

授業プリント

4月

高2英語

問題編



市進予備校

高2 4月① 英文法チェック (4択問題)

【1】 意味の通る文法的に正しい文を完成させるのもっとも適切なものを選びなさい。

1. I believe my wife will always () by me even when things are not going well.
A. set B. stand C. supply D. support
2. A: I don't know whether I should take that Chinese course or not.
B: If I () you, I'd take it.
A. am B. had been C. were D. will be
3. Let the players begin the cricket game, () they will not be able to finish it today.
A. after B. therefore C. or D. then
4. I like everything about the new music and think it () be any better.
A. may not B. couldn't C. must not D. shouldn't
5. After Thomas () his job offer, Mr. Evans decided to offer the position to Peter.
A. is rejecting B. had rejected C. having rejected D. was rejected
6. You can purchase the latest print edition or () to the online version.
A. subscribe B. describe C. prescribe D. inscribe
7. John led me into the room and stood close to me, so close that our faces were () touching.
A. always B. already C. abruptly D. almost
8. Nana sounded crueler than () , but we all knew she was not.
A. never B. forever C. soon D. ever
9. In () of the rain, a lot of people enjoyed watching the parade along its route.
A. favor B. spite C. light D. place
10. I would appreciate any () information, as this is a very serious matter for me.
A. temporary B. exceeding C. standard D. relevant
11. () what is rumored, our company is not that bad.
A. But for B. Owing to C. Contrary to D. In addition to
12. In both () and casual emails, it's important to be brief, warm and to the point.
A. friendly B. correct C. lengthy D. formal
13. We seem to () their trust. I hope we can regain it.
A. lose B. have lost C. be lost in D. have been lost
14. Immediate funding is needed for the people living () of starvation.
A. at the expense B. for the good C. on the side D. on the edge

15. We need to make much more effort to keep peace, () the war is over.
 A. considering that B. not provided that
 C. except that D. to the effect that
16. All events will take place at the end of September () weather conditions.
 A. by means of B. instead of C. regardless of D. in case of
17. It is often said () works of art do not offer an accurate representation of the subject.
 A. fair B. abstract C. still D. landscape
18. It was () for me to have the lowest test scores among my friends.
 A. proficient B. efficient C. embarrassing D. encouraging
19. He moved up the () and became head of a local organization.
 A. ladder B. scale C. pole D. direction
20. No () person would purchase the car if they knew about its problems.
 A. thoughtless B. improper C. invalid D. reasonable

【2】 語句を並べ替えてもっとも自然な英文を完成させ、2番目と5番目に入れるものの記号を書きなさい。ただし、文頭に來る語も小文字にしてある。

1. I will not pay (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) this machine by the time I come back.
 A. you B. have C. repaired
 D. fee E. unless F. the
2. The boy wants (1) (2) (3) him a box (4) (5) (6) toy inside.
 A. buy B. to C. of candies
 D. his mother E. a small F. with
3. The impact of a report (1) (2) (3) not (4) by the addition of well-located illustrations, (5) (6) by the overall layout of the document.
 A. also B. but C. improved
 D. merely E. will F. be

4. The reporter (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) the skiing accident.

- A. had witnessed B. interviewed C. she
D. thought E. the people F. who

5. Please lend (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) with it.

- A. me B. through C. are
D. you E. that hair dryer F. when

6. She wants (1) (2) (3) (4) the drug because her father is (5) (6) Alzheimer's disease.

- A. from B. working C. continue
D. suffering E. on F. to

7. Rebecca said nothing and just (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) folded over her chest.

- A. arms B. her C. me D. at E. with F. stared

8. Teenagers are more (1) (2) (3) (4) and seek adventure (5) (6) are.

- A. risks B. to C. take D. adults E. than F. apt

9. (1) (2) (3), Japan (4) (5) (6) a safe country where very few crimes are committed.

