

授業プリント

4月度

高1英語・Y1E

問題編



市進予備校

4月① 不定詞 問題演習

1 次の問の空欄に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

1, It is necessary () his advice.

- ① you following ② you to follow ③ of you to follow ④ for you to follow

2, It was stupid () me to make such a mistake.

- ① of ② for ③ to ④ by

3, I think I heard someone () on our front door late last night.

- ① knock ② knocks ③ to knock ④ to have knocked

4, The doctor advised me () too much.

- ① not to eat ② not eating ③ not eat ④ to not eat

5, His violent temper () uncomfortable.

- ① makes me to feel ② makes me feeling ③ makes me feel ④ makes me be feeling

6, "The students have already gone."

"Yes, the teacher let them () early."

- ① to leave ② leave ③ leaving ④ left

7, The question is which ().

- ① choose ② to choose ③ choosing ④ chosen

8, I went all the way to see my doctor, () find him absent.

- ① about to ② only to ③ enough to ④ as to

9, She speaks Spanish, to say () of English.

- ① anything ② everything ③ nothing ④ something

10, He is said () very poor when he was young.

- ① being ② to be ③ having been ④ to have been

2 次の各組の英文の意味がほぼ同じになるように、それぞれの空所に適当な一語を補え。

1, He doesn't know how he should drive a car.

He doesn't know how () drive a car.

2, He pretended that he did not hear me.

He pretended () () hear me.

3, We expect him to join us.

We expect () () () join us.

4, I have no pencil with which I can write.

I have no pencil () write ().

5, It seems that she was wealthy when she was young.

She seems () () () wealthy when she was young.

6, It's very interesting to talk to George.

George is very interesting () () ().

7, He listened carefully so that he might not miss a single word.

He listened carefully so () () to miss a single word.

8, She was so kind that she showed me the way to the station.

She was so () () () show me the way to the station.

3 次の各日本文と同じ意味になるように () 内の語句を正しく並べたとき、2番目と5番目になる語を選べ。

1, 彼に計画を変えさせるのは大変だった。

I found (① him ② to ③ make ④ it ⑤ difficult ⑥ change) the plan.

2, 来月には、私たちは新しい国会議員を選挙することになっています。

Next month (① we ② to ③ the ④ Diet ⑤ members ⑥ vote ⑦ for ⑧ new ⑨ are).

3, とても暖かいから赤ちゃんを外へ連れて行けますよ。

It is (① for ② take ③ to ④ warm ⑤ you ⑥ enough) your baby outdoors.

4, あんないい人が人の悪口を言うはずがない。

He is (① a ② to ③ of ④ ill ⑤ too ⑥ good ⑦ others ⑧ man ⑨ speak).

5, 私たちの国イギリスには夏時間があり、時計を進めて日照時間をフルに利用します。

We have Daylight Saving Time in Britain, (① full ② in ③ make ④ of ⑤ order ⑥ to ⑦ use) the hours of daylight by advancing the clock.

4月① ライティング 問題演習

以下の文は Do you think that social media has a positive impact on human relationships?に対する答えの文です。以下の質問に答えなさい。この後、ライティングすることを想定しながら解きましょう。

Pro-Group Tours: The Benefits of Organized Travel

Many people believe that joining a group tour is the best way to enjoy a trip. While solo travel has its fans, group tours offer unique advantages that make a vacation truly unforgettable.

1. Staying Connected over Long Distances

One major reason is that tours offer convenience. Planning a trip can be very difficult, as you have to book hotels and find transportation. In a group tour, professional guides handle all the logistics. This allows travelers to relax and focus on enjoying the sights without worrying about the details.

2. Discovering New Communities

Another advantage is cost and safety. Tour companies often get discounts for large groups, so the total cost can be lower than traveling alone. Moreover, traveling with a guide and a group is much safer, especially in unfamiliar countries where you do not speak the local language.

3. Frequent and Casual Communication

Finally, group tours provide great social opportunities. You can meet people from different backgrounds who share similar interests. Sharing meals and experiences with other travelers often leads to new friendships, making the journey much more vibrant and fun.

In conclusion, for those who value convenience, safety, and social connection, a group tour is an excellent choice.

Question 1 According to the text, why can group tours be cheaper than solo travel?

1. Because travelers do not have to pay for professional guides.
2. Because tour companies can receive discounts for large groups.
3. Because group members often cook their own meals together.
4. Because the tours only visit places that are free of charge.

Disagree: The Negative Effects of Digital Connections

On the other hand, some people argue that social media has a negative impact on human relationships. They believe that digital tools often create a distance between people in the real world.

1. Reduced Face-to-Face Quality

First, social media can **decrease the quality of face-to-face time**. Even when friends meet in person, they often spend a lot of time checking their smartphones. This behavior, sometimes called "phubbing," makes the people around them feel ignored. As a result, the depth of real-life conversations is often lost.

2. Social Comparison and Envy

Second, it can lead to **feelings of jealousy and comparison**. People usually post only the best parts of their lives on social media, such as expensive meals or vacations. Seeing these "perfect" lives can make others feel sad or competitive. This can cause stress and damage the trust between friends.

3. Privacy Issues and Misunderstandings

Third, social media can cause **serious misunderstandings**. It is difficult to understand a person's true tone or feelings through text alone. A simple comment might be taken as an insult, leading to unnecessary arguments. Also, oversharing private information can sometimes lead to conflicts between family members and friends.

In conclusion, although social media is convenient, it can lead to less meaningful interactions, jealousy, and painful misunderstandings.

Question 2 What is one reason social media can cause stress between friends?

1. People might feel jealous when they see their friends' "perfect" lives online.
2. It takes too much time to upload photos of delicious meals.
3. Smartphones are becoming too expensive for young people to buy.
4. Social media companies often share users' private information with the government.

4月① 長文 問題演習

【1】 次の文章を読み、設問に答えなさい。なお、文章の左にある数字は段落の番号を表しています。(353語)

- 1 Pop-up retail* is a new approach to retail that has (1) gained popularity in recent years. Perhaps you have seen pop-up stores in shopping malls, event spaces, or else in the lobbies of large buildings.
- 2 A pop-up store is basically a shop that will open and do business for a limited period of time, which could be as short as one day or as long as several weeks. After the period is up, the shop disappears.
- 3 The retail industry uses pop-up stores for multiple purposes. One of the main (2) objectives is to sell seasonal goods, and thus pop-up Halloween stores and Christmas stores appear at certain times of the year. Other uses for pop-up stores are to introduce new products to the market, (3) stimulate public interest in the products, and simultaneously judge (4) consumer reaction. And one more common purpose is to sell products that have become trendy, especially when the trend seems likely to (5) last for just a short time. One example of pop-up retail was seen during the COVID-19 pandemic*, when pop-up stores appeared in various locations selling fashionable reusable face masks.
- 4 Pop-up retail can be described as a “win-win-win-win” business situation. First of all, producers can benefit, because they get new and flexible (6) routes for their products to reach customers. Businesses offering retail space can also win, because space that might otherwise be unused can be leased for a profit. Retailers can win in several ways. For example, since overhead costs* are low compared to a permanent store, it is much easier for retailers to open a shop and start making a profit. They can also use pop-up retail to respond quickly to trends in society. And last but not least, consumers win by being able to buy unique products, often at discount prices. And, of course, pop-up retail makes shopping malls and shopping areas (7) livelier and more fun for consumers.
- 5 Pop-up stores are particularly (8) appealing for young people eager to follow the latest trends. (9) Furthermore, because young people exchange so much information on social media, they can get details of the trendiest pop-up stores and pay a visit before they disappear.

