

問題は から までで、1 ページから 12 ページまであります。確かめなさい。
解答番号 から までマークしなさい。

次の会話文を読んで、 ～ までの()内に入るのに最も適切な文を、下の①～⑦から一つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

A: Hi, welcome to our school! Let me show you around.

B: Thanks! ()?

A: Let's start with the classrooms. This is our homeroom.

B: Looks nice. ()?

A: Oh, it's the library. You can borrow books here.

B: Great! ()?

A: Yes, there's a study room at the back.

B: Perfect. ()?

A: It's on the first floor. They serve lunch from 11:30 AM to 1 PM.

B: (). Thanks for the tour!

- ① And, what's this room for
- ② I'll check it out later
- ③ Is there a quiet place for studying
- ④ Where is the cafeteria
- ⑤ It's time to go home
- ⑥ What time does school start
- ⑦ Where do we start

Ⅱ 次の ⑥ ～ ⑩ の(A～E)から四つの文を選び、一つの対話としてまとまるように並べ替えたとき、最も適切な配列はどれですか。下の①～⑤から一つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。ただし、この対話では、最初に設定された文に続けて、二人の話者が(A～E)のいずれか一つの文を、交互に発言するものとします。

⑥ What is one job that you would really like to do?

A: I would hate to be a chef.

B: I want to do fun stuff and make people happy.

C: I want to be a chef. People love to eat good food.

D: What do you mean by that?

E: I never thought of it that way.

① A—E—D—C

② B—C—E—A

③ C—D—B—E

④ C—D—A—B

⑤ E—B—A—D

⑦ So, what will you do for vacation?

A: We will go scuba diving in the ocean.

B: I will go to Australia with some friends.

C: What will you do there?

D: Don't be scared and just do it.

E: Don't you need a license to do that?

① A—E—B—C

② D—A—B—E

③ A—B—D—E

④ B—C—A—E

⑤ B—D—C—A

⑧ One more year of college; it's time we start looking for a job.

A: Thank you, that is my dream job.

B: Let me ask you, why did you decide to study engineering at our school?

C: For me it was easy. I have always been good with numbers.

D: We need more women researchers.

E: Let me say that I think you would make a good mechanic.

① B—C—E—A

② E—A—D—C

③ B—D—E—C

④ E—C—D—A

⑤ D—A—B—C

9 You know, what I would really like to be is a musician.

A: I don't like to sing in public.

B: That won't be easy. You'll have to do more than just sing karaoke.

C: You're a great singer, and you already play the guitar.

D: Do you think I should start playing at a live house first?

E: What I mean is that I want to play in front of large crowds.

① E—A—C—B

② C—E—B—D

③ C—A—D—E

④ A—C—B—D

⑤ D—A—B—C

10 What do you study at university?

A: That sounds interesting. What will you do with that?

B: I will work with people and lead outdoor tours.

C: Graduation is coming up. What will you do after that?

D: That sounds like fun. Can you take me sometime?

E: I am learning about hospitality management.

① C—E—D—B

② E—D—C—A

③ A—D—C—E

④ C—B—D—A

⑤ E—A—B—D

Ⅲ 次の 11 ～ 20 の英文の()内に入れるのに最も適切な語(句)を下の①～④からそれぞれ一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

11 The artist devoted () to perfecting her craft.

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| ① couch | ② herself |
| ③ trees | ④ adequate |

12 The project () on time due to everyone's hard work.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| ① complete | ② completes |
| ③ was completed | ④ completing |

13 She couldn't () up with the demands of the new job.

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| ① keep | ② stand |
| ③ play | ④ get |

14 A warm bath can help () muscle tension after a workout.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| ① retrieve | ② relieve |
| ③ relief | ④ receive |

15 The economists began to () the potential impacts of the new policy.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| ① crisis | ② disease |
| ③ analysis | ④ discuss |

16 The man questioned his () to handle the challenging task.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| ① complain | ② competitive |
| ③ compete | ④ competence |

17 The children need to () up the mess before the guests arrive.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| ① clean | ② fold |
| ③ take | ④ slice |

18 He () up with a brilliant idea during the hands-on session.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| ① went | ② come |
| ③ go | ④ came |

19 The new laptop computer () an arm and a leg, so she decided not to buy it.

① saved

② cost

③ earned

④ charge

20 She is a () leader who always inspires her team to achieve their best.

① dynamic

② pandemic

③ economic

④ toxic

IV 次の英文(A～E)において、それぞれ①～⑥の語を並べ替えて空所を補い、最も適切な文を完成させなさい。解答は 21 ～ 30 に入れるものの番号をマークしなさい。

A. By the time we arrived, (____ 21 ____ ____ 22, ____) meant we missed the first half.

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| ① the | ② concert | ③ started |
| ④ already | ⑤ which | ⑥ had |