- A. to B. overseas C. be
D. seen E. appears F. from

10. You (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) at the city hall.

- A. seminar B. attended C. have
D. to E. ought F. yesterday's

【1】以下の文は Should urban planning prioritize green spaces and sustainable infrastructure to create environmentally friendly cities? に対する答えの文です。以下の質問に答えなさい。

Pro-Policy: Green Urbanism as a Necessity for Resilient Cities

In an era of rapid climate change, the traditional model of urban development is increasingly viewed as obsolete. To ensure the survival and well-being of future generations, urban planning must prioritize green spaces and sustainable infrastructure as the foundation of modern cities.

1. Mitigating the Urban Heat Island Effect

The most immediate environmental benefit is the mitigation of the "urban heat island" effect. Metropolitan areas, characterized by dense concrete and asphalt, absorb and retain vast amounts of heat, leading to dangerously high temperatures. By integrating green roofs and extensive tree canopies, cities can naturally lower ambient temperatures through shading and evapotranspiration. This not only improves outdoor comfort but also reduces the energy demand for air conditioning, thereby lowering \$CO_2\$ emissions.

2. Enhancing Public Health and Mental Well-being

Furthermore, the inclusion of green spaces is an imperative for public health. Research consistently shows that access to parks and natural environments reduces chronic stress, anxiety, and respiratory illnesses caused by urban air pollution. Sustainable infrastructure, such as dedicated cycling paths and pedestrian-friendly zones, encourages active lifestyles, which helps combat obesity and heart disease. A city that breathes is a city where its citizens can thrive both mentally and physically.

3. Long-term Resource Efficiency and Disaster Resilience

Finally, sustainable infrastructure provides superior disaster resilience. Traditional drainage systems are often overwhelmed by extreme weather events, leading to catastrophic flooding. In contrast, "sponge city" designs utilize permeable surfaces and wetlands to manage stormwater naturally. While the initial investment may be high, these systems prevent astronomical repair costs and protect vital resources like clean water, making them an economically sound choice for the future.

In conclusion, prioritizing green urbanism is not a luxury but a strategic necessity to create livable, resilient, and environmentally responsible societies.

Question 1 How does the author suggest that green infrastructure contributes to a city's safety?

1. By providing extra space for police and emergency vehicles to navigate through traffic.
 2. By reducing the number of high-rise buildings that are vulnerable to earthquakes.
 3. By utilizing natural designs that manage extreme weather and prevent flooding.
 4. By encouraging citizens to move to rural areas where the environment is safer.
-

Anti-Policy: The Pragmatic Limits of Green-Centric Urban Planning

While the vision of a "garden city" is aesthetically and environmentally appealing, urban planners must balance these ideals against harsh economic and logistical realities. Prioritizing green spaces over industrial and residential development can lead to significant societal drawbacks.

1. The Immense Financial Burden on Taxpayers

The primary concern is the staggering financial cost of green infrastructure. Sustainable technologies, such as advanced renewable energy grids and complex water recycling systems, require massive upfront capital and continuous, expensive maintenance. In many developing or economically struggling cities, diverting limited public funds into "green" projects may come at the expense of essential services like healthcare, basic education, or public safety, potentially widening the gap between social classes.

2. Exacerbating the Urban Housing Crisis

Another critical issue is that extensive green spaces often exacerbate housing shortages. In major metropolitan areas, land is a scarce and incredibly valuable resource. Dedicating large portions of city centers to parks or low-density sustainable projects can drive up property prices, making housing unaffordable for the working class. This forces residents to move to the outskirts, leading to longer commutes and "urban sprawl," which ironically increases the total carbon footprint due to a greater reliance on transportation.

3. Prioritizing Immediate Economic Competitiveness

Finally, cities must maintain their economic competitiveness through traditional infrastructure. To attract global business and talent, efficient transportation hubs, high-speed telecommunications, and high-density office districts are essential. If environmental regulations become too restrictive or if too much land is removed from the commercial market for green purposes, businesses may relocate to more industry-friendly regions, leading to job losses and a decline in the local economy.

In conclusion, while environmental protection is important, urban planning should focus on balanced growth and technological innovation in private sectors rather than imposing strict green mandates that risk economic and social stability.

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

What is one reason the author gives for why "green" projects might increase a city's total carbon footprint?

1. The maintenance of green roofs requires the use of heavy machinery that releases CO_2 .
2. Increased housing costs in the city center force people to commute from further distances.
3. Renewable energy grids are less efficient and require more coal-based backup power.
4. The trees planted in parks often release more carbon than they absorb during their growth.