(出典：Global Pathways, Jonathan Lynch/委文光太郎著，成美堂)

(注) retail* 小売り (消費者に商品を販売すること)

the COVID-19 pandemic* 新型コロナウイルス感染症の世界的流行 overhead costs* 諸経費

問1 下線部(1)～(9)の文章中での意味として最も適切なものを、それぞれの番号の(A)～(D)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| (1) | (A) achieved | (B) predicted | (C) given | (D) hurt |
| (2) | (A) perspectives | (B) methods | (C) goals | (D) objections |
| (3) | (A) discourage | (B) evaluate | (C) imitate | (D) inspire |
| (4) | (A) purchaser | (B) traveler | (C) saver | (D) critic |
| (5) | (A) quit | (B) continue | (C) dispose | (D) fail |
| (6) | (A) ancestors | (B) items | (C) wires | (D) ways |

- (7) (A) more familiar (B) more active (C) more formal (D) more peaceful
(8) (A) complicated (B) convenient (C) attractive (D) irregular
(9) (A) Yet (B) Nonetheless (C) Consequently (D) Additionally

問2 (1) ~ (4) の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の (A) ~ (D) の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(1) According to paragraphs 1 and 2, which of the following is true?

- (A) Pop-up retail has been a traditional style of business for a long while.
(B) The lobby of a building is too large a place for a pop-up store to operate in.
(C) Most pop-up stores open only one day every few weeks.
(D) Pop-up stores are supposed to close after a certain period of time.

(2) According to paragraph 3, which of the following is true?

- (A) There are several ways in which pop-up stores can be used in the retail industry.
(B) Halloween has become as popular an event as Christmas in Japan.
(C) Pop-up stores are used for seasonal festivals only.
(D) All products become trendy after they are sold in pop-up stores.

(3) According to paragraph 4, which of the following is true?

- (A) Pop-up retail has won a total of four business awards.
(B) Pop-up retail is considered a highly successful business model that can benefit everyone involved.
(C) Thanks to pop-up stores, producers have the chance to communicate directly with consumers.
(D) Retailers find it easy to open new permanent stores due to reasonable overhead costs.

(4) According to paragraphs 4 and 5, which of the following is true?

- (A) Consumers appreciate unique products sold at pop-up stores even though they are not so affordable.
(B) It makes little sense to try to follow the latest trends because they change on a daily basis.
(C) Young people can keep themselves updated on new pop-up stores through social media sites.
(D) Pop-up stores are a place where elderly people gather and talk about new trends.

【2】 次の2通のメールと添付資料をもとに、1～4の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の(A)～(D)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

To: Central Library
From: Fred Baker
Date: July 31, 2023
Subject: Late return

To Whom It May Concern,

I borrowed a book from you two weeks ago on July 17. The return date is tomorrow, August 1, but I can't find it. I looked everywhere, but I'm afraid I seem to have lost it. Are there any penalties for a lost book? What if I can find it later?

Best regards,
Fred Baker

To: Fred Baker
From: Sue Holland
Date: July 31, 2023
Subject: Re: Late return

Dear Mr. Baker,

Thank you for your inquiry.

Please find attached the file for the policy on late returns and lost books.

Here's the information about the book you borrowed.

Book title: Tomorrow's World

Author: Max Smith

Publication date: February 14, 2018

Price: \$35

Yours sincerely,
Sue Holland

Policy for Late Return & Lost Book Penalty

You must return the book you borrowed by the due date. You are not charged for late returns. However, books returned more than 30 days after the due date will be considered lost. In that case, you must pay the purchase price of the book.

Central Library

Location: 4 North Street, Greenville

Phone: 005-1234-5678

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. on weekdays

9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on weekends and holidays

Access: 5-minute walk from the north exit of Greenville Station

*There is no parking lot.

*The children's book section on the second floor is open until 5 p.m. on weekdays

*The book drop is located by the library entrance, available 24/7.

For more information, please email us at

borrowbooks@greenville.gov.us.

1. What is the main purpose of Mr. Baker's email?
 - (A) To ask what happens if he loses the book he borrowed.
 - (B) To complain about the poor condition of the book he borrowed.
 - (C) To request an extension on the return date of the book he borrowed.
 - (D) To get advice on how to find a lost book.
2. If Mr. Baker has lost the book, what will be the outcome?
 - (A) There will be no penalty for him.
 - (B) He will be charged \$30 for being 30 days late.
 - (C) He will have to pay for it.
 - (D) He will be unable to use the library.
3. How many hours is the library open on weekdays?
 - (A) Nine hours.
 - (B) Ten hours.
 - (C) Eleven hours.
 - (D) Twelve hours.
4. According to the attached file, which of the following is NOT true?
 - (A) It takes about five minutes to get to the library from the nearest station.
 - (B) There is a children's book section on the second floor.
 - (C) The book drop is available at any time of day or night.
 - (D) Penalties apply immediately if a book is returned after the due date.

【3】 次の1～5の会話の空所に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の(A)～(D)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

1. Rei: I heard that the school trip might be cancelled.
Carl: _____
Rei: According to the weather report, there is a big typhoon coming.
Carl: Oh, no. Everyone has been looking forward to the trip for months.
(A) You're kidding. Why would they do that?
(B) That's too bad. I don't like traveling.
(C) Really? Let's have lunch.
(D) I get sick on airplanes.
2. Ayumi: Do you remember that car I told you about? _____
Bob: But you told me it was too expensive.
Ayumi: It uses less gas, so in the long run it will save me money.
Bob: Well, it's a good choice then.
(A) I've finally decided to get it. (B) I've heard it's already been sold.
(C) It's a good idea to get cheaper gas. (D) I've made up my mind to lend it to you.
3. Olivia: This painting is fascinating.
Shingo: Yes, the colors are so vivid, and the technique is marvelous.
Olivia: Would you say this artist is better than Picasso?
Shingo: _____
Olivia: I couldn't agree more.
(A) Picasso's exhibit is next week.
(B) I wouldn't say that, but he's almost as good.
(C) Where does it say Picasso?
(D) In other words, I really don't like this artist.
4. Manager: Thanks for a job well done, everyone. Now it's time to discuss how we are going to promote our next product. _____
Employee 1: Well, we need to concentrate more on the Internet.
Employee 2: Yes, I agree. We need to find out how to update our website to attract customers.
(A) How much time do you think it will take?
(B) When do we need to make our decision?
(C) What should we focus on?
(D) How much should we charge?

4月② 動名詞 問題演習

1 次の問題の空欄に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の1～4のうちから一つずつ選べ。

(1) Would you mind () some time talking to me ?

1. spend 2. to spend 3. to be spent 4. spending

(2) Brush your teeth before () to bed .

1. go 2. going 3. to go 4. went

(3) You were lucky to escape () punished .

1. having 2. being 3. except 4. but

(4) They are very proud of () the first group of students of that college .