B. I suggested that he (____ 23 ____ ____ 24 ____) idleness.

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------|
| ① constant | ② be | ③ of |
| ④ fired | ⑤ because | ⑥ his |

C. She is (____ 25 ____ ____ 26 ____) finishes on time.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|-----------|
| ① responsible | ② for | ③ project |
| ④ sure | ⑤ the | ⑥ making |

D. If I (____ 27, ____ ____ 28 ____) job offer.

- | | | |
|--------|-------|----------|
| ① were | ② the | ③ would |
| ④ you | ⑤ I | ⑥ accept |

E. They (____ 29 ____ ____ 30 ____) last week already.

- | | | |
|------------|--------|-------|
| ① informed | ② were | ③ big |
| ④ changes | ⑤ of | ⑥ the |

V 次の英文の [31] ～ [35] までの()内に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次のページの①～⑩から一つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。ただし同じ番号を二回以上選んではいけません。

To offer a taste of ancient Japan, a company in Chiba City cooked up three types of canned foods using the broth of “ibokisago*” (umbonium moniliferum), ([31]) sea snail.

The marine gastropod* is believed to have been a part of the diet during the Jomon Pottery Culture Period (c. 14500 B.C.-1000 B.C.).

Broth extracted from ibokisago is reportedly “Japan’s oldest seasoning” and the company wants people “to sense the ancient flavors.”

The cans that went on sale in late April were developed by Best Support, a company based in the city’s Wakaba Ward.

Led by Nobuhiro Takeshima, the company supports the livelihood and job-seeking efforts of severely intellectually ([32]).

Wakaba Ward is home to the Kasori Shell Mounds*, one of Japan’s largest shell mounds from the Jomon Period.

Since a few years ago, efforts have been made in the city to launch ibokisago, whose shells are found in large amounts from the mound, as a “Jomon delicacy*.”

Ibokisago is a small sea snail about two centimeters in diameter. Although it lives in great numbers at places such as the Banzu Tideland in Kisarazu in Chiba Prefecture, its edible part is small and most are discarded* today.

Best Support decided to turn the ibokisago into a canned food hoping to “deliver the flavors of Jomon that are only available at restaurants to people nationwide.”

According to Arisa Arai, the 36-year-old staff member ([33]) the project, the company gave up the initial attempt to make canned ibokisago since the meat was “small and time-consuming to process and unfit for mass production.”

It then decided to use “Jomon dashi,” a concentrated extract* of ibokisago developed by Jomon Gurume Suishin Linkai (promotion committee for Jomon delicacies) formed in 2021 by like-minded people and based in the ward.

After experimenting for about a year, the company developed “seasoned peanuts and mushroom to be mixed with rice” (90 grams for 600 yen (\$3.80) including tax) and two pasta sauces, “tomato cream sauce” (175 grams for the same price) and “pepperoncino” (70 grams for the same price).

Best Support was particular about using (34) such as peanuts and mushrooms grown in Chiba Prefecture.

The package design was created by a user of the company’s services with a severe intellectual disability who is adept at drawing pictures.

Ibokisago is said to be rich in umami and tastes like “sazae” sea snails.

“We used fresh local produce generously and (35) rich specialties. We wish to spread the appeal of Chiba around Japan,” said Arai.

The products are sold through the online shopping website 〈略〉 and at the canned food cafe at Itsumo, a life and nursing care facility run by Best Support, located at 〈略〉 in Chiba’s Wakaba Ward.

*注 ibokisago 缶詰に使用されている巻貝

marine gastropod 海産巻貝の一種

mound 塚

delicacy 珍味

discarded 捨てられる

concentrated extract 濃縮エキス

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① a species of | ② came up with | ③ healthy subject |
| ④ irresponsibility of | ⑤ disabled people | ⑥ imported items |
| ⑦ in charge of | ⑧ got rid of | ⑨ put up with |
| ⑩ local produce | | |

出典：“Japan’s oldest food seasoning from Jomon used in canned goods.” The Asahi Shimbun.
June 20, 2024.

- VI 次の英文を読んで、その内容に基づいて 36 ～ 40 の答えとして最も適切なものを、下の ①～④から一つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

Even in the 1960s when it was a fresh unknown with the full promise of thrill and adventure, space exploration did not appeal to every American. Were there not more pressing matters deserving that 4.41 percent of the federal budget? In September 2025, NASA (the National Aeronautics and Space Administration) plans to send humans back to the Moon with its Artemis Project. This time the aim is, among other things, to develop the Moon as a space station and a transit point for future travel to Mars. For what it is worth, today NASA's percentage of the budget is a mere 0.48 percent. Much unlike seventy years ago, colonizing the red planet is in part the vision of a single multi-billionaire private citizen who is now the world's richest man. Critics will point out that Elon Musk's reusable rockets would be major polluters of the atmosphere, not to mention an enormous expense. Wouldn't such funds be better spent feeding the hungry, etc.? For many, Musk's ambition symbolizes waste by the super-wealthy on a giant scale, while its defenders will argue that new and useful technologies would naturally emerge as part of the process of going to Mars.