4月① 長文 問題演習

次の文章を読み、間に答えなさい。(530語)

Anna Mary Robertson Moses (1860–1961), professionally known as Grandma Moses, might seem an unlikely candidate for America’s favorite painter. While she is known as a famous folk artist [1] in scenes of the American countryside, she actually started painting at the age of seventy-eight. Before her career as an artist, she ran a farm with her family and raised five children.

Although her professional nickname is “Grandma,” her success resembles that of Cinderella. Moses began embroidery* when she was seventy-two years old and was proficient at it but had to quit due to health problems. She replaced her needles with brushes and started to paint various aspects of farm life in rural North America. She painted seasonal activities in her neighborhood, such as making apple butter, collecting maple syrup, holding a quilting circle, and celebrating Christmas — mostly realistically, but sometimes with surprisingly bold imagination. She never received formal art education, but her simple and warm style (2) inspired American art lovers. One art collector, Louis J. Caldor, discovered her paintings in 1938 and fell in love with them. Since then, her [3] has only grown. When she died in 1961 at the age of 101, even President John F. Kennedy mourned her death.

We should take note of the fact that Moses started her artistic career as an embroiderer. Can you name a famous embroiderer in the history of art? Unless you are an expert in textiles, you probably cannot. Embroidery requires highly (5) advanced handicraft skills and a good sense of design, but has not been considered proper “art,” partly because it was and is “women’s work.” Embroidery was historically performed by women, from rural farm wives to royal princesses, in many cases as a hobby that contributed to housekeeping. Even when embroiderers were paid, their work was regarded as a commercial product created by anonymous craftswomen; in other words, the embroiderers were not treated as artists. We do not know who embroidered the splendid wedding gowns of princesses, though they are most definitely works of art.

If Grandma Moses had not suffered from health problems and continued doing embroidery, she might not have become a famous artist. She was (7) recognized in the mainstream art world because she painted. Painting is a typical “art,” which has traditionally been dominated by formally trained male artists, and it is not until recently that the Western art world came to recognize female artists and artists without formal training. In order to be an artist, however, you have to paint or do other things officially treated as “art.” If you are a woman who weaves, knits, or embroiders, you are typically not considered to be an “artist.” Rather, you are just a woman with special skills.

“Okan art” is a relevant term in this context. It tries to approach handicraft works made by women — especially those made by mothers and housewives as a hobby — as “art.” “Okan” is an informal

way to say “mother” in Japanese. Perhaps Grandma Moses is the queen of Okan art, [8] her paintings, the fruits of her life as a mother and a farm wife, are now widely appreciated as artistic works. There must be many other Okan artists who were concealed behind this biased system of art, whom we failed to recognize as artists. It is high time to recognize such unknown female artists: the countless Okans weaving, knitting, and embroidering.

*embroidery 刺繡 (ししゅう)

問1 空所 [1] に入れるべき最も適切な語を①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① believing ② resulting ③ specializing ④ moving

問2 下線部 (2) inspired の言い換えとして最も適切な語を①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① distracted ② stimulated ③ demonstrated ④ gathered

問3 空所 [3] に入れるべき最も適切な語を①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① reputation ② frustration ③ association ④ realization

問4 第1段落から第2段落 (Anna Mary Robertson ... mourned her death.) の内容と一致するものを①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① It was only after Moses had accomplished her career as a painter that she started embroidery.
② Moses replaced her needles with brushes because she thought she could express herself better.
③ Moses originally started painting because she thought selling her paintings for money would help her to raise her five children.
④ Although Moses was not trained at an art school, she was highly respected as an artist.

問5 下線部 (5) advanced の言い換えとして最も適切な語を①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① sophisticated ② characterized ③ awarded ④ profitable

問6 第3段落 (We should take ... works of art.) の内容と一致するものを①～④の中から1つ選べ。

- ① Embroidery has typically been performed by women throughout history.
② Only when embroiderers earn money as professionals are they treated as artists.
③ People know the names of famous embroiderers in art history, even if they are not textile experts.
④ Embroidery has been a popular hobby among women because it gives them the opportunity to work on royal gowns.

