

2024（令和6）年度

11月26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18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. During the police investigation, we ask you to ( ) with us and share any information you have.  
A. cooperate      B. shield      C. restrain      D. disguise
2. Being the top salesperson of this company, Joseph has a ( ) ahead of him.  
A. promise career  
B. career promising  
C. career promise  
D. promising career
3. Alex ( ) be home by now, so why don't you call him?  
A. well must      B. may well      C. well will      D. shall well
4. A long row of beautiful willow trees lines the ( ) of the stream.  
A. bank      B. company      C. office      D. farm
5. ( ) hard I study French now, I won't understand anything when I get to Paris.  
A. Whenever      B. Whichever      C. However      D. Whatever
6. Arnold showed us a graph of the different ( ) of the animals in the zoo.  
A. degrees      B. materials  
C. heights      D. ingredients

7. I was sitting up in bed, reading the instruction manual that came (     ) my new game console.  
A. above            B. over            C. by            D. with
8. Regardless (     ), everyone in this country has the right to receive public education.  
A. to what you say                            B. of what you say  
C. for you to say                            D. by your saying
9. Freddy went back to his house after working all weekend (     ) our greenhouse.  
A. to have built                            B. to be building  
C. during building                            D. on building
10. If you (     ) what I wanted to be in the future, I wouldn't have had any idea.  
A. ask me                            B. have asked me  
C. had asked me                            D. would ask me
11. I saw a police officer shaking the old woman roughly (     ) the shoulders.  
A. in            B. for            C. by            D. of
12. Emily (     ) everybody that the work would be completed on time, even though it was obvious that it wouldn't be.  
A. ensured                            B. confirmed  
C. constrained                            D. assured

13. Risa is ( ) getting attention, having been in the movie industry for more than 20 years.
- A. appreciated for                      B. succeeded in  
C. objected to                             D. used to
14. The headlines were greatly exaggerated but have failed to ( ) people's interest.
- A. lose                      B. escape                      C. refuse                      D. grab
15. Authorities warned residents ( ) during the blizzard.
- A. against to go out                      B. not to go out  
C. for going out                            D. from not going out
16. Leo acted as if he ( ) the traffic accident.
- A. not seeing                              B. not seen  
C. had not seen                            D. not having seen
17. I know you've been busy lately with work, baby-sitting, ( ), but could you call me tonight?
- A. and no fewer                            B. and so on  
C. and yet                                    D. and further
18. This drug works well for coughs, but side effects should be ( ).
- A. brought into effect  
B. come into effect  
C. turned to account  
D. taken into account

19. David wanted to tell the truth about what happened; (        ), he ended up telling a lie.

A. instead

B. otherwise

C. therefore

D. consequently

20. Mia made (        ) copy of the document, so everyone believed it to be the original.

A. an isolated

B. a detached

C. an obvious

D. an exact

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. Ted ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 ) on ( 5 )( 6 ) he had been more prepared.

- A. have                      B. better                      C. could  
D. the exam                  E. if                              F. done

2. ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 ) you're ready to start working on this task. I'll ( 5 )( 6 ).

- A. know                      B. help                          C. when  
D. me                              E. you                              F. let

3. The ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 ) is that more people's eyes ( 4 ) ( 5 )( 6 ) these days.

- A. bad                          B. problem                      C. smartphones  
D. going                        E. with                              F. are

4. The researcher couldn't sleep ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 ) the experiment ( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ) out.

- A. all                              B. carried                        C. while  
D. at                                E. was                              F. being

5. My father ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ) an antique art dealer's shop.

- A. that vase                      B. at                                C. to  
D. intends                        E. appraised                      F. get

6. ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 ) problems in my absence, ( 5 )  
( 6 ) at any time.

- A. call                      B. you                      C. should  
D. me                        E. have                     F. any

7. We need to ( 1 )( 2 ) the procedure ( 3 )( 4 )( 5 )  
( 6 ) smoothly.

- A. get                        B. to                        C. going  
D. go                         E. things                   F. over

8. Wesley posted my photos on his blog ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 ) as  
( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ).

