

授業プリント

3月

高2英語

問題編



市進予備校

高2 3月① 英文法チェック① (4択問題)

【1】 次の英文 (1) ~ (6) の空所 [1] ~ [6] を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①~④から1つずつ選びなさい。

(1) ([1]) with five years ago, there are a larger number of people using social media.

- ① Comparing ② Compared ③ By comparing ④ Having compared

(2) My friend Jessie has ([2]) clothes as I have.

- ① as many twice ② twice many as ③ twice as many ④ as twice many

(3) After James finished his presentation for his project, he looked very pleased ([3]).

- ① at him ② by him ③ to himself ④ with himself

(4) I wasn't sure that I ([4]) the man before.

- ① was meeting ② met ③ have met ④ had met

(5) ([5]) members of the team can play in the baseball game next month.

- ① Most of ② Almost of ③ Not all the ④ Not every

(6) She is devoting all her energy ([6]) comic books.

- ① to draw ② to drawing ③ by drawing ④ of drawing

【2】 次の英文 (1) ~ (6) の空所を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①~④から1つずつ選びなさい。

(1) There are a lot of people enjoying a walk in the beautiful park, young and old ().

- ① similar ② same ③ alike ④ close

(2) I didn't () Lisa since she was wearing sunglasses and had her cap pulled down.

- ① realize ② admit ③ acknowledge ④ recognize

(3) When I landed at Narita, my suitcase was () to be found.

- ① anywhere ② elsewhere ③ everywhere ④ nowhere

(4) The date of the next meeting is still up in the (). I'll let you know once it's been decided.

- ① space ② air ③ sky ④ earth

(5) Eddie's parents tried to () him from going abroad alone.

- ① disappoint ② dislike ③ dispute ④ discourage

(6) At my university, more than half of the students work part-time jobs to make () meet.

- ① ends ② accounts ③ living ④ earning

【3】 次の英文(1)～(6)の空所を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。

(1) Although I () all the rooms in my house, I couldn't find my cell phone.

① went through ② ran into ③ looked after ④ saw in

(2) I've () five topics that I would like to take up at the next meeting.

① picked on ② picked up ③ picked out ④ picked off

(3) They did everything they could, but all their efforts were () .

① in vain ② for something ③ at a loss ④ in the end

(4) When Jenny is () , she usually goes to the supermarket to buy daily necessities.

① off day ② off time ③ off duty ④ out of work

(5) Surprisingly, the man sitting in front of us () to be a famous baseball player.

① came about ② let out ③ turned out ④ brought about

(6) What my teacher says is usually simple, explicit, and () .

① to the good ② to the limit ③ to the minute ④ to the point

【4】 次の[1]～[6]の英訳文を完成させるように、()内の①～⑦を並べかえ、その7つの中で4番目にくる語句の番号を選びなさい。なお、()の中では、文のはじめにくる語句も小文字になっています。

[1]10分前にチャイムが鳴るのが聞こえなかったので、先生は授業を続けた。

(① heard ② sound ③ the chime ④ before ⑤ having ⑥ ten minutes ⑦ not),
the teacher kept on teaching.

[2]あなたは全力を尽くしさえすればよい。

(① try ② to ③ is ④ you ⑤ all ⑥ do ⑦ have) your best.

[3]彼女は家賃が高すぎるといつも不満を言っている。

She is always (① being ② rent ③ high ④ of ⑤ complaining ⑥ too ⑦ the) .

[4]この辺りで何か疑わしいものにお気づきの際は、遠慮なく我々にお知らせください。

When you notice something suspicious in this area, ((① it ② of ③ hesitate ④ to ⑤ us
⑥ inform ⑦ don't) .

[5]いかなる事情においても、社有車の私的な利用は認められていない。

Under (① employees ② to ③ are ④ circumstances ⑤ permitted ⑥ use ⑦ no)
company cars for private purposes.

[6]お気に入りの車を売らなければいけないなどとは思いつかなかった。

(① I ② me ③ didn't ④ it ⑤ that ⑥ to ⑦ occur) would have to sell my favorite car.

【1】以下の文は Should the government implement policies that promote renewable energy? に対する答えの文です。以下の質問に答えなさい。

Pro-Policy: Accelerating the Transition to a Green Future

The question of whether governments should implement policies to promote renewable energy is central to modern political debate. Proponents argue that such intervention is not only beneficial but necessary for a sustainable future.

1. Environmental Mitigation and Climate Change

The most pressing reason is the urgent need to combat climate change. By providing subsidies and tax incentives for wind and solar power, governments can significantly reduce national carbon footprints. Transitioning away from fossil fuels is the only viable method to meet international targets, such as those set in the Paris Agreement, and to prevent catastrophic global warming.

2. Economic Innovation and Job Creation

Furthermore, government support fosters economic growth. The renewable energy sector is labor-intensive, meaning it creates more jobs per unit of electricity generated than the fossil fuel industry. Investing in "green technology" encourages innovation, leading to the birth of new industries and a competitive edge in the global market.

3. Enhancing Energy Security

Finally, promoting domestic renewable energy enhances national security. Many nations rely heavily on imported oil and gas from politically unstable regions. By developing local energy sources, a country can reduce its vulnerability to international price fluctuations and supply disruptions, ensuring a more stable and independent energy grid.

Question 1 (Based on the "Pro-Policy" text)

According to the text, how does renewable energy contribute to national security?

1. By reducing the overall consumption of electricity across the country.
2. By allowing a nation to become less dependent on energy imported from abroad.
3. By encouraging cooperation between fossil fuel companies and green tech firms.
4. By stabilizing the global prices of oil and natural gas through increased supply.

Anti-Policy: The Risks of Forced Energy Transitions

While the shift toward renewable energy is conceptually appealing, many argue that aggressive government policies can lead to unintended negative consequences.

1. Economic Burden and Rising Costs

One major concern is the financial impact on taxpayers and consumers. Renewable energy infrastructure requires massive initial investments, which are often funded through higher taxes or electricity bills. Forcing a rapid transition before the technology is fully cost-effective can place a heavy burden on low-income households and reduce the competitiveness of domestic businesses.

2. Grid Instability and Reliability

Another issue is the intermittency of sources like solar and wind. Unlike coal or nuclear power, these sources depend on weather conditions, leading to fluctuations in power supply. Without massive breakthroughs in battery storage technology, government mandates for renewable energy could lead to frequent blackouts or the need to maintain expensive fossil fuel plants as backups.