問7 下線部 (7) **recognized** の言い換えとして最も適切な語を①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① realized ② arrived ③ known ④ taken

問8 空所 [8] に入れるべき最も適切な語を①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① at ② of ③ to ④ for

問9 第4段落から第5段落 (If Grandma Moses ... knitting, and embroidering.) の内容と一致するものを①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① The phrase “Okan art” aims to recognize practical activities traditionally associated with women as art.
- ② Going to art school is often the most efficient and easiest way to become an artist.
- ③ Okan art will be recognized as art in the near future because it is increasingly being performed by highly creative professionals.
- ④ Grandma Moses could be considered the queen of Okan art because she raised five children.

問10 本文全体の内容と一致するものを①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① We have to pay more attention to beautiful paintings and stop taking them for granted.
- ② Grandma Moses is one example of an artist who was highly regarded despite having no formal training.
- ③ Whether an activity is considered artistic or not solely depends on whether or not it is formally taught in schools.
- ④ Grandma Moses’s abilities never received sufficient attention because she was totally engaged in embroidery throughout her career.

4月② 英文法チェック (4択問題)

【1】 意味の通る文法的に正しい文を完成させるのにもっとも適切なものを選びなさい。

1. You should not believe () story John tells you, for your own good.
A. however B. whatever C. all of D. none of
2. We decided to take () driving because the trip is over 300 miles.
A. leads B. times C. turns D. actions
3. In Japan, seven gods () to live in a single grain of rice.
A. had believed B. are believed C. believe D. have believed
4. It was thirty years before fears were raised that we would run () adequate fresh water.
A. out of B. into C. across D. through
5. Some parasitic diseases can be () for the social and economic health of a community.
A. disastrous B. affective C. raging D. ironic
6. Much to our surprise, the teachers suddenly () song during the school assembly.
A. broke into B. ran into C. broke out D. ran to
7. Based on the response, we have () customers into the following four groups.
A. subtracted B. stripped C. classified D. fired
8. When I was a child, I () my knees and elbows every summer.
A. scraped B. snatched C. shuffled D. suffered
9. The concert was cancelled due to the () heavy rain and strong winds.
A. ideal B. continuous C. marginal D. suspended
10. You should follow these four rules () the most from reading books.
A. to have got B. to be gotten C. to get D. by getting
11. Four to five million deaths a year would be avoided if people () more active.
A. be B. were C. will be D. had been
12. This painting is (), but it's not what we were looking for.
A. fascinating B. principal C. uncertain D. unreliable
13. The magician seemed to perform the magic trick (), but it was in fact quite challenging.
A. with reserve B. with ease C. on hand D. on average
14. Germany and the Allied Powers () peace at the Palace of Versailles, ending World War I.
A. declared B. confessed C. served D. ceased
15. It is certainly possible for () to be too many apps on your smartphone.
A. where B. no where C. here D. there

16. Vegetables grown without chemicals () than those grown with.
 A. are better tasted B. are tasting more
 C. are more tasted D. are better tasting
17. Don't be afraid to ask someone for help despite the fear of being ().
 A. taken to B. taken by C. turned up D. turned down
18. I don't like video games that () unnecessary violence.
 A. feature B. subject C. consult D. satisfy
19. Half of the temple, () the northern half, was destroyed by fire.
 A. centrally B. namely C. hardly D. additionally
20. I was so shy that it took tremendous () to talk to her at the party last night.
 A. courage B. impatience C. fear D. indifference

【2】 語句を並べ替えてもっとも自然な英文を完成させ、2番目と5番目に入れるものの記号を書きなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字にしてある。

1. Towels (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) them immediately after use.
 A. clean B. be C. by
 D. should E. washing F. kept
2. (1) (2) (3) (4), they are no longer (5) (6) drinking alcohol and smoking.
 A. age B. come C. having D. from E. of F. prohibited
3. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) fill in the document and send it back.
 A. have B. all C. is D. do E. you F. to
4. Not only (1) (2) a businessperson, but he was also well (3) (4) (5) (6).
 A. a B. he C. as
 D. known E. scientist F. was