- A. my permission    B. for                      C. much  
D. so                        E. asking                   F. without

9. There ( 1 )( 2 ) to ( 3 )( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ) of this  
area.

- A. the history            B. remains                C. about  
D. researched            E. be                        F. a lot

10. Our manager ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ) it to  
her again.

- A. us                        B. the proposal            C. made  
D. modify                 E. submit                   F. and

- 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。[各3点]

(A)

- A. This money is used to support a wide range of activities that aim to deal with social problems.
- B. The problem, though, is that it is not always easy for an individual to identify who really needs a donation.
- C. The reality is that problems like poverty are very difficult to solve because the causes are extremely complex.
- D. This is the idea, in other words, that charity activities would take the place of certain public programs.

Every year people donate a huge amount of money to charities. In the United States alone, charities receive around 350 billion dollars a year. ( (1) ) Without question, the activities of charities bring many positive results. But there are also some negative aspects.

One major criticism is that they tend to deal with specific problems but do not address their basic causes. For example, there are many organizations that assist poor people, but they are not able to eliminate the root causes of poverty. According to this view, the time and money that people spend on charity activities could be better used in different ways. However, this criticism is unfair. ( (2) )

Another criticism is that they do not always use the money they receive in the most effective way. Many believe that they spend far too much of their money paying the salaries of their own staff. Such critics think that it might be more efficient to give the money directly to the people who need it, rather than donating to charities. ( (3) ) It is



usually easier to donate via a charity instead.

Critics also worry that increased donations to charities will result in governments reducing their own spending on similar activities. ( (4) ) Such a result is a concern for those who prefer governments to play the leading role. It seems unlikely, however, that charities could replace government activities, since governments are by far the biggest spenders on social programs.

(B)

- A. They rely heavily on computer programming, and a mistake by a programmer might prove just as deadly on the highway as a mistake by a driver.
- B. Will driverless cars one day take over the roads and lead to safer automobile transportation?
- C. Accidents may have various causes, but safety experts are hoping there may soon be one overall solution for lowering this high number of deaths.
- D. This is to provide help when encountering conditions beyond those programmed and in emergencies if the system fails.

According to figures from the World Health Organization, in the year 2010, worldwide deaths from traffic accidents totaled more than 3,000 per day. ( (5) ) Driverless cars, now in trial stages with several manufacturers, may take control out of human hands and thus provide safer road transportation. While that is good news, there are also reasons why such cars may not offer the safe solution experts hope for.

The logic behind a driverless car is simple. It removes human error and uses a combination of video cameras, GPS and other technologies to safely guide an automobile through traffic. Such cars may also one day be able to communicate electronically with other driverless cars to help maintain separation and keep road accidents to a minimum.

Yet driverless cars are far from perfect. ( (6) ) To ensure safety, programmers will need to incorporate almost every imaginable driving situation into their programs, which is a seemingly impossible task. In addition, if the system should crash, the car will likely crash as well.

For safety purposes, such cars will probably need someone behind the wheel at all times. ( (7) ) Furthermore, driverless cars will not work when cut off from satellite connections—for example, when in a parking garage. Thus, they will not be truly “driverless” at all.

( (8) ) It is too early to tell, but research continues and hopes are high. Though not perfect at present, driverless cars might one day provide the solution to the problem of traffic accidents.

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) People did not always write on paper. The earliest form of writing was basic. People would cut words or numbers into stone, pieces of clay, metal or even onto tortoise shells. Scientists have found ancient clay tokens used for counting from as far back as 40,000 years ago, proving that written number systems have been used for much longer than written language. But the first signs of written language began to appear between 7000 BC and 2000 BC in many different places.

Carving onto hard materials is impractical. Clay is heavy and easily broken. Metal and stone are difficult to carve. Several better systems arrived in different forms in different parts of the world. The Egyptians began to write on a kind of tall water plant called papyrus. These plants were easily turned into pages and scrolls. At the same time in India, people began to use dried palm leaves, which were sewn together into a kind of early book. And in China, silk scrolls and bamboo-panel scrolls became the most popular form of storing information.

