

2024年度入学試験問題

英 語

(3月5日)

開始時刻 午前10時30分

終了時刻 午前11時30分

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. この冊子は11ページです。落丁、乱丁、印刷の不鮮明及び解答用紙の汚れなどがあった場合には申し出てください。
3. 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、監督員の指示に従って、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしてください。

① 受験番号欄

受験番号を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークしてください。正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。

② 氏名欄

氏名とフリガナを記入してください。

4. 解答は解答用紙の解答欄にマークしてください。例えば、

| |
|----|
| 10 |
|----|

と表示のある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号10の解答欄の③にマークしてください。

(例)

| | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
|----|---|---|---|---|

5. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してもかまいません。

1 次の英文を読んで、下の問1～5に答えなさい。なお設問の都合上、原文から一部変更した箇所がある。

An ecovillage

In rural Spain, there are more than 2,000 villages that used to be full of life but are now abandoned. Their residents left to move to cities or to other countries, and slowly the villages became emptier and emptier until there was nobody left. Now, however, some of these remote places are again as “ecovillages.” Their new residents are looking for a simpler way of life.

The little village of Matavenero, in northern Spain, is one example. In 1989, five friends from Germany were looking for a place where they could have a better life than in their large German city. They heard about Matavenero. Getting permission from the local government much more quickly than they expected, they moved there to start a new life. A few more people from Denmark joined them, and they began to build the ecovillage that exists today. Everyone has their own reasons for moving to Matavenero. Some wanted to live more peacefully, some more cheaply or less stressfully. But most of the residents seem to feel that the the life, the better.

As there is no road to the village, you can't get there by car. It takes about three hours to walk there from the nearest road. there, you won't find many of the typical things that make up modern life, although there is a small school, a bakery, a library, and a small store. The Matavenero residents grow food, make things to sell locally, and some also work in regular jobs. This kind of life is attractive to lots of people and some come to try it out.

(出典) Stephenson, H., *Life 4, 2nd Edition, Workbook*, National Geographic Learning, 2018.

問 1

空所 を補うのに最も適切なものを、下の①～④から1つ選びなさい。

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| ① working life | ② going to life |
| ③ coming to life | ④ leaving life |

問 2

空所 を補うのに最も適切なものを、下の①～④から1つ選びなさい。

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|
| ① simple | ② convenient | ③ simpler | ④ more convenient |
|----------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|

問 3

空所 を補うのに最も適切なものを、下の①～④から1つ選びなさい。

- ① Once ② Formerly ③ Whichever ④ How

問 4

本文の内容と一致するものを、下の①～④から1つ選びなさい。

- ① There are more than 2,000 ecovillages in rural Spain.
② Many villages in rural Spain are abandoned because the residents left there to live in cities or other countries.
③ Life in Matavenero is more convenient than urban life.
④ It's a three-hour drive to Matavenero from the neighboring village.

問 5

本文の内容と一致しないものを、下の①～④から1つ選びなさい。

- ① The small village of Matavenero is an international community now.
② Some of the people who moved to Matavenero wanted to live more peacefully, more cheaply or less stressfully.
③ Life in Matavenero is quite appealing to many of the residents.
④ Though they did not succeed in getting permission from the local government, the five German people decided to move to Matavenero.

2 次の英文を読んで、下の問1～5に答えなさい。

Spreading the news: Can we overcome the digital divide?

These days, the popular view is that we're all connected, all of the time, by the internet. But are we? On the one hand, we have people who live in cities. In many cities around the world, internet access is close to 100 percent. On the other hand, we have those who live in rural areas. Even in richer countries, the number of rural households with internet access is much less than 100 percent. And in some rural areas of India, for example, it's less than one percent. This situation is what is known as the digital divide—the gap between those who have and those who don't have the communications technology that gives them easy access to information. It seems clear that the digital divide is also a problem for media organizations.

Fortunately, lack of internet access doesn't always mean that people can't connect to the wider world. That's because there is one type of technology that over three billion people do have access to—the cell phone. And the great 6 of cell phones is that you don't need the internet to use them. Cell phones connect people to their friends and family, but they can also help to connect communities. In fact, a new type of community journalism can exist thanks to cell phone technology.

Let's look at Guatemala—a country of fifteen million people with twenty-two million registered cell phones. Guatemalan journalist Kara Andrade developed a project, *HablaGuate*, that enables people to send their stories to a community website from their cell phones. *HablaGuate* links communities, making it easier to debate and participate in the kind of local issues that don't usually make headlines in the traditional media. Obviously, this has great benefits for rural communities. Following its success in Guatemala, Andrade adapted the idea for other countries in Central America. As she says, affordable technology⁽⁸⁾—like cell phones—enables people to become active in local affairs that affect their lives.