1. going 2. having been 3. to have been 4. go

(5) The Prime Minister's address lasted for an hour , but it was worth () .

1. being listened 2. for listening to 3. listening to 4. to listen to

(6) They insisted () a plan by themselves .

1. make 2. to make 3. on making 4. made

(7) Jack never goes out () losing his umbrella .

1. for 2. without 3. with 4. but for

(8) When I went to Japan , I couldn't get used to () on the left .

1. drive 2. driving 3. drove 4. to drive

(9) I was scolded by my father for () behind me .

1. not having closed the door 2. me not to close the door
3. not having the door close 4. no closing of the door

(10) My father complains of () too lazy .

1. my doing 2. I doing 3. I being 4. my being

2 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように () 内に適語を入れなさい。

(1) How about playing tennis ?

What () () () () () tennis ?

(2) As soon as she heard the news , she jumped for joy .

() () the news , she jumped for joy .

(3) It is impossible to deny the fact .

() () no () the fact .

(4) As my mother was ill , I couldn't attend the ceremony .

My mother's illness () () from () the ceremony .

(5) She is ashamed that she made the same mistake .

She is ashamed () () () the same mistake .

(6) When I went to see him , he was always at his books .

I () went to see him () finding him at his books .

(7) It is impossible to stop her going abroad .

There is () () her going abroad .

3 次の日本語に合うように () 内の語を並べかえ、全文を書きなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字にしてあります。

(1) 私は彼に会うと、必ず彼のお兄さんを思い出す。

I (brother / him / his / without / see / remembering / can't).

(2) 彼女は娘が留学していることを誇りに思っている。

She is proud (abroad / daughter / going / for / her / of) study.

(3) テレビの音がうるさくて、父が入ってきたのが聞こえなかった。

The noise of the TV (come / my father / from / hearing / me / prevented) in.

(4) 友達を選ぶ時は注意しないといけない。(不要の語が1つある)

We must be careful (choose / choosing / friends / in / our).

(5) 東京にいつ激しい地震があるか誰にも分からない。

There (knowing / will / no / is / a severe earthquake / happen / when) in Tokyo.

(6) あなたと一緒に来てくれなかったのが残念です。

(for you / sorry / come / with us / having / I'm / not).

(7) 私は彼とは話したくはない。

(like / I / not / talking / feel / do) with him.

(8) 単語を一語ずつ訳してもむだである。

(single word / no use / in / there is / translating / every).

(9) 私に対して起こっても始まらないよ。

(with / is / being / your / no / it / me / good / angry).

(10) 彼は大好きなテレビ番組が終わってしまったと不平を言った。

(over / complained / being / favorite / of / TV program / he / his).

4 次の各日本文と同じ意味になるように、英文の空所に下に与えられた語句を並べ替えよ。

(1) 話し合いの時に交互に話すのは、世界中どこでも同じだ。

() () () () () () () () over the world.

① is ② in ③ the ④ turns ⑤ all ⑥ conversation ⑦ same ⑧ taking

(2) この本は何回もくり返して読む価値がある。

This book () () () () () ().

① reading ② over ③ worth ④ again ⑤ is ⑥ and over

(3) コスタリカのサンホセに着いた後すぐに、彼女はこの国のラテンアメリカ風料理に慣れた。

Shortly after her arrival in San Jose, Costa Rica, she () () () () ()

() () () this country.

① dishes ② got ③ having ④ Latin-American ⑤ of ⑥ the ⑦ to ⑧ used

(4) この本を読むたびに懐かしい昔を思い出す。

I () () () () () () () () my old days.

① being ② book ③ never ④ of ⑤ read ⑥ reminded ⑦ this ⑧ without

(5) 彼は試験が終わると、必ず両親に手紙を書くことにしている。

He () () () () () () () () after an examination.

① a ② his ③ makes ④ of ⑤ parents ⑥ point ⑦ to ⑧ writing

4月② ライティング 問題演習

以下の文は Do you think paper books will not be read in the future?に対する答えの文です。以下の質問に答えなさい。この後、ライティングすることを想定しながら解きましょう。

Agree: Why Digital Books Will Replace Paper

Many people believe that paper books will eventually disappear. As technology continues to develop, digital books, or e-books, are becoming the primary way for people to read.

1. Superior Convenience and Portability

The first reason is convenience. A single electronic device, such as a tablet or a smartphone, can store thousands of books. This means that people do not have to carry heavy bags when they travel or commute to school. Having a whole library in one pocket is a huge advantage that paper books cannot match.

2. Environmental Protection

Second, choosing digital books is better for the environment. Producing paper books requires cutting down millions of trees every year and uses a lot of water and energy in factories. By switching to e-books, we can reduce waste and protect our forests, which is a very important goal for a sustainable future.

3. Useful Digital Features

Finally, e-books offer helpful features that make reading easier. For example, readers can change the font size or use a built-in dictionary to look up difficult words instantly. These functions are especially useful for elderly people and students learning new languages.

In conclusion, because of their convenience, environmental benefits, and useful features, it is likely that paper books will not be read in the future.

Question 1 What is one reason the author mentions regarding the convenience of e-books?

1. E-books are much cheaper to buy than paper books at any store.
 2. People can carry many books at once using only one electronic device.
 3. E-book devices are made of recycled wood from old forests.
 4. Digital books can be read without using any electricity or batteries.
-

Disagree: Why Paper Books Will Always Stay

On the other hand, many people argue that paper books will remain popular. They believe that the unique experience of reading a physical book cannot be replaced by a screen.

1. The Joy of Physical Experience

First, many readers enjoy the physical experience of a paper book. They like the smell of the paper and the feeling of turning the pages with their hands. For these people, a book is not just a source of information; it is an object that provides comfort and joy.

2. Focus and Eye Health

Second, paper books are better for concentration and health. Looking at a digital screen for a long time causes eye strain because of blue light. Also, electronic devices often have notifications from social media, which can distract readers. Paper books allow people to focus deeply on the story without any interruptions.

3. Collection and Gift-giving

Third, paper books are valuable for collecting and sharing. Many people like to display their favorite books on bookshelves to show their personality. Furthermore, a beautiful paper book makes a great gift for friends and family, and it can be passed down through generations.

In conclusion, although digital technology is growing, the physical comfort, health benefits, and cultural value of paper books will ensure they are still read in the future.

Question 2 According to the passage, why is reading a paper book better for concentration?

1. Because paper books contain more interesting stories than e-books.
2. Because people can read paper books much faster than digital ones.
3. Because there are no notifications to distract the reader from the book.
4. Because the font size of paper books is always larger than digital screens.

4月② 長文 問題演習

【1】 次の文章を読み、問いに答えよ。(645語)

In 2009, UNESCO, in its *Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger*, designated the Ainu language as being critically endangered. As the most (1) of the five categories — only extinct is worse — used in the report, it highlighted the dangerous situation that the language is in. Still, over the years before and since, a variety of initiatives have been undertaken to save Ainu by stirring interest in it through pop culture, scholarship, the Internet and other means.

An oral language that did not have its own writing system, Ainu has been brought to the edge through the process of making its speakers, most prominently the original inhabitants of Hokkaido, become a part of Japanese society. Ainu people were taught Japanese in schools built by the newcomers. (2) minority status and the economic realities of needing to do business with the newcomers in their language led many in the original population to (3) their traditions and not teach their native language to their children.