It was in China that paper was finally invented. Some of the first paper was not made from trees alone but from a combination of tree bark, rope, cloth and other fibers. These were shredded, and the fibers were then soaked in water. The material was then pressed into a thin mat. This invention was altered over time, and it spread around the world. It allowed books to become smaller and contain more information than ever before. And it's a good thing — imagine how large a dictionary would be if it were written on bamboo strips!

Today, technology has allowed us to store even more information in

even smaller spaces. But, of course, no one can access a text file from a USB drive without an electronic device. Writing on paper is still our simplest form of recording and storing knowledge.

1. この英文の主題は次のどれか。
  - A. 紙と彫刻の歴史
  - B. 文字や数字がたどった進化
  - C. 紙やその代替物の変遷
  - D. 情報技術の未来
  
2. 本文の内容と一致するものはどれか。
  - A. 書き言葉が現れたのはおよそ4万年前である。
  - B. インドで作られた最初の本は絹に書かれた。
  - C. 初期の紙はさまざまな材料から作られていた。
  - D. 現在の紙には竹の繊維が含まれている。
  
3. 紙に書くことについて、著者の考えに最も近いと思われるものはどれか。
  - A. **USB**の方がはるかに多くの情報を入れることができるので、すぐになくなる。
  - B. 情報技術の進歩により、別の形でさらに普及する。
  - C. 竹の板より紙ははるかに持ち運びやすいので、当面続く。
  - D. 紙に書かれたものは読むのに特別な道具を必要としないので、当面続く。

(B) If you have never been to Australia, you might think that the Outback\* is the name of the Australian desert. And to a certain extent you would be right, but also wrong. The Australian Outback is a unique place, difficult to compare to other places on earth. In Australia, the rural areas bordering urban areas are called “the bush,” and what is beyond the bush is the Outback. There is no clear definition of the Outback, nor is there a distinct border to separate the Outback from other areas. However, the Outback accounts for around 70 percent of the surface area of the Australian continent, which makes it bigger than Europe if we exclude Russia. Spreading over roughly 6.5 million square kilometers, it is so thinly populated that the estimated population is less than 60,000.

In addition to being enormous, the Outback is also beautiful, and full of extremes and wonders. The temperatures in the deserts of the Outback vary widely: between 50°C on a hot summer day to 10°C below zero on a cold winter night. Although vast areas of the Outback are classified as desert, the Outback sees a lot of rainfall, and even the desert areas experience floods. Rainfall during the summer months is so abundant that the famous red dirt becomes invisible as it becomes covered in vegetation.

Beautiful sites in the Outback are numerous. The most famous one among visitors is Uluru in the Kata Tjuta National Park. For many visiting Uluru, which is also a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is the highlight of their trip to Australia. It is a gigantic rock formation, 348 meters high. A big part of its appeal is in the fact that it appears to change color, depending on what time of day or the season you are viewing it. It can be beautiful in many different ways, many times over.

[注] the Outback: オーストラリア内陸部

4. この英文の主題は次のどれか。
- A. オーストラリア内陸部の特徴の紹介
  - B. オーストラリア内陸部旅行の危険性
  - C. オーストラリア内陸部に住む先住民
  - D. オーストラリア内陸部の人口
5. 本文の内容と一致するものはどれか。
- A. オーストラリア内陸部は都市部の外側に接して広がっている。
  - B. オーストラリア内陸部はロシアの7割ほどの面積がある。
  - C. オーストラリア内陸部は赤土で知られている。
  - D. オーストラリア内陸部は気候の厳しさから植物が育たない。
6. 本文の内容と一致するものはどれか。
- A. オーストラリア内陸部はロシアの砂漠と似ている。
  - B. ウルルは年に一度色が変わって見える。
  - C. オーストラリア内陸部には人口6万の都市がある。
  - D. オーストラリア内陸部は降水量がかなりある。

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) If you have ever purchased an “imitation” food such as imitation crab, you might be interested to know that the selling of fake food is quite common and has an interesting history. To this day, many foods include “additives” in their ingredients, often consisting of unnatural chemicals, dyes or fats with complicated names like monosodium glutamate\* (MSG) or acesulfame potassium\*. Their purposes are always the same: to help the food taste better or look more appealing to the eye.