3. Environmental and Social Trade-offs

Lastly, the large-scale implementation of renewables can have detrimental environmental effects. For instance, vast areas of land are often cleared for solar farms, destroying local ecosystems. Additionally, the mining of rare minerals required for batteries and turbines often occurs in developing nations under poor labor conditions, raising significant ethical questions.

Question 2 (Based on the "Anti-Policy" text)

What is one reason the author mentions regarding the "economic burden" of renewable policies?

1. The government lacks the expertise to manage modern power grids effectively.
2. International trade agreements prevent the use of domestic subsidies.
3. Rapid transitions may increase electricity costs for ordinary citizens and families.
4. The cost of mining rare minerals has plummeted, devaluing local currencies.

3月① 長文 問題演習

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(593語)

Restrictive uniforms could be preventing primary school pupils, especially girls, from being physically active, research suggests.

In countries where most schools require students to wear uniforms, fewer young people reach the World Health Organization's minimum recommendation of 60 minutes of physical activity a day across a whole week, according to a study by University of Cambridge.

There was a greater difference between girls and boys of primary-school age* in countries where uniforms were common. (a) The finding was not replicated among children of secondary-school age*.

This may be because of the incidental exercise that younger children get throughout the school day, for example, through running, climbing and active play at break and lunchtimes.

The findings confirm earlier evidence that girls feel less comfortable participating in active play if they are wearing certain types of clothing such as skirts or dresses.

Dr Mairead Ryan, a researcher at the faculty of education and MRC epidemiology unit* at Cambridge, said: "Schools often prefer to use uniforms for various reasons. We are not trying to suggest a blanket ban on them, but to present new evidence to support decision-making. School communities could consider design, and whether specific characteristics of a uniform might either encourage or restrict any opportunities for physical activity across the day."

The study, which was published in the Journal of Sport and Health Science, drew on large-scale statistical evidence about the participation in physical activity of more than 1 million five-to-17-year-olds internationally, combined with newly collected data on how common school uniforms were in these countries.

The researchers said the results did not definitively prove that school uniforms limited children's physical activity, but they noted that this had been indicated in previous, smaller studies, and that further research was needed to establish causation.

A 2021 study in England found that the design of girls' PE* uniforms deterred students from participation in certain activities, while the England hockey player Tess Howard has proposed redesigning gendered* sports uniforms.

Other studies have suggested girls are more self-conscious about engaging in physical activity (B) .

Dr Esther van Sluijs, senior author and MRC investigator, said: "Girls might feel less confident about doing things like cartwheels and tumbles* in the playground, or riding a bike on a windy day, if they are wearing a skirt or dress.

"Social norms and expectations tend to influence what they feel they can do in these clothes. Unfortunately, when it comes to (C) , that's a problem."

The WHO recommends young people get 60 minutes of at least moderate-intensity physical activity a day. The Cambridge study confirmed previous observations that most children and adolescents were not meeting this recommendation, (d) especially girls, who have a gap of 7.6 percentage points with boys.

The median proportion* of all students who met the recommendation in the three-quarters of

countries where uniform-wearing was the norm was 16%. This rose to 19.5% in countries where uniforms were less common.

There was a consistent gender gap in physical activity levels, with boys 1.5 times more likely than girls to meet ^(e) WHO recommendations across all ages. In countries where school uniforms were less common, the gap was 5.5 percentage points, while in those where uniforms were norm, the gap was 9.8 percentage points.

Sarah Hannafin, the head of policy at the school leaders' union NAHT*, said: "Physical activity, PE and sport are an important part of the school day and curriculum for pupils. Schools do much to help ensure all pupils are healthy and physically active and break down barriers to participation, including among girls – and this includes considering the uniform choices available for children."

The Guardian, 15 February 2024

(注) *primary-school age: イギリスの小学校に通う年齢 (5~11歳)

*secondary-school age: イギリスの中等学校に通う年齢 (11~16歳)

*MRC epidemiology unit: 英国医学研究会議 (Medical Research Council) 疫学ユニット

*PE: 体育 (Physical Education) *gendered: 性別によって異なる

*cartwheels and tumbles: 側転や宙返り *median proportion: 中央値

*NAHT: 英国校長協会 (National Association of Head Teachers)

1. 下線部 (a) が意味するものを以下から一つ選びなさい。
 - a. 男女間の差が広がっていた
 - b. 男女間の差が狭まっていた
 - c. 同じような男女間の大きな差が見られた
 - d. 同じような男女間の大きな差はなかった
2. 空所 (B) に入る最もふさわしい表現を以下から一つ選びなさい。
 - a. when wearing uniforms in which they do not feel comfortable
 - b. when uniforms are designed to make physical activity easier
 - c. when they are not wearing uniforms properly
 - d. when boys are not participating in physical activity
3. 空所 (C) に入る最もふさわしい表現を以下から一つ選びなさい。
 - a. making school uniforms more fashionable
 - b. promoting physical health
 - c. abolishing school uniforms
 - d. maintaining order at school
4. 下線部 (d) の説明として最もふさわしいものを以下から一つ選びなさい。
 - a. 推奨基準を満たしている女子の割合は推奨基準を満たしている男子の割合の7.6ポイントにすぎない
 - b. 推奨基準を満たしていない男子が全調査対象者に占める割合はわずか7.6ポイントである
 - c. 推奨基準を満たしていない女子の数は推奨基準を満たしていない男子の数の7.6倍である
 - d. 推奨基準を満たしている女子の割合は推奨基準を満たしている男子の割合よりも7.6ポイント小さい