“UNESCO said a few years ago that there are still 15 native speakers of Ainu, but we observers simply do not think that is the case,” explains Hiroshi Nakagawa, a Chiba University professor of linguistics and Ainu culture. “Today, there is no one who speaks only Ainu, and there is no one who can speak Ainu better than they can speak Japanese.”

Nakagawa belongs to a number of scholars and activists, as well as people in the arts, business and government, who are determined to keep the language and culture alive, not just today, but for tomorrow as well. Their various efforts may already be having some impact. “While we don’t have exact statistics, my sense is that the number of people who can speak Ainu to at least some degree — especially young people — (4),” Nakagawa noted. “Increasing the number of people who speak Ainu as a native language is necessary as a remote objective, but what’s crucial as a realistic objective is increasing the numbers of those who study in connection with their own ethnic identity.”

(5) manga writer Satoru Noda, Nakagawa found himself playing a role he perhaps never expected: Since 2014, he has served as the Ainu-language supervisor on Noda’s popular comic book series, *Golden Kamuy*. Nakagawa’s chief role has been to offer detailed advice related to Ainu terms and language, though he occasionally offered suggestions about characters and situations. “Essentially,” he explained, “I answer whatever questions Noda has” about Ainu culture and language.

The manga certainly seems to have (6) struck a chord in Japan. Aside from sales of the original magazines, some 18 million copies of the 28-volume series in book form have been sold so far. Among other awards, it took the Manga Grand Prize in the 2018 edition of the prestigious Tezuka Osamu Cultural Prize.

“Economics are the basic reason why minority languages disappear,” Nakagawa observed. “People stopped using Ainu because they couldn’t get by if they couldn’t use Japanese,” he went on, stressing the need for bonds to be formed between economic activities and Ainu culture.

Still, the basic interest in keeping Ainu alive is there, as shown by the response to *Golden Kamuy*. For

example, as Nakagawa pointed out, there has been the positive development of a small increase in the number of television programs that cover Ainu topics. Things like *Golden Kamuy* are first steps, Nakagawa said, and the issue now for those people seeking to rescue Ainu language and culture is how to take the interest that has been created to the next level. “The situation that I think we should be aiming for is one in which the Ainu language and culture are allowed to develop in a way that does not seem to be (7) out of place. Hearing Ainu spoken in the course of everyday life should not seem like something exotic. Hopefully, something like *Golden Kamuy* can contribute in some way in this regard.”

問1 空所 (1) を満たすものとして最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選べ。

- ① destructive ② serious ③ aggressive ④ stable

問2 空所 (2) を満たすものとして最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選べ。

- ① Ainu native speakers' ② Japanese native speakers'
③ Endangered languages' ④ Poor peoples'

問3 空所 (3) を満たすものとして最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選べ。

- ① abandon ② learn ③ defend ④ adopt

問4 空所 (4) を満たすものとして最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選べ。

- ① is rising ② is falling ③ is clear ④ is not important

問5 空所 (5) を満たすものとして最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選べ。

- ① In addition to ② In spite of ③ Thanks to ④ After

問6 下線部 (6) の意味として最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選べ。

- ① become musical ② become popular ③ become rich ④ become old

問7 下線部 (7) の意味として最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選べ。

- ① not polite ② not natural ③ not national ④ not legal

問8 本文の表題として最も適切なものを①～③の中から一つ選べ。

- ① Award-Winning Comic Book Brings Hope for Native Tongue
② Chiba Professor Wins Comic Book Award
③ UNESCO Raises Alarm about Human Rights in Hokkaido

問9 本文の内容と一致するものを①～⑥の中から三つ選べ。ただし、解答の順序は問わない。

- ① Instruction in the Japanese language contributed to the decrease in native speakers of Ainu.
- ② There are less than 15 people who speak Ainu better than Japanese today.
- ③ Statistics clearly show that the number of people studying Ainu is now increasing.
- ④ Nakagawa wrote the dialogue for the Ainu characters in *Golden Kamuy*.
- ⑤ Speaking Ainu is an essential part of economic activities for people living in Hokkaido today.
- ⑥ Popular culture plays an important role in the protection of minority languages.

【2】 次の文章を読み、問いに答えよ。(407語)

One of the first things I had to do when moving to Japan back in 1999 was to go and get myself an official *hanko*. [12]. The *hanko* stamp is made of the characters that make up your family name and you carry it around with a little block of red ink and stamp anything official. My written signature meant nothing, but my new stamp opened a bank account, registered me with the town office and got me my apartment. You cannot live in Japan without a *hanko*. But will things have to change...?

It is even more important in business with official contracts and financial transactions signed off with a stamp. With the recent spread of the coronavirus and remote teleworking encouraged to limit the spread, this potentially throws up problems for business and use of the official seal.

[13]. Originally imported from China and formalized by the Japanese government in the early 19th century, when they required everyone to register with their *hanko*, they are still used on a daily basis by businesses and individuals. Company processes often depend on the *hanko* and an official physical seal is needed to sign off documentation, contracts or even to acknowledge that certain people have seen a document. Nothing happens until documents have a *hanko* stamp and this is the case especially so in the public sector.

Although there has been some change over more recent years with the introduction of the digital *hanko*, it is still the case that the majority of company employees will have to venture into their offices to give the official stamp on contracts and documentation. Despite being one of the most technologically advanced nations in the world and having the capabilities for home teleworking, [14].

The government's plan to reduce social interaction by 80% in order to stop the spread of the virus is being prevented by the tradition of the official *hanko*, as well as the "must work" attitude that many Japanese have.

Having declared a state of emergency, the government has called for work practices and the use of the *hanko* to be reviewed quickly in order to stamp out the spread of coronavirus. The virus could mean the end of this ancient practice as we know it, or perhaps its use is so established in certain sectors that this could be a case of too much change needed too soon. We shall see if the recommendations get the *hanko* stamp of approval.

問1 下線部 [12] ~ [14] を補うものとして最も適切なものを①~③の中から一つ選べ。ただし、文頭の大文字は小文字に変更している。

- ① the simple *hanko* stamp is proving to be a bit of an obstacle
- ② the *hanko* has a history that goes back a thousand years
- ③ for all intents and purposes, the *hanko* is your official signature in Japan

問2 以下の設問の答えとして最も適切なものを①~③の中から一つ選べ。

1. Why did the writer of this article get an official *hanko*?

- ① Because the writer had always wanted a *hanko*.
- ② Because it was required to enter Japan.
- ③ Because it was needed to complete basic tasks.

2. What does the Japanese government recommend society does about the *hanko*?

- ① People should reconsider using the *hanko*.
- ② People should stop using the *hanko* completely.
- ③ People should get a digital *hanko*.

問3 本文の表題として最も適切なものを①~③の中から一つ選べ。

- ① *Hanko* Stamp Being Stamped Out
- ② *Hanko* Beats Handshakes in the COVID-19 Era
- ③ *Hanko* Identified as Major Transmitter of Disease

問4 本文の内容と一致するものを①~④の中から二つ選べ。ただし、解答の順序は問わない。

- ① The *hanko* has been shown to reduce the spread of COVID-19 infection in Japan.
- ② Japan imported *hanko* stamps from Korea in the modern period.
- ③ Use of the *hanko* is very common in the public sector.
- ④ *Hanko* culture has made it difficult for the government to reduce social interaction.