5. Don't take this medicine when you drive as it (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6).
 A. cause B. feel C. may D. drowsy E. to F. You
6. Brenda was (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) president of the student council.
 A. asked B. she C. run D. would E. for F. if
7. The comedy was so funny that Cheryl (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) cried.
 A. she B. laugh C. help
 D. until E. couldn't F. but
8. I reluctantly (1) (2) Marie's idea, not (3) (4) (5) (6).
 A. with B. her C. to D. agreed E. offend F. wanting
9. Tamara was (1) (2) forties, but her voice (3) (4) (5) (6) a 10-year-old girl.
 A. her B. that C. of D. like E. in F. sounded
10. My father (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) on fatty foods.
 A. cut B. been C. to D. has E. told F. down

【1】以下の Do you think world leaders should unite to protect diverse ecosystems? に対する答えの文です。以下の質問に答えなさい。

Agree: Global Unity as the Last Defense for Biodiversity

The rapid decline of the world's diverse ecosystems presents an existential threat that transcends national borders. To effectively combat this crisis, it is imperative that world leaders unite to establish a coordinated, global framework for environmental protection.

1. The Transboundary Nature of Environmental Issues

The first reason for global unity is that ecosystems do not adhere to political boundaries. Pollution in one nation's rivers can devastate the marine life of another, and deforestation in the Amazon affects the global climate. Without a unified strategy, individual national efforts are often rendered ineffective by the lack of cooperation from neighboring states. Collective action ensures that environmental standards are applied consistently across the globe, preventing "leakage" where destructive industries simply relocate to countries with weaker regulations.

2. Safeguarding Global Economic Stability

Second, protecting ecosystems is essential for long-term economic security. Diverse ecosystems provide "ecosystem services," such as crop pollination, water purification, and natural disaster mitigation, which are valued at trillions of dollars. If these systems collapse, the resulting food shortages and economic instability will trigger global unrest. By uniting, world leaders can share the financial burden of conservation and invest in sustainable technologies that benefit the global economy as a whole.

3. Synergizing Scientific Research and Resources

Finally, international cooperation allows for the pooling of scientific expertise and resources. No single nation possesses all the data or technology required to restore damaged habitats. A united global front facilitates the sharing of satellite monitoring data, genetic research, and best practices in conservation. This synergy accelerates the development of innovative solutions, such as advanced reforestation techniques, which are crucial for the rapid restoration of biodiversity.

In conclusion, because environmental threats are global, economic stability is interconnected, and scientific resources are limited, world leaders must act as one to protect our planet's diverse ecosystems.

Question 1 Why does the author argue that individual national efforts are often insufficient?

1. Because most nations do not have enough scientists to study their local ecosystems.
2. Because environmental problems like pollution often move across borders, affecting multiple countries.
3. Because the cost of protecting a single ecosystem is too high for any one government to afford.
4. Because international laws already prohibit nations from making their own environmental rules.

Disagree: The Practical Challenges of Global Environmental Mandates

While the protection of ecosystems is undeniably important, the idea that world leaders should unite under a single global framework is fraught with practical and political difficulties. Critics argue that localized, national strategies are often more effective than top-down international agreements.

1. Protection of National Sovereignty and Interests

The primary concern is the infringement on national sovereignty. Each nation has a unique set of geographical, social, and economic conditions that dictate how its land should be managed. A centralized global authority may impose regulations that conflict with a country's specific needs or traditional practices. Furthermore, many nations are wary of international mandates that might be used by powerful states to exert political influence over smaller, resource-rich countries.

2. Economic Disparity and Development Rights

Second, global environmental mandates often ignore economic disparities between nations. Developing countries frequently rely on their natural resources to lift their populations out of poverty. Forcing these nations to adhere to the same strict conservation standards as wealthy, industrialized countries—which have already profited from their own environmental exploitation—is fundamentally unfair. Unity in this context often leads to "eco-colonialism," where the developmental rights of poorer nations are sacrificed for global environmental goals.