5. 下線部 (e) の内容として最もふさわしいものを以下から一つ選びなさい。
- a. 最低一週間に一度は60分の運動をすること
 - b. 毎日60分は運動をすること
 - c. 一週間の運動時間が合計60分以上になるようにすること
 - d. 激しい運動は一日60分以内に留めること
6. 本文全体につけるタイトルとして最も適切なものを以下から一つ選びなさい。
- a. More and more schools decide to abolish school uniforms because of their health risks
 - b. Research shows that boys and girls prefer restrictive school uniforms
 - c. School uniforms may be a barrier to physical activity among younger girls
 - d. A growing number of girls are protesting against school uniforms
7. 本文の内容と合致するものを以下から三つ選びなさい。
- a. 制服の着用を義務づけている国では、より多くの若者が WHO の身体活動の推奨基準を達成している。
 - b. ケンブリッジ大学の調査によれば、女子生徒はスカートやワンピースを着用したときの方がより運動する傾向があるといえる。
 - c. Mairead Ryan 博士は、身体活動を行いやすいようにデザインし直した制服の着用を義務づけるよう進言している。
 - d. ケンブリッジ大学の調査には、国内外の100万人以上の5歳から17歳までの若者が参加した。
 - e. ケンブリッジ大学の調査結果によっても、制服が子どもの身体活動を制限することははっきりと証明されていないといえる。
 - f. 2021年の調査では、女子生徒の体操服のデザインは運動への参加意欲に影響を与えていないと指摘されていた。
 - g. ほとんどの子どもや若者が WHO の身体活動推奨基準を満たしていないと以前から指摘されていた。
 - h. 制服の着用があまり一般的ではない国では、着用が一般的である国に比べて、性別による身体活動の格差がより大きい。

3月② 英文法チェック② (4択問題)

【1】 次の英文 (1) ~ (6) の空所を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①~④から1つずつ選びなさい。

(1) She explained () how to use the machine.

- ① me ② me about ③ to me ④ for me about

(2) The city museum was renovated as () as two years ago.

- ① fast ② soon ③ late ④ recently

(3) I really object to () like a schoolchild.

- ① treat ② be treated ③ treating ④ being treated

(4) Alex is senior to David () three years.

- ① by ② to ③ for ④ of

(5) () one of you broke my camera will have to pay for it.

- ① Whatever ② Whoever ③ Whichever ④ Whenever

(6) Mt. Fuji is the highest mountain in Japan, its highest peak () 3,776 meters above sea level.

- ① is ② being ③ to be ④ has been

【2】 次の英文 (1) ~ (6) の空所を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①~④から1つずつ選びなさい。

(1) Taking all things into () , we have to finish the job by tomorrow.

- ① account ② credit ③ number ④ charge

(2) The price of this computer is relatively () .

- ① high ② expensive ③ costly ④ valuable

(3) I'd like to make () with my doctor at 11 a.m.

- ① a promise ② a reservation ③ a booking ④ an appointment

(4) My colleague is () of doing the research himself.

- ① able ② possible ③ capable ④ practical

(5) I think short hair really () you.

- ① becomes ② resembles ③ matches ④ goes with

(6) I don't know how many French () live in Japan.

- ① nations ② nationals ③ nationalities ④ nationhood

【3】 次の英文(1)～(6)の空所を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) My teacher's explanation was too complicated to ().
① look well ② set up ③ take in ④ go on
- (2) My father always told me that all hard work () eventually.
① leaves off ② sends off ③ carries off ④ pays off
- (3) The movie I had been looking forward to seeing was released ().
① at last ② at hand ③ at any cost ④ at any moment
- (4) I gave a presentation on the new product () our company.
① with a view to ② on behalf of
③ with the purpose of ④ in proportion to
- (5) I () my commute every day by memorizing new English words.
① make a point of ② make up with ③ make progress in ④ make the most of
- (6) I tried to do my best to () my parents' expectations.
① live up to ② give rise to ③ keep on with ④ catch sight of

【4】 次の[1]～[6]の英訳文を完成させるように、()内の①～⑦を並べかえ、その7つの中で4番目にくる語句の番号を選びなさい。なお、()の中では、文のはじめにくる語句も小文字になっています。

[1] 私は旅行に行く前に腕時計を修理してもらった。

I (① before ② have ③ will ④ repaired ⑤ on ⑥ my watch ⑦ going) my trip.

[2] 甘いものを食べすぎないほうがいいですよ。

(① not ② too ③ better ④ you ⑤ had ⑥ eat ⑦ many) sweets.

[3] 私は妹の宿題を手伝うしかなかった。

I had (① my sister ② help ③ choice ④ to ⑤ with ⑥ no ⑦ but) her homework.

[4] ご訪問の皆様は、当施設内での電子機器のご使用をお控えください。

All visitors (① using ② asked ③ from ④ to ⑤ are ⑥ electronic devices ⑦ refrain) in this facility.

[5] 彼女は田舎での暮らしがどのようなものか知らない。

She doesn't know (① like ② is ③ to ④ in ⑤ what ⑥ live ⑦ it) the countryside.

[6] 年齢を重ねれば重ねるほど、あなたは魅力的な俳優になるだろう。

The older you get, (① an actor ② will ③ more ④ become ⑤ the ⑥ you ⑦ attractive) .

【1】以下の文 Should we reduce our use of plastic products to reduce marine pollution? に対する答えの文です。以下の質問に答えなさい。

Pro-Reduction: Protecting Our Oceans from the Plastic Tide

The escalating crisis of marine pollution has sparked a global debate on whether a drastic reduction in plastic use is necessary. Proponents argue that curbing our reliance on plastic is the only way to safeguard marine ecosystems and, ultimately, human health.

1. Preservation of Marine Biodiversity

The most immediate reason to reduce plastic is the protection of wildlife. Millions of marine animals, including sea turtles and whales, perish annually due to the ingestion of plastic debris or entanglement in discarded fishing nets. By minimizing plastic production, we can prevent these tragic deaths and maintain the delicate balance of oceanic ecosystems that are currently under immense pressure.

2. Preventing Microplastic Bioaccumulation

Furthermore, reducing plastic is vital for human health. Over time, larger plastic items break down into "microplastics," which are then consumed by small fish and plankton. These toxins move up the food chain, eventually reaching human consumers. Research suggests that the chemical additives in these plastics may lead to serious health issues, making the reduction of plastic a matter of public safety.

3. Long-term Environmental Sustainability

Lastly, plastic is notorious for its persistence in the environment. Unlike organic materials, most plastics take hundreds of years to decompose, meaning every piece of plastic ever made still exists in some form. Continuing our current consumption patterns will lead to a future where there is more plastic than fish in the sea by weight. Therefore, transitioning to biodegradable alternatives is an ethical obligation to future generations.

Question 1 (Based on the "Pro-Reduction" text)

What is a primary health concern mentioned regarding the presence of plastic in the ocean?