4月③ 分詞 問題演習

1 適するものを選びなさい。

(1) I looked for the box () a lot of jewels.

1. contain 2. to contain 3. contained 4. containing

(2) Can you walk in a straight line with your eyes ()?

1. close 2. closed 3. closing 4. to close

(3) Weather (), we will play soccer.

1. permitting 2. permits 3. permitted 4. has permitted

(4) Please leave the window () all day long.

1. closed 2. to close 3. close 4. closing

(5) The mountain () with snow is Mt. Fuji.

1. is covering 2. covers 3. covering 4. covered

(6) I saw some boys () on the grass.

1. to lie 2. laying 3. lying 4. lay

(7) When () noodles in Japan , don't worry about making a noise.

1. being eaten 2. eat 3. eaten 4. eating

(8) The game was () at the result.

1. exciting , but I was disappointing
2. exciting , but I was disappointed
3. excited , but I was disappointing
4. excited , but I was disappointed

(9) () from here , Mt.Fuji is very beautiful.

1. to be seen 2. be seen 3. have been seen 4. seen

(10) Despite all efforts , the problem still ().

1. comes unsolved 2. keeps unsolving 3. remains unsolved 4. stands unsolving

2 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように () 内に適語を入れなさい。

(1) If you turn to the right , you will find the city library.

()()()(), you will find the city library.

(2) As I had finished my work , I went to bed.

()()()(), I went to bed.

(3) As I didn't know what to say , I remained silent .

()()()() say, I remained silent.

(4) When the island is seen from an airplane , it is like a picture .

()()()(), the island is like a picture.

(5) School was over , so we played baseball .

()()(), we played baseball.

(6) I was lying on the grass . My eyes were closed .

I was lying on the grass ()()()().

3 次の日本語に合うように並べかえて英文を完成させなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字にしてあります。

(1) あなたはどこでパスポートを盗まれたのですか。

Where (have / stolen / your passport / you / did)?

(2) どうしていいか分からず、私はただ泣いていた。

(knowing / to / not / what / do), I just cried.

(3) やがて多くの人たちが橋を渡って神戸や大阪に通勤することでしょう。

Soon there (the / to Kobe and Osaka / across / commuting / will / a lot of people / be) bridge.

(4) 私はその仕事を時間通りに終えるのにたいへん苦勞した。

I had (on time / the work / a lot of / finishing / difficulty).

(5) 芝生に寝転んで、彼女は白い雲が東に向かって流れて行くのを見ていた。

()() the grass, () watched white ()()
() the wind () the east.

[clouds / drifting / in / lying / on / she / to]

(6) 真夜中に池に石などを投げ込んで何をしているの。

What () () () () ()
() () in the middle of the night?
[doing / throwing / pond / you / stones / into / are / the]

(7) その本は簡単な中国語で書かれているので、初心者に適している。

() () () Chinese, the book is () () beginners.
[in / plain / written / fit / for]

4 次の日本文とほぼ同じ内容となるように () 内に適語句を入れなさい。

(1) 月末までにこの仕事を終えなければならない。

I have to () this work () by the end of the month.

(2) 二十年ぶりだったので、はじめは彼女だと気づかなかった。

() () () her for twenty years, I failed to recognize her at first.

(3) 彼は、同い年の他の子供達と比べて、すごく背が高いわけではない。

() with other children of his own age, he is not very tall.

(4) 一晩中雪が降ったので、試合は延期されるかもしれない。

() () () all night, the game may be postponed.

(5) あらゆることを考慮すれば、彼女は正しい決断をしたのだと思う。

All things (), I think she made the right decision.

= () all things into (), I think she made the right decision.

以下の文は Do you think it's important for children to learn a second language from an early age? に対する答えの文です。以下の質問に答えなさい。この後、ライティングすることを想定しながら解きましょう。

Agree: Advantages of Early Language Learning

Many people believe that children should start learning a second language as early as possible. There are three main reasons why early language education is beneficial for their development.

1. Faster Learning and Natural Pronunciation

First, young children have flexible brains that are like sponges. They can pick up new sounds and words much more easily than adults. By listening to a second language from an early age, they can develop natural pronunciation and a "language ear" without any special effort. This makes them more confident in the future.

2. Developing a Global Mindset

Second, learning a new language helps children understand different cultures. When they learn words from another country, they also learn about its traditions and ways of thinking. This broadens their perspectives and helps them become more open-minded. This "global mindset" is very important for living in our modern, diverse world.

3. Success in Future Careers

Finally, being bilingual provides more opportunities for future careers. In today's global society, many companies look for people who can speak English or other languages. If children start learning early, they will have a strong foundation by the time they start working. This gives them a great advantage in the global job market.

In conclusion, because of faster learning, cultural understanding, and career success, starting a second language early is a wise choice for children.

Question 1 According to the passage, why is it easier for young children to learn a second language?

1. Because they have more free time than adults.
 2. Because they can go to expensive language schools.
 3. Because their brains are flexible and can pick up new sounds easily.
 4. Because they do not have to learn their native language.
-

Disagree: Reasons to Wait for Language Learning

On the other hand, some people argue that children do not need to learn a second language at a very early age. They believe that focusing on other areas is more important during childhood.

1. Importance of the Native Language

First, children should master their native language first. The native language is the basis for thinking and communicating. If children try to learn two languages at once too early, they might become confused. Developing a strong foundation in their mother tongue helps them learn other subjects, including foreign languages, more effectively later.

2. Avoiding Stress and Pressure

Second, starting early can put too much pressure on children. Many children are already busy with school, sports, and other hobbies. Adding language lessons may cause stress and make them dislike studying. It is better to let children play and enjoy their childhood, rather than forcing them to learn a second language before they are ready.

3. Time for Other Vital Skills

Finally, there are other important skills that children should learn. For example, playing with friends helps them develop social skills and empathy. Physical activities like sports are also essential for their health. If they spend too much time in language classrooms, they might lose opportunities to grow in these other vital areas.

In conclusion, due to the importance of the native language, the risk of stress, and the need for other skills, children should wait until they are older to start a second language.

Question 2 What is one concern about forcing children to learn a second language too early?

1. They might forget how to play sports with their friends.
2. They might feel too much pressure and start to dislike studying.
3. They will become more successful in their future careers.
4. They will forget all the words in their native language.

