	●	●	●	●
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	6	●	●	●	●
	7	●	●	●	●
	8	●	●	●	●

24点

4	1	●	●	●	●
	2	●	●	●	●
	3	●	●	●	●
	4	●	●	●	●
	5	●	●	●	●
	6	●	●	●	●

18点

5	1	●	●	●	●
	2	●	●	●	●
	3	●	●	●	●
	4	●	●	●	●
	5	●	●	●	●
	6	●	●	●	●

18点