1. Marine animals may become extinct, leading to a shortage of food for humans.
2. Toxins from microplastics can accumulate in the food chain and eventually affect humans.
3. The chemicals used to clean plastic debris are polluting the air near coastal areas.
4. Large plastic items are physically blocking shipping routes and affecting global trade.

Anti-Reduction: Evaluating the Complexity of Plastic Dependency

While the goal of reducing marine pollution is noble, some argue that a blanket reduction in plastic products is an oversimplified solution that ignores economic and environmental trade-offs.

1. Economic Viability and Functional Superiority

One primary concern is the economic impact of banning or significantly reducing plastics. Plastic is exceptionally lightweight, durable, and inexpensive to produce, which helps keep the prices of essential goods, such as medical supplies and food, affordable. Forcing industries to switch to more expensive materials could lead to a sharp rise in the cost of living, disproportionately affecting low-income populations.

2. Environmental Trade-offs in Production

Another critical point is the carbon footprint of alternative materials. While glass, paper, and metal are more easily recycled, their production often requires significantly more energy and water than plastic. If we replace plastic bags with cotton or paper ones without addressing the massive carbon emissions generated during their manufacture, we may solve one environmental problem while exacerbating the global climate crisis.

3. Improving Waste Management Systems

Finally, critics argue that the focus should be on infrastructure rather than reduction. The majority of marine plastic originates from countries with inadequate waste management systems. Rather than a total ban, investing in advanced recycling technologies and stricter disposal regulations would be a more pragmatic approach. By stopping the leakage of waste into the ocean at the source, we can enjoy the benefits of plastic without damaging the environment.

Question 2 (Based on the "Anti-Reduction" text)

According to the passage, why might replacing plastic with other materials be counterproductive for the environment?

1. Alternative materials like glass and metal are much harder to transport.
2. Most consumers refuse to use products made from recycled paper or cotton.
3. The production of alternatives often involves higher energy consumption and carbon emissions.
4. Developing nations do not have the technology to process biodegradable materials.

3月② 長文 問題演習

以下の英文は、手書きとタイピングにおける脳活動について述べている。この英文を読み、設問1～7に答えなさい。本文中の丸数字①～⑭は段落番号を表す。(686語)

① Writing out the same word again and again in *cursive may bring back bad memories for some, but handwriting can boost connectivity across brain regions, some of which are implicated in learning and memory, a new study shows.

② When asked to handwrite words, college students showed increased connectivity across the brain, particularly in brain waves associated with memory formation, compared (1-A) () when they typed those words instead, researchers reported on January 26 in *Frontiers in Psychology*. The finding adds to growing evidence of handwriting's benefits and could give *fodder to laws that implement handwriting curricula, such as the recently enacted California law requiring the teaching of cursive in grades 1 through 6.

③ The new study shows that "there is a fundamental difference in brain organization for handwriting (1-B) () opposed to typing," says Ramesh Balasubramaniam, a neuroscientist at the University of California, Merced, who was not involved with the study.

④ Plenty of previous research has shown that handwriting improves spelling accuracy, memory recall and conceptual understanding. Scientists think that the slow process of tracing out letters and words gives individuals more time to process the material and learn.

⑤ In the new study, psychologists Audrey van der Meer and Ruud van der Weel, both at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology in Trondheim, recruited students from the university and stuck *electrodes on their heads. The researchers asked the students to type out or handwrite in cursive with a digital pen a word that appeared on a computer screen. Sensors in a cap recorded electrical brain activity while (3) participants carried out each task.

⑥ Then the scientists looked for *coherence, which is when two brain areas are active with the same frequency of electrical waves at the same time. (5) ()

⑦ With handwriting, the researchers saw increased activity, specifically (1-C) () low frequency bands called alpha and theta, not only in the expected motor areas due to the movement but also in others associated with learning. These low frequency bands have previously been shown to support memory processes. When the team compared the two tasks, they realized that handwriting – but not typing – increased the connectivity across *parietal brain regions, which are involved in sensory and motor processing, and central ones, many of which are involved in memory.

(6) ()

⑧ "Even when the movements are very similar, the activation seems much, much higher in handwriting," Balasubramaniam says. "It shows that there's more involvement of these brain regions when you're handwriting, which might give you some specific advantages."

⑨ The researchers posit that this boost of stimulation facilitates learning because these particular waves between these areas are implicated in memory formation and encoding.

⑩ Because the team did not test whether participants remembered the words, it's not yet clear how

4. 本文の内容と一致するように、下の文の空所部分に入れるべき最も適切な語句を、次の a ~ d の中から 1 つ選びなさい。

Researchers think that students have more time to learn the text when it is handwritten, because it () than typing it.

- a. connects more patterns b. requires less effort
c. shows less movement d. takes more time

5. 本文中の下線部 (5) (本文⑥段落目) の空所に入れる、以下の和文と意味が一致する英文を完成させたい。以下に示す語句を並べ替え、4 番目に配置される語句の記号を次の a ~ h の中から 1 つ選びなさい。ただし、文頭の文字も小文字にしてある。

このパラメータは脳全体の異なる領域間の機能的結合の強さを明らかにすることができる。

- a. across the brain b. among c. can reveal
d. different regions e. functional connectivity f. of
g. the strength h. this parameter

6. 本文中の下線部 (6) (本文⑦段落目) の空所に、以下に示す語句を並べ替えて入れる英文を完成させたい。並べ替えた後に 4 番目に配置される語句の記号を次の a ~ i の中から 1 つ選びなさい。ただし、文頭の文字も小文字にしてある。

- a. a person types or writes b. brain activation c. distinct processes
d. happening e. of f. suggest
g. that there are h. these findings i. while

7. 本文の内容と一致するものを次の a ~ f の中から 2 つ選びなさい。解答の順序は問わない。

- a. Handwriting is definitely associated with prolonged memory of the words.
b. It is not the first time that advantages of handwriting are discussed.
c. Researchers should find out what happens if students only type.
d. Students should be prohibited from using computers to promote learning.
e. The benefit of typing and handwriting depends on the task.
f. Typing should be prioritized over handwriting in this digital age.