Altering natural foods became widespread during the Industrial Revolution, when more and more people moved into cities. With people crowding together, there was a need for large supplies of food items, but because urban life is not connected to rural food sources, this led to a new generation of people who were not familiar with how their food was being made. Furthermore, many people could not afford to purchase high-quality items and were on the lookout for food that was inexpensive but still tasty. Many businesses took advantage of this situation by secretly creating alterations. For example, they could make flour look fuller and better by adding clay; meat could be made to look fresher and tastier with the addition of dye or cheese. Unsuspecting people bought this cheap food because it tasted good and was always available.

Nowhere was this more common than in the making of jam, and in the early 1900s, fake jam became a large and profitable business. In particular, there was a large demand for raspberry jam, and the real stuff became an expensive luxury. To create the fakes, people would mix turnips\* with rhubarb\* jam, creating a paste; they would then add small pieces of wood to resemble the seeds. By adding a little bit of sugar and



starch\*, they would soon have a substance that looked and tasted like raspberry jam, without using a single raspberry. There even used to be entire factories of low-wage workers, mainly women, whose whole jobs consisted of chopping away at wood to produce these tiny chips. Fortunately, while imitation foods remain legal and can be found everywhere, laws have since been established that require such foods to be labeled as “imitations” and state their actual ingredients.

[注] monosodium glutamate: グルタミン酸ナトリウム (うま味調味料の一種)  
acesulfame potassium: アセスルファムカリウム (人工甘味料の一種)  
turnip: カブ      rhubarb: ルバーブ (食用植物の一種)  
starch: でんぷん

1. What is the main topic of this passage?
  - A. People’s food preferences during the Industrial Revolution
  - B. The history of raspberry jam making
  - C. Hazards of eating cheap and tasty foods
  - D. The development and manufacturing of fake foods
  
2. Why was there a need for making fake raspberry jam?
  - A. There was a shortage of real raspberries around the world.
  - B. Real raspberry jam was too expensive for most people.
  - C. Fake raspberries usually taste better than real ones.
  - D. Raspberries are easy to confuse with rhubarb.
  
3. What was the most likely consequence of having imitation foods?
  - A. Those foods became less available for urban residents.
  - B. Those foods provided people with better health options.
  - C. Those foods cheated people out of knowing what they were buying.
  - D. Those foods offered better choices for people in rural areas.

(B) Tightrope walking is a kind of performance art where a person walks across a wire or rope that is stretched tightly between two points. It was performed in ancient Egypt and China, but nowadays, it is most commonly seen in circuses. Many tightrope walkers use a long pole to help them balance and have a large net under them in case they fall. Some tightrope walkers don't use nets, and they walk at heights where falling would be fatal. In 1974, a French tightrope walker walked between the Twin Towers in New York City, once the tallest buildings in the world, at 417 and 415 meters high.

Perhaps the greatest tightrope walker ever was a Frenchman named Charles Blondin, or "The Great Blondin." In 1860, Blondin stretched a rope across the Niagara Gorge\*, which separates Canada from the United States. The rope was about 50 meters above the Niagara River and stretched some 3,300 meters across the gorge. Blondin walked across it on multiple occasions with hundreds of excited fans watching. He came up with more daring ideas each time. He crossed once in a sack, on a bicycle, with a blindfold and with a wheelbarrow\* full of potatoes. More impressive was when he took a table, chair and stove and then cooked and ate an omelet while in the middle of the rope.

Perhaps his most daring endeavor was when he announced he would carry a person across on his back. A huge crowd gathered in the morning to watch, but no one would volunteer to ride on his back. By afternoon, the growing crowd was restless, so his only choice was to force his friend Harry Colcord to go. Unfortunately, Colcord was rather heavy, so the crossing was harder than Blondin had expected, and he had to take rests, which meant asking Colcord to get off his back. Colcord was no doubt shivering with fear as he stood on the thin wire

holding onto Blondin. They finally completed the endeavor as the crowd watched in suspense. For several more days, Blondin continued to amaze the crowds, who had traveled from all over North America to see him.