It was, of course, Cold War rivalry with the former Soviet Union that sparked the American interest in sending humans into outer space, eventually leaving Earth's gravitational* pull and heading for the Moon, the ultimate destination. The Soviets were the first with their rocket technology in launching a man-made moon called Sputnik into orbit in 1957, and then a human being — a senior air force officer named Yuri Gagarin — four years later. If rockets could do that, it was reasoned, the Soviets could also send a nuclear missile to any major city in the United States. For the United States, the technology for expanding human possibilities in outer space was a matter of crucial national security.

In 1961 the energetic young American president, John F. Kennedy, set the objective for the United States in an inspiring speech before Congress: "I believe that this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the Moon and returning him safely to the Earth." President Kennedy added that the challenge was worthwhile precisely because it was not easy. Indeed, there were experts who warned him that the project was needlessly dangerous. A tragedy occurring five years after that speech proved them right. The first mission resulted in three astronauts being burned to death in a cabin fire in a launch rehearsal. The latch* to their capsule would not open, making rescue impossible.

NASA did not give up though the risk was ever present. Apollo 13 was labeled a "successful failure" when some ingenious improvising with random on-board objects saved the

lives of three Moon-bound astronauts after an oxygen tank rupture* seriously damaged the life-support system. Rather than land on the Moon as planned, the disappointed astronauts had no choice but to swing around it and head back to Earth while much of the world, caught up in the suspense, prayed for their safe return. Had their mission been without incident, it is doubtful the details of what they achieved on the Moon would have captured much interest among the general public. The quick and cool-headed thinking by NASA officials working together under extraordinary pressure was a good story made great by having saved three lives.

World history textbooks will not fail to mention that a human first walked on the Moon on 21 July 1969. The name of that astronaut, Neil Armstrong, may fade from memory over time, but even the strongest critics of the Apollo missions who lived through those days will not forget Apollo 11 and the blurry* black-and-white video signal broadcast live from 384,000 kilometers away.

Moon landings became a distraction from the social and political chaos that was occurring at the same time. They were scientific achievements many felt were worth celebrating, in direct contrast to endless news of racial violence or an unwinnable war against communism in Vietnam. There were several assassinations of major American leaders at this time to make matters worse, including that of President Kennedy himself in 1963 and civil rights activist Martin Luther King, Jr. in 1968. How could space exploration contribute anything to America's *healing*?

In many ways the most meaningful Apollo mission was the eighth one. It took place in the final week of December 1968, a year so horrible on so many levels that writer James Fallows recently compared the pandemic year 2020 to it as one of the worst in modern memory. The three Apollo 8 astronauts orbited the Moon ten times as they searched for suitable landing places for the upcoming missions. They had already been surprised by the sight of the blue sphere that was Earth, yet the view of it rising over the dead moonscape below them proved to be one of the greatest photo opportunities of all time. Air Force pilot Bill Anders grabbed the Hasselblad* and began shooting. The result was an iconic image of the Earth entitled "Earthrise" which in its special way helped spark the environmental movement and efforts toward making the planet a safer, cleaner, happier place to live.

*注 gravitational 重力[引力]の

latch (ドアなどの)掛け金

rupture 破裂

blurry ぼやけた

Hasselblad ハッセルブラッド[スウェーデン製のプロ用高級カメラ]

- 36 How does the NASA of today resemble the NASA of the 1960s?
- ① It involves the participation of interested multi-billionaires.
 - ② It has, for some, no apparent usefulness to humanity in general.
 - ③ It is ultimately focused on colonizing Mars.
 - ④ It receives the same amount of funding.
- 37 What aspect of the Soviet space program posed the biggest worry for Americans?
- ① A man-made moon.
 - ② A man in space.
 - ③ A powerful rocket.
 - ④ An air force pilot.
- 38 What can be said about President Kennedy's involvement?
- ① He set the schedule for the Moon landing.
 - ② His speech moved many people.
 - ③ He was told that going to the Moon had serious risks.
 - ④ All of the above.
- 39 Apollo 13 is remembered for what?
- ① Capturing world attention.
 - ② Having an onboard accident.
 - ③ Showing effective teamwork.
 - ④ All of the above.
- 40 What is apparently true about the timing of Apollo 8?
- ① It was a positive end to a bad year.
 - ② Christmas meant fewer viewers of live broadcasts.
 - ③ The position of the Moon made orbiting difficult.
 - ④ All of the above.

(以上で問題は終わりです。解答番号 41 以降は使用しません。)