4月③ 長文 問題演習

【1】次の文章を読み、設問に答えなさい。なお、文章の左にある数字は段落の番号を表しています。(417語)

- 1 “Fair trade” has its origin in the human rights movements of the 1960s. It started with setting higher prices on products from developing countries in order to (1) promote the economic independence of people there. In the early days, NGOs (nongovernmental organizations) focused on traditional craftworks* and farm products. They mainly gave advice on craftwork designs and the kinds of crops to grow.
- 2 In the 1990s, Max Havelaar, an organization born in 1988 in Holland, started to (2) distribute those products in developed countries on a bigger scale. This organization produces nothing by itself. Instead, it makes sure that various products are being fairly manufactured: no child labor, no improper (3) wages, less environmental damage and more respect for growers’ cultural background. After making sure that these requirements are fulfilled, Max Havelaar attaches labels on the products to guarantee “fairness”.
- 3 Before this labeling activity, each NGO or NPO (nonprofit organization) dealt separately with products coming from particular regions for particular markets. Naturally sales were limited. Then many of the groups gradually came to cooperate with Max Havelaar in organizing various goods and introducing them into markets for general consumers through (4) ordinary distribution channels.
- 4 It was in 1999 that Max Havelaar succeeded in putting fair-trade coffee on a major international distribution network. It was a giant leap. After coffee, fair-trade bananas came to reach worldwide markets. Since 2002, we can buy fair-trade tea, sugar, rice, chocolate, and orange juice in Japan. In 2005, cotton joined the list.
- 5 Nowadays more than two hundred NPOS and NGOs together make an international fair-trade organization called WFTO. They work together to realize (5) stable, larger-scale fair trade by making advance payments to growers and producers. They presently aim to sell their products to some major EU and US supermarket chains, which together cover more than forty countries.
- 6 In Japan, however, fair-trade goods are still found mostly in public institutions such as university cafeterias, school shops, hospitals, and public offices rather than in nearby supermarkets. They (6) cost about 10% more than their counterparts distributed through other channels. However, we need to remember that the prices include the cost of ensuring the quality of (7) merchandise and protection of human rights and the environment. Will fair trade become a daily part of our lives? Well, it is up to us, the consumers.
- 7 Fair traders (8) regard Japan as a market for urgent development. Food experts and economists urge Japanese mega-retailers to rethink their endless competition in price (9) reduction and to enlarge fair-trade production and transactions for their so-called private-brand items.

(出典: *Breakthrough with Grammar in Context* 『読み、聞き、話す実践文法』, 細川祐子編著, 開文社出版)

(注) craftwork* 民芸品

問1 下線部(1)～(9)の文章中での意味として最も適切なものを、それぞれの番号の(A)～(D)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) (A) prevent (B) discuss (C) declare (D) encourage
- (2) (A) invent (B) deliver (C) examine (D) reduce
- (3) (A) tasks (B) goals (C) earnings (D) results
- (4) (A) common (B) approved (C) commercial (D) legal
- (5) (A) principal (B) steady (C) profitable (D) global
- (6) (A) bring out (B) buy off (C) send over (D) sell for
- (7) (A) services (B) companies (C) events (D) products
- (8) (A) try out (B) keep under (C) think of (D) sign up
- (9) (A) cuts (B) rises (C) wars (D) ranges

問2 (1)～(4)の英文の空所に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の(A)～(D)の中から一つずつ選べ。

- (1) According to paragraph 1, the idea of “fair trade” _____
 - (A) was often misunderstood in developing countries.
 - (B) was popular in the 1960s.
 - (C) was closely linked to the idea of human rights.
 - (D) had nothing to do with craftwork designs.

- (2) According to paragraphs 2 and 3, Max Havelaar _____
 - (A) produces products that cause less environmental damage.
 - (B) checks if products are made with child labor.
 - (C) began distributing products in 1988.
 - (D) neglected the cultures of developed countries.

- (3) According to paragraphs 4 and 5, _____
 - (A) coffee products today are all fair-trade certified.
 - (B) once fair-trade coffee was put on the market, other products followed.
 - (C) the WFTO forces growers and producers to participate in fair trade.
 - (D) the WFTO manages supermarket chains in various countries.

- (4) According to paragraph 6, fair-trade goods in Japan are _____
 - (A) not available outside of university cafeterias.
 - (B) already a part of people’s daily lives.
 - (C) not protective of human rights and the environment.
 - (D) more expensive than regular goods.

【2】 次の広告とメールをもとに、1～5の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の(A)～(D)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

VegeChips - The healthier way to snack

Everyone likes to eat a snack during the day to take a break from work or to give themselves a boost of energy. So, what's the problem with that? Unfortunately, as we all know, all the most delicious snacks are usually too unhealthy to eat more than twice a week, right? Wrong! Introducing VegeChips - the new healthier way to snack, from VitaFoods. Made with 100% natural ingredients, VegeChips are low in fat and are made with no artificial colors or preservatives. A pack of VegeChips will help to lift your energy levels without having to worry about your waistline!

To : Paula Jackson
From : Janet Linden
Date : June 4
Subject : Some suggestions
Attachment : Advertisement

Dear Paula,

I found this advertisement for a new brand of healthier snacks on a website this morning. In the meeting last week, I remember you saying that you wanted to fill our office vending machine with some healthier food. What do you think about these? I think that if we replace our regular potato chips with these snacks and then replace the sodas with the fruit juices that Raymond recommended during the meeting, we can help to keep everyone in the office a little healthier. I hope to hear from you soon.

Janet

To : Janet Linden
From : Paula Jackson
Date : June 4
Subject : Re: Some suggestions

Dear Janet,

Thanks very much for your email. I think those look good. Actually, I saw these in my local shop on the way home and I bought some! They are a little bit more expensive than regular potato chips, but actually really tasty! Above all I like them because of the benefits written in the advertisement! Yes. I agree that we should get the fruit juices too. Now we just need to find something to replace the chocolate bars! I'll speak to Jason, who is in charge of looking after the vending machines. Maybe he has some ideas. I'll let you know what he says.

Best regards,
Paula

1. According to the advertisement, which is the advantage of VegeChips?
 - (A) They are more delicious than other products.
 - (B) They are made of safe and healthy ingredients.
 - (C) The price of VegeChips is reasonable.
 - (D) The product is high in calories.

2. According to the advertisement, which of the following is true?
 - (A) Snacks cannot actually lift your energy levels.
 - (B) The company is emphasizing the safety of food coloring.
 - (C) Eating snacks every day is not recommended.
 - (D) The product is good for those who worry about their health.

3. What is Janet suggesting to Paula?
 - (A) To ask Raymond to order VegeChips.
 - (B) To replace VegeChips with potato chips.
 - (C) To consider selling VegeChips at the office.
 - (D) To find an advertisement of VegeChips.

4. Who talked about the food in vending machine last week?
(A) Paula. (B) Jason. (C) Raymond. (D) Janet.
5. What does Paula say she is going to do next?
(A) She is thinking about finding a replacement for another unhealthy snack.
(B) She is going to search for VegeChips at a local shop and taste them.
(C) She is going to ask other office members about fruit juices.
(D) She is going to have a meeting about vending machines.

【3】 次の1～4の会話の空所に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の(A)～(D)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

1. Kana: Where are the other guests? _____
Ashley: It looks like some people will be late because of the traffic.
Kana: Maybe we can start playing some music.
Ashley: That's a good idea. Then it will feel like a party when the guests arrive!
(A) We should think about leaving for the party.
(B) I thought they'd be here by now.
(C) You have to imagine that they are here.
(D) I want to know who invited you.
2. Susan: You like figure skating, don't you, Emi?
Emi: You know I do. I've got that Winter Olympics poster on my bedroom wall.
Susan: Well, how about seeing the new ice show on Saturday? _____
Emi: Unbelievable! My favorite skaters will be performing.
(A) As far as I know everything has been canceled.
(B) The two tickets I purchased have gone missing.
(C) I'm almost sure that performance was sold out.
(D) I just picked up two tickets from the box office.
3. Dave: Hey! How have you been?
Jane: Great. I've been trying to eat better.
Dave: OK. Tell me what's involved. What kind of food is healthy?
Jane: _____
(A) Hamburgers are a really popular fast food in Japan.
(B) Eating instant noodles and drinking orange juice every day is easy.