3月③ 英文法チェック③ (4択問題)

【1】 次の英文(1)～(6)の空所〔 1 〕～〔 6 〕を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) He is (〔 1 〕) a researcher as an educationalist.
① not less than ② not so much ③ such that ④ so as
- (2) The price of gasoline (〔 2 〕) by more than five percent earlier this year.
① rose ② raised ③ has risen ④ has raised
- (3) I'll pick you up (〔 3 〕) you don't mind my dropping by the convenience store.
① as far as ② unless ③ while ④ provided
- (4) I heard that Emi lived in Madrid for 15 years. (〔 4 〕) she speaks Spanish so well.
① That's because ② No wonder ③ Just why ④ This is the way which
- (5) (〔 5 〕) for your advice, my speech in front of the board members would have been a disaster.
① Had there been ② If only ③ Had it not been ④ If there'd been
- (6) I think the Great Barrier Reef is worth (〔 6 〕) once in your life.
① to visit ② being visited ③ to be visited ④ visiting

【2】 次の英文(1)～(6)の空所を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) We take () making dinner and doing the dishes.
① in turn ② a turn ③ by turns ④ turns
- (2) Please don't () to understand when you don't.
① pretend ② act ③ behave ④ fake
- (3) The government should not be () to the events taking place in the world.
① peculiar ② exclusive ③ indifferent ④ admirable
- (4) Many people think that the company is financially ().
① eager ② noisy ③ sound ④ impatient
- (5) If you experience any side effects with this medicine, () a doctor right away.
① check ② consult ③ advise ④ counsel
- (6) He took great () to develop the new computer tool.
① effects ② pains ③ duties ④ influences

【3】 次の英文(1)～(6)の空所を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。

(1) I decided to () my car due to the high maintenance costs.

- ① set about ② get over ③ part with ④ make for

(2) Unfortunately, we have to () your proposal because we're quite busy with our current job.

- ① put forward ② hold out ③ keep off ④ turn down

(3) The novelist announced that he would () a new book the next year.

- ① set out ② bring out ③ stand out ④ carry out

(4) Maya () her family and got on a plane for Sydney.

- ① took leave of ② lost sight of ③ came down with ④ went on with

(5) At first, the plan seemed feasible, but it didn't work ().

- ① at large ② in practice ③ for good ④ before long

(6) We traveled to Rome () Helsinki last summer.

- ① in face of ② by means of ③ by way of ④ on behalf of

【4】 次の[1]～[6]の英訳文を完成させるように、()内の①～⑦を並べかえ、その7つの中で4番目にくる語句の番号を選びなさい。なお、()の中では、文のはじめにくる語句も小文字になっています。

[1] いくつか欠点はあるものの、私は自分の車が気に入っている。

I ((① its defects ② less ③ my car ④ the ⑤ for ⑥ none ⑦ like) .

[2] 若いからといって、何をしてもいいということにはならない。

((① do ② you ③ follow ④ it ⑤ can ⑥ that ⑦ doesn't) anything because you are young.

[3] 先生は、まるですべて知っていると言わんばかりに私を見つめた。

The teacher stared at me ((① say ② he ③ if ④ that ⑤ to ⑥ knew ⑦ as) everything.

[4] 私は父にねだって新しい自転車を買ってもらった。

I ((① a new bicycle ② me ③ into ④ father ⑤ buying ⑥ my ⑦ talked) .

[5] いかなる理由であれ彼の発言は誰からもからかわれるべきではない。

His remarks should not ((① by ② made ③ for ④ anyone ⑤ of ⑥ be ⑦ fun) whatever reason.

[6] 宇宙に住むことはどのようなものだと思いますか。

Do you have any ((① be ② to ③ like ④ what ⑤ would ⑥ it ⑦ idea) live in space?

【1】以下の文は Should we do running stock to reduce food loss? に対する答えの文です。以下の質問に答えなさい。

Pro-Policy: The Efficiency of the Running Stock Method

The global issue of food loss has prompted many households to reconsider their consumption habits. One highly effective strategy is "running stock," a method where people consume stored items in order of their expiration dates and replenish them regularly. Proponents argue that this approach is indispensable for modern sustainability.

1. Systematic Management of Expiration Dates

The primary advantage of running stock is that it prevents food from expiring unnoticed. In traditional stockpiling, emergency food is often tucked away in a cupboard and forgotten until it is long past its best-before date. By integrating these items into daily meals, consumers ensure a constant rotation, thereby minimizing the likelihood of throwing away perfectly edible food due to negligence.

2. Enhancing Disaster Preparedness

Furthermore, running stock serves a dual purpose by improving disaster resilience. In many regions prone to natural disasters, having a fresh supply of food is vital. Since running stock encourages maintaining a consistent inventory of items like canned goods and retort pouches, households are always prepared for emergencies without the need for specialized "disaster-only" foods that often go to waste.

3. Promoting Conscious Consumption

Finally, this method fosters smarter shopping habits. When individuals track their inventory to maintain a running stock, they become more aware of what they truly need. This prevents "panic buying" or the purchase of unnecessary bulk items, leading to a significant reduction in household waste and a more sustainable domestic economy.

Question 1 (Based on the "Pro-Policy" text)

According to the passage, why is running stock better than traditional stockpiling?

1. It allows people to avoid buying canned goods altogether.
 2. It ensures that stored items are used before they become inedible.
 3. It requires less storage space in modern kitchens.
 4. It focuses exclusively on purchasing expensive organic products.
-

Anti-Policy: The Practical Limitations of Running Stocking

While the concept of running stock is theoretically sound for reducing food loss, its practical application faces several hurdles. Some critics argue that this method might inadvertently lead to more waste and logistical complications for the average consumer.

1. Risk of Over-purchasing

One significant concern is the psychological trap of stockpiling. The requirement to "replenish" items can lead some consumers to buy more than they actually consume. If the rotation process is not managed strictly, households may end up with an excessive surplus of food that eventually spoils, ironically exacerbating the very food loss problem the method was intended to solve.

2. Nutritional Imbalance and Dietary Quality

Another issue involves nutritional health. Running stock typically relies on processed, shelf-stable items such as instant noodles, canned meats, and refined grains. Relying heavily on these products to ensure a "rotating" inventory can lead to a decrease in the consumption of fresh produce. For many, the trade-off between reducing food loss and maintaining a balanced diet is too great a risk.

3. Logistical Burden and Space Constraints

Lastly, the method imposes a heavy management burden. Effectively running a stock requires constant monitoring of dates and organized storage space, which many urban dwellers in small apartments lack. For busy professionals, the time and effort required to track every item's expiration date can be overwhelming, making traditional "buy-as-needed" habits more realistic and less prone to inventory-management errors.