Halfway across the world, another journalist had a similar idea. Shubhranshu Choudhary used to report for the BBC in his home country, India. According to Choudhary, the best people to report on local issues are local people. He set up *CGNet Swara*, a current affairs network based around news sent on cell phones. Since 2010, more than three hundred thousand stories have been sent to the network, of which about five thousand have been fact-checked and shared. To listen to the stories, users call the number of the network and choose an option on a menu. For example, one story was from a man who reported that elephants were causing problems for his

village. Another audio clip was from a woman who called in with the news that a local company had finally paid its workers the wages they were owed. This was a direct result of her previous story highlighting the issue. What's more, the national media are now featuring some of the stories from *CGNet Swara*.

Clearly, community journalism works. And although the digital divide may be a problem for more traditional media organizations, some local communities have found ways of overcoming it.

(注) household : 世帯、家庭

audio clip : (パソコン上で再生できる)音声データ

(出典) Stephenson, H. et al. *Life 4, 2nd Edition*. National Geographic Learning, 2019.

問 1

空所 を補うのに最も適切なものを、下の①～④から1つ選びなさい。

- ① understatement
- ② overstatement
- ③ advantage
- ④ disadvantage

問 2

次の問の答えとして最も適切なものを、下の①～④から1つ選びなさい。

What kind of technology is employed by the new type of community journalism?

- ① High-speed internet.
- ② Cell phones.
- ③ Radio news stations.
- ④ Traditional media.

問 3

下線部(8) affordable technology の意味として最も適切なものを、下の①～④から1つ選びなさい。

- ① technology that is difficult to operate
- ② technology that is easy to operate
- ③ technology that is expensive
- ④ technology that is inexpensive

問 4 9

次の問の答えとして最も適切なものを、下の①～④から1つ選びなさい。

About five thousand news stories have been shared through the network called *CGNet Swara* since 2010. What happened to the stories?

- ① The facts of the stories had been examined before they were shared.
- ② Though the facts of the stories had not been examined, the stories were shared.
- ③ The stories were shared without permission.
- ④ The stories were deleted after having been shared because the contributors did not ask for permission.

問 5 10

本文の内容と一致するものを、下の①～④から1つ選びなさい。

- ① Without internet access, mutual communication will break down.
- ② In rural areas of India, it is very difficult to close the gap between people with internet access to communications technology and those without.
- ③ Local issues always get the frontpage headlines of non-digital newspapers or magazines.
- ④ Today the digital divide doesn't exist any longer even in the traditional media organizations.

3 次の英文を読んで、下の問1～5に答えなさい。

A boat made of bottles

[1] A boat with a difference

The *Plastiki* looks similar to many other boats in Sydney Harbor. It's eighteen meters long, six meters wide, and it weighs about twelve thousand kilograms. It carries a crew of six people and has an average speed of five knots. However, once you get near the *Plastiki*, you realize there's a big difference: It's made of twelve thousand five hundred reused plastic bottles.

[2] _____

David de Rothschild is an environmentalist who has crossed Antarctica and explored the Ecuadorian Amazon. One day, he was reading some information about all the plastic in the seas and oceans. He couldn't believe what he was reading. For example, humans throw away four every five plastic bottles they use, and plastic trash causes about eighty percent of the pollution in the ocean. In addition, scientists think that around one million seabirds die every year from plastic pollution. De Rothschild decided he wanted to get involved in the fight against ocean pollution. To help more people understand the problem, he started building a boat made of plastic bottles.

[3] _____

In addition to building the boat with recycled plastic, it was important to make the boat environmentally friendly and user-friendly. The boat uses renewable energy, wind power and solar energy. The crew can make meals with vegetables from the small garden at the back of the boat. They can take a break from work and get some exercise by using the special exercise bicycle. The energy from the bike provides power for the boat's computers. And if anyone needs to take a shower, the boat's shower uses saltwater from the ocean.

[4] _____

De Rothschild sailed the *Plastiki* across the Pacific Ocean from San Francisco to Sydney. That's more than fifteen thousand kilometers. On the way, he took the special boat through the "Great Garbage Patch." This is a huge area in the Pacific with 3.5 billion kilograms of trash. You can see every kind of human trash here, but the worst problem is the plastic. It kills birds and ocean life.

[5] _____

The journey wasn't always easy, and de Rothschild and his crew had to take care during storms. There were giant ocean waves, and winds of over one hundred kilometers per hour. The whole journey took one hundred and twenty-nine days. Originally, de Rothschild thought the boat could only travel once, but it lasted so well that he is planning to sail it again one day.

(注) Antarctica : 南極大陸

(出典) Hughes, J. et al., *Life 3, 2nd Edition*. National Geographic Learning, 2019.

問 1

空所 を補うのに最も適切なものを、下の①～④から1つ選びなさい。

- ① out of ② back of ③ into ④ away

問 2

空所 を補うのに最も適切なものを、下の①～④から1つ選びなさい。

- ① such ② such that ③ as such ④ such as

問 3

以下の [A]～[D] は段落 [2]～[5] の内容を示す見出しである。段落 [2]～[5] の下線部に付ける見出しとして最も適切な組み合わせを、下の①～④から1つ選びなさい。

[A] Designing the *Plastiki*

[B] How did the *Plastiki* begin?

[C] How well did the *Plastiki* survive the journey?