3. Bureaucratic Inefficiency and Lack of Accountability

Finally, large-scale international agreements are notorious for bureaucratic inefficiency. Global summits often produce vague promises and non-binding targets that lack real accountability. Historically, many international treaties have failed because there is no effective mechanism to punish non-compliance. Instead of wasting resources on massive, slow-moving global organizations, funds would be better spent on local, community-led conservation projects that have a more direct and measurable impact on specific ecosystems.

In conclusion, due to concerns over sovereignty, economic fairness, and bureaucratic failure, a unified global approach may not be the most effective way to address ecosystem protection.

Question 2

What is one reason the author gives for why global environmental standards might be unfair?

1. Industrialized nations have already developed the technology to ignore environmental laws.
2. They often fail to account for the fact that developing nations need their resources for economic growth.
3. They require all countries to use the same language for scientific research and reporting.
4. Most world leaders do not actually believe that protecting diverse ecosystems is a priority.

次の文章を読み、問に答えなさい。(5 3 3 語)

In 2020, it was reported that the video game industry had grown bigger than both the music and movie industries combined. In the 1980s and 1990s, video games were typically considered a minor pastime, enjoyed mostly by children, teenagers, and a small group of ⁽¹⁾ dedicated fans. Back then, the idea that games might one day exceed movies or music in popularity was [2]. But now, video games form a central part of mainstream entertainment and culture.

As video games have [3] in popularity over the past few decades, certain aspects of games have begun to be applied to other areas of society. One might even say that our lives have become “gamified” to some extent. What this means is that features we associate with gaming — challenges, reaching goals, competition, rewards — have been introduced and applied to various areas of work and our personal lives.

Games have long been used in education and parenting to make learning fun or to ⁽⁵⁾ motivate children to behave in a particular way. For example, it is not uncommon in the United States for parents to have “chore* charts,” in which children gain points for completing chores and receive rewards once a certain number of points are attained. Children become more eager to do housework, not only because of the reward, but because of the sense of accomplishment gained through tracking their progress and achievements. In this way, “gamification” can change people’s behavior through applying game-like mechanics to certain activities, influencing people to behave in a [6] way.

Corporations have been quick to take advantage of gamification in increasing customer loyalty. Many shopping and travel companies have gamified their websites using point stages or badges to give customers more discounts or access to special privileges. Customers must complete challenges, like spending a certain amount of money on a certain day of the week, to obtain a prize or reach a goal. Market research suggests that gamifying the user experience increases engagement with the company’s brand and [7] increases customer loyalty.

Shopping is not the only area of our lives that has been gamified; fitness apps provide another example of the ⁽⁸⁾ far-reaching effects of gamification. Some smartphone apps created by local governments, businesses, or health insurance companies track fitness levels and provide rewards for exercising. The rewards can include virtual points, but also real goods and services, e-money, or even discounts on health insurance premiums**. Many people find exercise boring, but by gamifying exercise, users can turn their experiences into a series of measurable achievement goals and enjoy rewards along the way. Through gamification, even the time that we spend away from our busy lives, increasingly spent in front of screens, is converted into data, measured, and standardized.

Encouraging more people to exercise is undoubtedly a positive social change. But it is concerning that through gamification we are being influenced to focus on the goal rather than the simple enjoyment of the activity itself. Furthermore, in areas such as shopping, customers are investing more time, energy, and money than they might have otherwise intended. (9) As more and more aspects of our lives become gamified, we must question what it means to “play” these games and what power the “player” has, if any at all.

*chore 家事 **health insurance premiums 健康保険料

問1 下線部 (1) dedicated の言い換えとして最も適切な語を①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① exciting ② hard-working ③ interested ④ passionate

問2 空所 [2] に入れるべき最も適切な語を①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① expected ② hopeful ③ unthinkable ④ unsurprising

問3 空所 [3] に入れるべき最も適切な語 (句) を①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① dropped ② risen ③ stayed the same ④ varied

問4 第1段落から第2段落 (In 2020, it ... our personal lives.) の内容と一致するものを①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① “Gamification” only affects the lives of children, teenagers, and dedicated fans of video games.
② Game-like features have been introduced into more and more areas of our society.
③ Video games are incredibly popular, but that does not mean they have any effect on our real lives.
④ Video games are not nearly as popular as movies or music.