Question 2 (Based on the "Anti-Policy" text)

What is one reason critics are skeptical of the running stock method?

1. It encourages people to eat too much fresh fruit and vegetables.
2. It can lead to an increase in food waste if consumers buy too much.
3. It makes it impossible for people to prepare for natural disasters.
4. It is only effective for people who live in rural areas with large basements.

3月③ 長文 問題演習

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(607語)

One of the most exciting technologies emerging in a wide range of fields today is 3-D printing. Originally a way of creating complicated shapes out of plastic, it is now possible to print with other materials such as metal and concrete. This means that tools, car parts, musical instruments, and even houses can be created using (1) these remarkable machines.

The standard 3-D printer (2) which most people are probably familiar uses plastic threads or powders that are heated and formed into new shapes. It is often called (3) “additive” printing, as a thin layer is put on top of the one before, gradually adding to the overall form until the desired result is achieved. This is then usually “cured,” or hardened using UV (ultraviolet*) light. Although more expensive and requiring much more complicated machinery, metal can be printed in much the same way, usually starting as a powder that is melted by lasers and built up in layers until it creates a solid shape.

This type of printing is used by many companies for what they call (4) “rapid prototyping.” Commercially-manufactured objects in plastic and metal are usually made using specialized machines, but this can be an expensive and wasteful way to create parts to try out when designing something. 3-D printing allows the creation of a limited number of objects at a relatively low cost so that prototypes — experimental versions of something — can be built.

It might seem like futuristic technology. (5), 3-D printing was actually invented back in 1983 by an American engineer called Chuck Hull. The idea for additive printing came to him while he was working on a way to strengthen the coatings for tables using UV light. This proved to be an important part of developing the process of 3-D printing, as it allowed plastic printed objects to be hardened to the point where they could be used in a range of applications.

Today, the same technology is used in huge commercial printers which can make large structures, such as houses. The printers use concrete instead of plastic to make their shapes, but the basic idea behind (6 [they, is, work, the, how]) same. This process has the potential to change lives worldwide for the better, such as allowing clean, safe, and modern housing to be created relatively cheaply in developing countries.

There are a few concerns about 3-D printing, however. One is the potential environmental cost. There is already a huge problem with plastic waste that cannot be recycled easily. 3-D printing creates more of this waste, and also releases gases that can contribute to global warming. Such gases can also be dangerous to the person doing the printing unless they are careful to wear a protective mask and work in a space with plenty of air flow.

Another issue is the possibility that dangerous or illegal items might be created using this new

technology. (7) , many governments are worried about people making unregistered guns, knives, or other weapons. At the moment, something like a knife is impractical to make in this way, and a 3-D printed pistol is unreliable and probably more dangerous to the average user than to anyone else. While this might change in the future as the capabilities of printers increase, it is also true that authorities are getting better at finding ways to limit the problems that might arise.

Concerns aside, there is no doubt that 3-D printing is revolutionizing many areas, from manufacturing to housing and even for home use. Perhaps, one day, people will drive to work in printed cars, wear printed clothes, and even print their evening meal rather than cooking it. Who knows what the future may hold?

(注) *ultraviolet : 紫外線の

(1) 下線部 (1) を表すものとして最も適切なものを次の1～4の中から一つ選びなさい。

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1 紙に印刷する印刷機 | 2 工業用ロボット |
| 3 3-D プリンター | 4 車の部品 |

(2) 空所 (2) に入る最もふさわしい語を次の1～4の中から一つ選びなさい。

- | | | | |
|------|--------|------|--------|
| 1 as | 2 into | 3 on | 4 with |
|------|--------|------|--------|

(3) 下線部 (3) に関して, additive と呼ばれる理由として最も適切なものを次の1～4の中から一つ選びなさい。

- 1 原料に熱を加えて形を形成するため
- 2 何層にも層を重ねて形を作っていくため
- 3 最後にUVライトを照射して仕上げるため
- 4 金属もプラスチックと基本的に同じ工程で印刷するため

(4) 下線部 (4) rapid prototyping が用いられる理由として最も適切なものを次の1～4の中から一つ選びなさい。

- 1 本製品を作る機械は動作が遅いため
- 2 製品デザインに時間をかけることが重要であるため
- 3 典型例を高価な機械で作ることが必要であるため
- 4 試作品を安価に作ることができるため

(5) 空所 (5) に入る最も適切な語句を次の1～4の中から一つ選びなさい。

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| 1 Elsewhere | 2 As a result | 3 Moreover | 4 However |
|-------------|---------------|------------|-----------|

(6) 3-D 印刷の発明について本文と合う記述として最も適切なものを次の1～4の中から一つ選びなさい。

- 1 今から約50年前に発明された。
- 2 もともと金属とコンクリートを材料として発明された。
- 3 テーブルの強度を下げる効果のある技術が寄与した。
- 4 UV ライトによるコーティング技術が鍵となった。

(7) 空所 (6) に [] 内の語を意味が通るように並べていれ、最初から3つ目にくる語を次の1～4の中から一つ選びなさい。

- 1 they 2 is 3 work 4 how

(8) 空所 (7) に入る最も適切な語句を次の1～4の中から一つ選びなさい。

- 1 For example 2 In addition 3 On the other hand 4 Still more

(9) 3-D 印刷について心配な点を次の1～4の中から一つ選びなさい。

- 1 UV ライトにより表面が劣化してしまうこと
- 2 リサイクル困難なプラスチックゴミが増えること
- 3 政府の新しい開発に対する規制が強まること
- 4 将来的に家で食べ物も作れてしまうかもしれないこと

(10) 3-D 印刷について良い点を次の1～4の中から一つ選びなさい。

- 1 クリーンな空気が放出されること
- 2 食糧不足が解消されること
- 3 発展途上国で比較的安価な家が建てられること
- 4 製造されたピストルなどの性能が悪いこと

3月④ 英文法チェック④ (4択問題)

【1】 次の問いA・Bに答えなさい。

A 次の(1)～(10)の英文が、与えられた日本語文とほぼ同じ意味になるよう、ア～エの中から空所に入れるのにもっとも適当なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) () you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

ご不明な点などあれば、遠慮なくお問い合わせください。

ア Can イ Will ウ Would エ Should

(2) I have very () cash with me now.