A year later, in England, the tightrope that Blondin was walking on broke, and two workers were killed, but Blondin was fine. For another 35 years, he continued to walk on tightropes around the world, and he never fell. At the age of 72, he died quietly in his bed in London.

[注] Niagara Gorge: ナイアガラ峡谷      wheelbarrow: 手押し車

4. What is the main topic of this passage?
  - A. The dangers of walking on tightropes without using protective nets
  - B. The history of the world's greatest tightrope walkers
  - C. The life and deeds of one of the greatest tightrope walkers
  - D. The problems that high-level tightrope walkers face
  
5. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
  - A. Blondin cooked and ate eggs above the Niagara River.
  - B. Blondin usually shivered with fear when he walked on tightropes.
  - C. Blondin traveled the world before walking over the Niagara Gorge.
  - D. Blondin carried his friend between the Twin Towers without a net.
  
6. What can be inferred about latter 19th century North America?
  - A. The public had great interest in viewing bold, courageous acts.
  - B. Tightrope walking was the most popular form of entertainment.
  - C. The French were the most popular entertainers.
  - D. Niagara Falls received more visitors than any other tourist destination.

1	1	●	⊖	⊙	⊕
	2	⊕	⊖	⊙	●
	3	⊕	●	⊙	⊕
	4	●	⊖	⊙	⊕
	5	⊕	⊖	●	⊕
	6	⊕	⊖	⊙	⊕
	7	⊕	⊖	⊙	●
	8	⊕	●	⊙	⊕
	9	⊕	⊖	⊙	●
	10	⊕	⊖	●	⊕
	11	⊕	⊖	●	⊕
	12	⊕	⊖	⊙	●
	13	⊕	⊖	⊙	●
	14	⊕	⊖	⊙	●
	15	⊕	●	⊙	⊕
	16	⊕	⊖	●	⊕
	17	⊕	●	⊙	⊕
	18	⊕	⊖	⊙	●
	19	●	⊖	⊙	⊕
	20	⊕	⊖	⊙	●

20点

2	1	●	⊖	⊙	⊕	⊖	⊕	⊙	⊕	⊖	⊕
	2	⊕	⊖	⊙	●	⊕	●	⊙	⊕	⊖	⊕
	3	⊕	⊖	⊙	●	⊕	⊖	⊙	⊕	⊖	⊕
	4	●	⊖	⊙	⊕	⊕	⊖	⊙	⊕	⊖	⊕
	5	⊕	⊖	●	⊕	⊕	⊖	⊙	⊕	⊖	⊕
	6	⊕	●	⊙	⊕	⊕	⊖	⊙	⊕	⊖	⊕
	7	⊕	⊖	⊙	⊕	⊕	⊖	⊙	⊕	⊖	⊕
	8	⊕	⊖	⊙	⊕	⊕	⊖	⊙	⊕	⊖	⊕
	9	⊕	⊖	⊙	⊕	⊕	⊖	⊙	⊕	⊖	⊕
	10	●	⊖	⊙	⊕	⊕	⊖	⊙	⊕	⊖	⊕

20点

3	1	●	⊖	⊙	⊕
	2	⊕	⊖	●	⊕
	3	⊕	●	⊙	⊕
	4	⊕	⊖	⊙	●
	5	⊕	⊖	●	⊕
	6	●	⊖	⊙	⊕
	7	⊕	⊖	⊙	●
	8	⊕	●	⊙	⊕

24点

4	1	⊕	⊖	●	⊕
	2	⊕	⊖	●	⊕
	3	⊕	⊖	⊙	●
	4	●	⊖	⊙	⊕
	5	⊕	⊖	●	⊕
	6	⊕	⊖	⊙	●

18点

5	1	⊕	⊖	⊙	●
	2	⊕	●	⊙	⊕
	3	⊕	⊖	●	⊕
	4	⊕	⊖	●	⊕
	5	●	⊖	⊙	⊕
	6	●	⊖	⊙	⊕

18点