[D] The journey

① [C] → [B] → [A] → [D]

② [B] → [A] → [D] → [C]

③ [B] → [A] → [C] → [D]

④ [B] → [D] → [A] → [C]

問 4 14

本文の内容と一致するものを、下の①～④から1つ選びなさい。

- ① De Rothschild tried to take the most direct route from San Francisco to Sydney but didn't altogether succeed.
- ② De Rothschild carried out the difficult journey, and is planning to make a journey around the world now.
- ③ In the "Great Garbage Patch" we can see every kind of human trash and high-level plastic pollution.
- ④ The maximum size of the "Great Garbage Patch" is estimated to be over fifteen thousand kilometers.

問 5 15

本文の内容と一致しないものを、下の①～④から1つ選びなさい。

- ① De Rothschild thinks most of the plastic bottles are widely reused.
- ② The *Plastiki* is made of a material different from other boats.
- ③ Many seabirds are killed by the plastic trash in the ocean.
- ④ The *Plastiki* is user-friendly as well as environmentally friendly.

4 次の英文を読んで、下の問1～5に答えなさい。なお設問の都合上、原文から一部変更した箇所がある。

Redwoods are the tallest trees in the world. They grow to be as high as 380 feet. Compare that to an American football field, which is 300 feet long. A redwood would impress you if you stood near one. But why do they grow so tall?

It's hard to see from the ground, but the redwoods are competing. They are fighting with each other to get the most sunlight. The trees that get the most sunlight grow taller. Trees that get stuck under other trees do not get as much light. They lose the opportunity to grow taller. So redwoods must grow taller to compete or they will get trapped on the bottom.

(中略)

Growing so tall is risky. The wind is more threatening to a tall tree. It is also hard to grow so much. Redwoods use all their energy to grow tall. The trees might **16** if they didn't have to grow so tall to survive. Their lives would be safer and easier. But there is no way for them to coordinate. They cannot agree to stop growing as tall as possible. So they compete their whole lives.

People face similar **17**. For example, nations spend a lot of money to protect themselves from other nations. The US spends more than half its budget on defense. Most other nations spend 10-30% of theirs on arms and armies. That's a lot of money.

We could spend that money on schools, roads, and parks. We could spend it on feeding hungry people or helping the environment. We could spend it on advancing art, philosophy, or science. So why don't we?

The problem is that if a nation has no military, then they face the risk of invasion. A nation with a mighty army may take their resources and destroy them on a whim.

Like the redwoods, which grow taller to their own detriment, we are locked in a harmful race. Most people agree that world peace is better than an arms race. In a peaceful world, we could use all our resources to make our lives better.

(中略)

That sounds nice, but what if one nation broke the agreement? What if they built an army in secret? What if they used their secret army to destroy us? Can we afford to take that risk?

Most nations decide that they cannot. Rather, they choose to spend a lot of money on defense programs.

(注) on a whim : 思いつきで

to their own detriment : それらの不利になるほど

(出典)“Redwoods and Arms Races”, Reading Comprehension Quiz

問 1

空所 に入る最も適切なものを、次の①～④から1つ選びなさい。

- ① be better off ② be in trouble ③ be still alive ④ be worn out

問 2

空所 に入る最も適切なものを、次の①～④から1つ選びなさい。

- ① political issues ② radical changes ③ procedures ④ challenges

問 3

The reason redwoods grow so tall is that .

- ① they are in a life-or-death fight for sunlight
② they need to be exposed to wind
③ they want to coordinate to survive
④ they impress you with their height

問 4

According to the text, which statement is TRUE?

- ① A nation that doesn't spend on defense will not be able to invade other nations.
② Now we use all our resources to make our lives better.
③ Nations are involved in a harmful arms race.
④ Most nations spend more than half of their budgets on defense.

問 5

With which statement would the author most likely DISAGREE?

- ① There are some negative aspects of maintaining a strong army.
② All competitions are good for all competitors.
③ We have to spend tax money on defense.
④ A nation might use their secret army to destroy another nation.

5 次の問 1 ~ 10 の空所 (~) を補うのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の
①~④から 1 つ選びなさい。

問 1 He congratulated himself such a good idea.

- ① having thought of ② of having thought of
③ on having thought of ④ to have thought of

問 2 Police have finally succeeded the mystery.

- ① for solving ② in solving ③ solve ④ to solving

問 3 I'm going to go out and .

- ① have cut my hair ② have my hair cut
③ let my hair to cut ④ my hair be cut

問 4 It rained all the time, was a great pity.

- ① it ② what ③ whom ④ which

問 5 My shoes are dirty. I'd better take them before I come in.

- ① off ② on ③ away ④ up

問 6 The librarian asked us so much noise.

- ① don't make ② not make ③ not making ④ not to make

問 7 Do you want you to the station?

- ① that I take ② me taking ③ me to take ④ I take

問 8 You don't need this word. You should cross it .

- ① out ② up ③ down ④ over

問 9 It seems rather careless your password.

- ① to you forgot ② you to forget
③ for you forgetting ④ of you to forget

問 10 We all decided to go on holiday together, but the plan fell , I'm afraid.

- ① through ② out ③ back ④ away