現金の持ち合わせがほとんどありません。

ア a little イ little ウ a few エ few

(3) She is among () who believe the system needs to be renewed.

彼女は、システムの更新が必要だと考えている一人です。

ア those イ these ウ them エ theirs

(4) This new device was () by a firm based in Kagoshima.

この新しい器具は、鹿児島のとある企業が開発しました。

ア develop イ developing ウ being developed エ developed

(5) I blew the exam! I () harder.

試験は全然ダメでした。もっと勉強すべきだった。

ア should study イ should have studied

ウ must study エ must have studied

(6) It is important to recognize that certain things are just not () your effort.

努力に値しないものがあるということに気づくのは大切です。

ア to deserve イ deserved ウ worthy エ worth

(7) () to the beautiful scenery and friendly neighbors, they decided to move to this village.

美しい景色と友好的な近隣の人々に魅力を感じ、かれらはこの村に引越してくることを決めました。

ア Draw イ Drew ウ Drawn エ Drawing

(8) () the workshop I attended yesterday was interesting enough, the lecture today was even more interesting.

昨日出席した講習会も興味深かったですが、今日の講義はさらに面白かったです。

ア While イ Because ウ When エ Since

(9) Of the two machines, one worked fine but () did not.

二台の機械のうち一台は作動したのですが、もう一台はダメでした。

ア another イ other ウ others エ the other

(10) () of the two applicants employed the designated style.

どちらの志願者も指定の様式を使用しませんでした。

ア Either イ None ウ Neither エ Nor

B 次の(1)～(5)の英文の空所に入れるのもっとも適当なものをア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) We've all felt the fog come over us when we mistake someone's name right after being introduced, fail to remember where we left our car in the parking lot or tell a friend the same story twice. Our memory is rarely as reliable as we'd like. () We may somehow remember family stories told to us long ago, the names of our middle school teachers or trivia facts buried deep in back of our brain. Despite the standard glitches, our memory can retain far more than either experts or we expect.

ア On the other hand, we are bothered by memory loss.

イ But at times, it also surprises us.

ウ At the same time, most of us are better at remembering the details of recent personal matters.

エ As everybody knows, however, truth is stranger than fiction.

(2) In the long run and on the whole, immigrants to the United States achieved a better economic life for themselves because they helped to build a dynamic economy that improved overall material life. In the short run, however, waves of immigration created transitional economic changes (). This impact was particularly salient in the peak periods of immigration at the beginning and at the end of the twentieth century. Immigration tended to depress wages and income by bringing a large addition of cheap labor with lower levels of skill and education.

ア that narrowed the gap between the country's rich and poor

イ that reduced wages and salaries and increased inequality

ウ that greatly improved both working and living conditions

エ that opened up new opportunities for highly skilled engineers from overseas

(3) Ronald Reagan's 1980 campaign for the presidency had promised to restore the economy to health by a bold experiment that became known as "supply-side" economics or, to some, "Reaganomics." Supply-side economics operated from the assumption that the woes of the American economy were in large part a result of excessive taxation, which left inadequate capital available to investors to stimulate growth. The solution, therefore, was (), in order to encourage new investments.

- ア to reduce taxes, with particularly generous benefits to corporations and wealthy individuals
- イ to launch government programs, designed specifically to help low-income families with children
- ウ to increase consumer spending, by raising the minimum wage for example
- エ to promote globalization, cutting costs by transferring production to developing countries

(4) Studies in recent years suggest that the sugar-laden and high-fat foods such as ice cream, pastries, pizza, and hamburgers we often crave when we are stressed or depressed are the least likely to benefit our mental health. Instead, whole foods such as vegetables, fruit, fish, eggs, and nuts and seeds may be a better bet. The idea that eating certain foods could promote brain health, much the way it can promote heart health, might seem like common sense. But historically, nutrition research has focused largely on how the foods we eat affect our physical health, rather than our mental health. For a long time, () as one team of researchers recently put it, was "virtually ignored."

- ア the way that physical conditions could have a great influence on our eating habits
- イ the relative importance of physical well-being in causing eating disorders
- ウ the potential influence of food on happiness and mental well-being
- エ the complex relationship between our diet and heart failure

(5) Plastic items from takeaway food and drink dominate the litter in the world's oceans. Single-use bags, plastic bottles, food containers and food wrappers are the four most widespread items polluting the seas, making up almost half of the human-made waste. Action on plastic straws and cotton buds in Europe was welcome, the researchers said, but risked being a distraction from tackling far more common types of litter. Straws and stirrers made up 2.3% of the litter and cotton buds and lolly sticks were 0.16%. "It's good that there is action against plastic cotton buds, but if we don't add the top litter items to this action, ()," said Carmen Morales-Caselles, at the University of Cádiz, Spain, who led the new research.

- ア it is clearly the most effective measure to prevent marine pollution
- イ we are then fighting a losing battle against unhealthy food
- ウ there is also an urgent need to fight against air pollution
- エ then we are not dealing with the core of the problem

【1】以下の文は Should we take sustainable farming methods to protect the global environment? に対する答えの文です。以下の質問に答えなさい。

Pro-Policy: Cultivating a Resilient Future through Sustainable Agriculture

As the global population nears eight billion, the environmental cost of industrial farming has become unsustainable. Transitioning to sustainable farming methods is not merely an ethical choice but a biological necessity to ensure the health of our planet.

1. Restoration of Soil Health and Biodiversity

Industrial agriculture relies heavily on synthetic fertilizers and monocultures, which deplete soil nutrients and kill beneficial microorganisms. Sustainable practices, such as crop rotation and the use of organic compost, restore the natural fertility of the land. By maintaining a diverse ecosystem within the soil, farmers can produce healthier crops while preserving the biodiversity that is essential for a stable environment.

2. Mitigation of Water Pollution and Scarcity

Traditional farming is a major contributor to water crises due to chemical runoff and excessive irrigation. Sustainable methods prioritize drip irrigation and natural pest control, which significantly reduce water waste and prevent toxic pesticides from entering local rivers and oceans. Protecting our water sources from contamination is vital for both human health and the survival of aquatic life.