- (C) You should not smoke cigarettes or drink alcohol.
- (D) Eating a variety of food including lots of vegetables is best.

4. Passenger: Which gate did you say the flight leaves from?

Check-in agent: From Gate 10.

Passenger: Where does it say that?

Check-in agent: _____

Passenger: Thanks. What should I do next?

Check-in agent: Go through security first, and then immigration.

- (A) It's there at the top of the boarding pass.
- (B) Just put your bags onto the scale so I can see how heavy they are.
- (C) Let me show you where to catch the airport train.
- (D) Should I arrange for you to see the pilot before you board?

4月④ 比較(1) 問題演習

1 次の日本語に合うように () 内の語(句)を並べかえ、全文を書きなさい。

(1) 東京の人口はニューヨークの人口よりも多い。

The population of Tokyo (New York / of / than / larger / is / that).

(2) 彼は私の3倍の本を持っている。

He has (books / as / as / times / many / three) I.

2 次の () 内の語を適切な形に変えなさい。ただし、2語以上になる場合、または変えなくてもいい場合もあります。

(1) I am not as (clever) as you.

(2) The Ishikari is one of the (long) rivers in Japan.

(3) This is (interesting) book I have ever read.

(4) You should drive (carefully) than usual.

3 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ内容となるように () 内に適語を入れなさい。

(1) This book isn't as difficult as that.

This book is () difficult than that.

(2) The Nile is the longest river in the world.

The Nile is () than any () () in the world.

() () river in the world is as long as the Nile.

(3) That is the second highest mountain in Hokkaido.

That is the highest mountain () () in Hokkaido.

4 次の各日本語の意味に合うように () 内に適語を入れなさい。

(1) その5つのうちこの映画が最も面白かった。

I found this film the () () () the five.

(2) その2つのうちではこの絵の方が好きだ。

I like this picture () () () the two.

(3) 彼は一流の映画監督だ。

He is one () () () movie directors.

(4) 猪苗代湖は日本で4番目に大きな湖だ。

Lake Inawashiro is () () () lake in Japan.

(5) 中国は日本の約26倍の大きさだ。

China is about twenty-six times the () () Japan.

5 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ内容となるように () 内に適語を入れなさい。

(1) I worked as hard as possible.

I worked as hard as () () .

(2) This coffee is better than that.

This coffee is () to that.

(3) My sister is six years older than I.

My sister is six years () to () .

(4) Mr. Takahashi is a scholar rather than a teacher.

Mr. Takahashi isn't () () a teacher as a scholar.

Mr. Takahashi is () a scholar () a teacher.

(5) I would rather play than study.

I would prefer () play () () study.

(6) She is five years younger than I.

She is five years () to () .

She is my () () five years.

(7) No other girl in her class plays tennis as well as Stacy.

Stacy plays tennis better () () () girl in her class.

(8) I have never read so interesting a novel as this.

This is () () () novel I have ever read.

6 次の各文の () 内から適切な語(句)を選びなさい。

(1) My girl friend is (cute, more cute) than beautiful.

(2) This film is (best, the best) at the last scene.

(3) I prefer to run (than, to, rather than) to walk.

(4) The girl is (shy, more shy) than her sister.

(5) The girl is (shy, more shy) than unsocial.

(6) Mont Blanc is higher than any other (mountain, mountains) in Europe.

(7) She is as careless as (ever, never).

(8) I prefer chemistry (to, over, or) physics.

7 次の日本文に合うように () 内の語句を並べかえ、全文を書きなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字にしてあります。

(1) 健康ほど大切なものはない。

(anything / is / important / more / else / health / than).

(2) 彼はその CD を聞いているときに最も幸せそうに見える。

(he / he / CD / happiest / to / the / is / when / listening / looks).

(3) パリ滞在中にできるだけ多くの場所に行くようにした。

(to / places / as / while / visit / we / many / possible / tried / as) in Paris.

以下の文は Do you think that a daily exercise routine is important for health? に対する答えの文です。以下の質問に答えなさい。この後、ライティングすることを想定しながら解きましょう。

Agree: The Benefits of a Daily Exercise Routine

Many people believe that maintaining a daily exercise routine is essential for a healthy life. There are three main reasons why regular physical activity is so important.

1. Preventing Lifestyle Diseases

First, daily exercise is a great way to **prevent lifestyle diseases**. Activities like walking or jogging help improve blood circulation and lower the risk of heart disease and high blood pressure. By exercising every day, people can keep their bodies strong and avoid serious health problems in the future.

2. Reducing Mental Stress

Second, it has significant **mental health benefits**. When people exercise, their brains release chemicals that make them feel happier and more relaxed. In our busy modern society, a daily routine of stretching or yoga can help reduce stress and improve overall mood.

3. Improving Sleep Quality

Third, regular exercise leads to **better sleep quality**. Physical activity helps the body feel naturally tired at night, which makes it easier to fall asleep and stay asleep. Good sleep is necessary for the brain to function well and for the body to recover from daily fatigue.

In conclusion, because of its physical and mental benefits, a daily exercise routine is one of the most important things for a healthy lifestyle.

Question 1 According to the passage, how does exercise help with sleep?

1. It makes people feel less tired at night.
 2. It allows the brain to release chemicals that prevent sleep.
 3. It makes the body naturally tired, helping people fall asleep easily.
 4. It helps people stay awake longer to finish their work.
-

Disagree: The Risks of a Strict Daily Routine

On the other hand, some people argue that a strict daily exercise routine is not always necessary or good for everyone. They believe that there are potential risks and other factors to consider.

1. Risk of Physical Injury

First, exercising every single day can increase the **risk of physical injury**. The body needs time to rest and repair muscles after a workout. If people push themselves too hard without any break, they may suffer from chronic pain or joint problems, which can actually damage their health.

2. Mental Pressure and Time

Second, a daily routine can create **mental pressure**. Many people have busy schedules with work or school, and trying to find time for exercise every day can be stressful. If they miss a day, they might feel guilty or frustrated, which is not good for their mental well-being.

3. Focus on Diet and Rest

Third, health depends on **other factors like diet and rest**. Some people believe that eating a balanced diet and getting enough sleep are more important than daily exercise. For example, even if someone runs every day, they will not be healthy if they only eat junk food and do not sleep enough.

In conclusion, although exercise is good, a strict daily routine might cause injury or stress. It is more important to have a balanced lifestyle that includes rest and a good diet.

Question 2 What is one reason some people are against a "strict" daily exercise routine?

1. Because exercising every day always makes people eat too much junk food.
2. Because people might feel guilty or stressed if they cannot finish their routine.
3. Because daily exercise is only useful for professional athletes.
4. Because it is impossible to improve health without using expensive equipment.