3. Long-term Climate Resilience

Finally, sustainable farming helps mitigate climate change. Intensive tilling in conventional farming releases large amounts of carbon dioxide stored in the ground. In contrast, "no-till" farming and agroforestry act as carbon sinks, sequestering carbon in the soil and trees. These methods make farms more resilient to extreme weather patterns, ensuring that food production can continue even as the global climate becomes more unpredictable.

Question 1 (Based on the "Pro-Policy" text)

What is mentioned as a benefit of "no-till" farming?

1. It reduces the need for expensive organic compost.
 2. It helps store carbon in the soil rather than releasing it into the atmosphere.
 3. It allows farmers to grow the same crop every year without rotation.
 4. It eliminates the need for any form of irrigation or water management.
-

Anti-Policy: The Economic and Practical Challenges of Green Farming

While the environmental goals of sustainable farming are admirable, a rapid, global shift away from industrial methods poses significant risks. Critics argue that we must prioritize efficiency and affordability to prevent a global food crisis.

1. Lower Yields and the Risk of Food Insecurity

The most significant drawback of sustainable farming is its lower **productivity**. Generally, organic and sustainable methods produce less food per acre compared to intensive industrial farming. With a growing global population, a sudden reduction in **crop yields** could lead to severe food shortages and a spike in prices, disproportionately affecting the world's most vulnerable populations.

2. Economic Burden on Developing Nations

Transitioning to sustainable methods requires significant **upfront investment** in new technology and training. Many farmers in developing countries operate on thin profit margins and cannot afford the costs associated with certification or eco-friendly infrastructure. Without massive international subsidies, forcing these standards on poor nations could bankrupt small-scale farmers and destabilize local economies.

3. The Paradox of Land Usage

Lastly, the inefficiency of sustainable farming can lead to unintended **deforestation**. Because sustainable methods require more land to produce the same amount of food as conventional farming, there is a risk that more forests will be cleared to create new pasture and cropland. This trade-off suggests that high-yield industrial farming might actually be better for the environment by "sparing" wild land from being converted into farms.

Question 2 (Based on the "Anti-Policy" text)

Why does the author suggest that sustainable farming might cause deforestation?

1. Farmers need more wood to build eco-friendly storage facilities.
 2. The lack of synthetic fertilizers makes trees grow more slowly.
 3. Lower productivity means more land is required to meet food demands.
 4. Organic pesticides have been found to be toxic to many forest ecosystems.
-

3月④ 長文 問題演習

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(6 1 1 語)

Luck is one of humanity's most useful concepts for making sense of random chance and the (seemingly) unexplainable. If you find a \$20 bill on the ground, you have good luck. If a gust of wind blows away your \$20 bill just as you pull it out of your wallet, you have bad luck.

Around the New Year and Lunar New Year*, luck rituals around the world are performed to bring in the good stuff and banish the bad stuff. But what role does luck play in our everyday lives? Do people actually have the power to make themselves lucky?

Richard Wiseman, who wrote a book about luck and is a psychology professor at University of Hertfordshire, said that he's found there are such things as lucky and unlucky people.

"We worked with exceptionally lucky and unlucky people [in our research]," he said. "There are huge differences in their lives."

While "lucky people are always in the right place at the right time," unlucky people can't (1) catch a break.

"I think a big part of that, not all of it, but a big part of it is the way in which they're thinking and where they're behaving," Wiseman said.

Wiseman argued that psychological behaviors are what determine the luck a person perceives in their life. In a paper published in *Developmental Psychology*, psychology professor Jacqueline D. Woolley of University of Texas, defined luck in three ways: a supernatural event; an explanation people use to make sense of certain events; and a personal attribute one has within themselves.

In the conversation with the PBS NewsHour, Wiseman focused on the personal attribute definition, saying that people who believe lucky things happen to them tended to (2) fare better than people who felt unlucky.

"The lucky people knew how to (3) bounce back. The unlucky ones tended to get dragged down by that failure," he said.

So if luck is based on psychological behavior, can you change your luck? "You absolutely can," Wiseman said.

He suggested making small changes in your everyday routine, like writing down notes of gratitude and how you felt lucky at the end of a day for several weeks. You can also switch up something as simple as taking a different route to work or school. Even changing up the shows you watch on TV can create new modes of thinking. In the words of Roman philosopher Seneca, "luck is what happens when preparation meets opportunity."

"Another thing is ... being a flexible thinker and having a flexible approach to life," he said. "Anything like that will mean you're more open to opportunities when they come along. So (4) these

(7) 下線部 (4) の *these* が指すものとして最も適切なものを次の 1～4 の中から一つ選びなさい。

- 1 世界の国々で実践されている幸運を招く儀礼的な行動
- 2 不屈の精神と幸運を引き寄せる様々な力
- 3 ローマの哲学者セネカの名言
- 4 日常的な行動様式の変更と臨機応変な対応力

(8) 下線部 (5) *these kinds of rituals* の具体例として最も適切なものを次の 1～4 の中から一つ選びなさい。

- 1 落ちていた20ドル札を拾う
- 2 木や木でできたものにさわる
- 3 気分を変えていつもと違う道を通る
- 4 感謝の気持ちを書き留める

(9) 下線部 (6) *that* が指すものを次の 1～4 の中から一つ選びなさい。

- 1 *These kinds of rituals have been around for a long time.*
- 2 *the way human nature behaves*
- 3 *a different way in different societies*
- 4 *Luck manifests itself in a different way in different societies.*

(10) 空所 (7) に入る最も適切な語を次の 1～4 の中から一つ選びなさい。

- 1 *rituals*
- 2 *roles*
- 3 *routes*
- 4 *rules*

(11) 下線部 (8) *ingrained in our psyche* の意味として最も適切なものを次の 1～4 の中から一つ選びなさい。

- 1 幸運や豊穡をもたらすと期待されている
- 2 私たちが誰でも知っている迷信によくみられる
- 3 私たちの心に植え付けられている
- 4 不安定な社会において強く信じられている

(12) 本文の内容として正しいものを次の 1～4 の中から一つ選びなさい。

- 1 個人の行う招福や魔除けはあまりに小さく社会に大きな力を与えることはない。
- 2 現代においても科学知識が不十分であるため、迷信のような儀式をつい行うことがある。
- 3 人に与えられた運は決まっているため、不運な人の運気を後から高めることは出来ない。
- 4 人々が様々な招福や魔除けの儀式を行うのは状況を制御できないと不安になってしまうためである。