4月④ 長文 問題演習

【1】 次の文章を読み、問いに答えよ。

In recent years, sushi has become one of Europe's most popular lunchtime snacks. But how did it become so successful? According to Japanese author Naomichi Ishige, sushi became popular in the East as a way of preserving fish in pickled rice. This (1) practice developed in the 15th and 16th centuries and, eventually, people began to skip the pickling stage altogether and eat fish with freshly-cooked rice seasoned with vinegar. The snack became popular in Edo (modern day Tokyo) in the 1820s.

Theodore C. Bestor, who wrote an article called "How Sushi Went Global" in 2000, puts a large part of sushi's worldwide success down to (2) of the Japanese economy in the 1970s. Japanese technology and design were seen as new and exciting as they focused on good quality electronic goods and clean, contemporary design. Japan soon became a desirable new business destination, which he says, "prepared the world for a sushi fad." Sushi restaurants started (3) to spring up in the U.S., firstly to feed Japanese businessmen and later to satisfy inquisitive Americans. However, not all Americans liked the thought of raw fish on rice, which led to the creation in 1973 of the California Roll — an inside-out sushi roll of crab meat, avocado and short-grain sushi rice, created for U.S. tastes. Sushi was fast becoming a fashionable, healthy food in cities such as New York and it soon started to catch on with visiting Europeans.

Taking America's lead, sushi restaurants rapidly opened around Europe in the 1990s. Trendy Japanese restaurant Nobu (4) a London site in 1997, and UK sushi chain Yo! Sushi opened its first restaurant in Soho in the same year. It went on to open other UK and European sites, including restaurants in Dublin and Moscow. Other sushi chains followed, such as Planet Sushi, which opened in Paris in 1998 and now has restaurants in Ibiza, Casablanca and Miami as well as all around France. Once people saw that sushi wasn't just about raw fish, but could also make use of ingredients such as smoked salmon, avocado, chicken and carrot, it soon became a more exciting way to eat. With the use of more (5) familiar ingredients, sushi was also being viewed as less mysterious and something that people could even make from home, with sushi rice, nori and rice vinegar. Furthermore, ready-made sushi was available from supermarkets.

As sushi became well-known, chefs were more willing to experiment with it. They created fusion sushi — combining the concept of vegetables, fish or meat on, or wrapped in seasoned rice, but using locally sourced ingredients. Sushi rolls started to appear with sliced sirloin steak or Scottish salmon inside, instead of the traditional Japanese ingredients, and Peking Duck started to appear on top of a block of sushi rice in a Japanese-Chinese style of sushi. Restaurants around Europe also started adding Parmesan cheese, foie gras and mozzarella to their sushi rolls, sending European sushi in a whole new (6) .

One of the reasons for sushi's European success is down to the fact that it was — and still is — seen as new and exciting. The bright colors, from the deep red tuna to the pale green roe, as well as the perfectly formed shapes, make it seem exotic and fashionable. And, in its bite-sized form, it is good, healthy food for (7) people on the go. The fusion scene proved that sushi can be adapted to almost any taste, with Italian, Indian and Chinese influences, among others. Today, sushi is one of the most popular lunchtime foods; UK

問9 本文の内容と一致するものを①～⑥の中から三つ選べ。ただし、解答の順序は問わない。

- ① Sushi was developed in Tokyo around the 16th century.
- ② Theodore Bestor wrote a book about sushi.
- ③ The California Roll was first made in America.
- ④ In the UK, the sushi shop Yo! Sushi opened its first restaurant in 1997.
- ⑤ Supermarkets helped sushi become popular.
- ⑥ A UK sandwich shop sells more than 10,000 packs of sushi a day.

【2】 次の文章を読み、問いに答えよ。

Koko, the western lowland gorilla that died in her sleep on June 19th at the age of 46, was renowned for her emotional depth and ability to communicate in sign language. She became an international celebrity during the course of her life, with a vocabulary of more than 1,000 signs and the ability to understand 2,000 words of spoken English, according to The Gorilla Foundation.

National Geographic magazine featured Koko on its cover twice: First in October 1978, with a photograph that she took of herself in a mirror (perhaps making it one of the earliest prominent animal selfies) . She also appeared a second time on the cover in January 1985, in a story about Koko and her pet kitten.

Koko became the most visible member of her species, the western lowland gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla gorilla*), which is considered critically endangered by the International Union for Conservation of Nature. “Because she was smart enough to comprehend and use aspects of our language, Koko could show us what all great apes are capable of: reasoning about their world, and loving and grieving the other beings to whom they become attached,” Barbara King, a professor emerita of anthropology at the College of William and Mary, says by email.

“Equally importantly, though, [12] to animal individuals of our scientific curiosity about other sentient lives,” says King, author of *How Animals Grieve*. “Even as we celebrate her life, we must remember that Koko was made to live in confinement in a highly unnatural way from her infancy through her death.”

Born on July 4, 1971 at the San Francisco Zoo, Koko was named Hanabi-ko, Japanese for “fireworks child.” Researcher Francine Patterson began working with Koko in 1972, teaching her sign language. She was later moved to Stanford, and soon thereafter Patterson and collaborator Ronald Cohn founded The Gorilla Foundation. In 1979, Koko moved along with the group to the Santa Cruz Mountains.

Research and work with Koko, and other gorillas, has revealed that great apes have language skills similar to small children. Anne Russon, a researcher at York University, said that teaching Koko and other animals sign language, as opposed to solely attempting verbal communication, was a “great leap forward.”

In addition to language, Koko’s behavior also revealed emotions similar to those of humans. Among the many human-like traits that made Koko special was [13], and even a bit of playful mischievousness. Cynthia Gorney, a contributing writer for *National Geographic*, interviewed Koko in 1985. At first, Koko

did not seem to warm to Gorney, calling her a toilet via sign language. As Gorney recalls, Patterson scolded her, saying, “Koko! That is not nice.” But Koko warmed to her interviewer quickly, and when Gorney asked Koko where gorillas go when they die, she signed, “Comfortable hole bye.”

Besides her *National Geographic* covers, [14], and famously interacted with actor Robin Williams in a 2001 video, in which she played with Williams and tried on his glasses. The Gorilla Foundation said in a statement that it “will continue to honor Koko’s legacy and advance our mission” by studying sign language in great apes and pursuing conservation projects in Africa and elsewhere.

問1 下線部 [12] ~ [14] を補うものとして最も適切なものを①~③の中から一つ選べ。

- ① Koko appeared in several documentaries
- ② she raised our awareness of the costs
- ③ she seemed to have a sense of humor

問2 以下の設問の答えとして最も適切なものを①~③の中から一つ選べ。

1. What is not a reason that Koko is famous?

- ① Koko took a selfie.
- ② Koko could use sign language.
- ③ Koko had to wear glasses.

2. When did Koko die?

- ① In 1985.
- ② In 2001.
- ③ In 2018.

問3 本文の表題として最も適切なものを①~③の中から一つ選べ。

- ① Why Koko the Gorilla Mattered
- ② The Amazing Skills of Endangered Animals
- ③ Koko: A Model for *National Geographic*

問4 本文の内容と一致するものを①~④の中から二つ選べ。ただし、解答の順序は問わない。

- ① Koko was able to say English words aloud.
- ② Koko was featured in a magazine for the first time in 1985.
- ③ Koko began learning sign language the year after she was born.
- ④ Koko showed human-like emotions.