問5 下線部 (5) motivate の言い換えとして最も適切な語を①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① develop ② encourage ③ pass ④ shift

問6 空所 [6] に入れるべき最も適切な語を①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① dependent ② desired ③ dishonest ④ divided

問7 空所 [7] に入れるべき最も適切な語を①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① because ② before ③ never ④ therefore

問8 下線部(8) far-reaching の言い換えとして最も適切な語を①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① falling ② faraway ③ stretched-out ④ sweeping

問9 下線部(9) As more and more aspects of our lives become gamified, we must question what it means to “play” these games and what power the “player” has, if any at all. の内容と一致するものを①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① People need to question if playing these games is fun for them.
② People should consider which game they want to play next.
③ People should ask themselves if they want to be a developer of games.
④ People should think more seriously about the effects of gamification on their lives.

問10 第5段落から第6段落(Shopping is not ... any at all.) の内容と一致するものを①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① Exercise is one area that has completely escaped the effects of gamification.
② Gamification has made our free time resemble the time we spend working, because of its emphasis on progress and achievements.
③ The kinds of rewards one can receive from fitness apps are purely imaginary and unusable in the real world.
④ The more we exercise, the more we contribute to the gamification of society.

問11 本文全体の内容と一致するものを①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① Certain features of video games have begun to be used in other areas of our lives, resulting in our spending more time and money on activities that we otherwise might not have.
② Gamification makes us track our progress and achievements in other areas of our lives, which is necessarily a good thing because it makes us more productive.
③ The increasing gamification of our society has made it difficult to tell the difference between games and the real world.
④ We play video games to take a break from the real world, so corporations have introduced game-like features into their products as a way for us to have fun and escape from reality.

4月③ 英文法チェック (4択問題)

【1】 意味の通る文法的に正しい文を完成させるのにもっとも適切なものを選びなさい。

1. The () plan to build a new high-rise building has sparked opposition from local residents.
A. controversial B. accomplished C. instinctive D. proficient
2. Karina, who I always (), helped me this time as well.
A. look in B. call at C. count on D. turn out
3. Ayumi's encouraging words set me () deeply about my future career.
A. think B. thinking C. thought D. to have thought
4. Marco was presented with the MVP award for his outstanding () to the team's championship victory.
A. motivation B. contribution C. donation D. presentation
5. At the sight of a large bear so close to him, the hunter () in horror.
A. drew back B. drove up C. kept out D. walked over
6. Hikaru didn't know () in the class except Evelyn, so he sat next to her.
A. everyone B. anyone C. nobody D. somebody
7. I'm embarrassed that I () my wife this morning about something trivial.
A. had words with B. gave words to C. gave a word to D. had no word from
8. The enemies in the area were () with heavy losses and forced to retreat.
A. suffered B. advanced C. commenced D. overwhelmed
9. The newly-released car was superior (), so everyone wanted it.
A. all in one B. in all respects C. at the best D. in some directions
10. If I () there, I would have stopped you from buying food with so many additives.
A. were not B. was not C. had been D. have been
11. The hospital has been () of not providing adequate care to many patients.
A. expected B. assured C. convinced D. accused
12. Fifty minutes have passed since the match started, but neither team has shown any sign of ().
A. burning up B. calling up C. giving in D. breaking in
13. The doctor recommends that I () an x-ray of my lower back.
A. could have B. would have C. had D. have
14. Ken's father was fired from his job and, (), lost the use of the company car.
A. curiously B. consequently
C. inappropriately D. improperly
15. () all his wealth and power, he saw himself as an ordinary man.
A. Of B. For C. As D. Over
16. She's so cautious () only buy something after reading a lot of reviews.
A. for her to B. as not to C. that is to D. that she will

17. Riding a motorcycle without a helmet is not only (), but also dangerous.
 A. illegal B. moral C. decent D. honorable
18. Excellent customer service and fast delivery are () customer satisfaction.
 A. content with B. essential for C. considerate of D. referred to
19. Yuko () to travel to Karen's home country in several days, but those plans were canceled due to the airline strike.
 A. is intending B. has intended
 C. had intended D. has been intending
20. I tried to () him to stay, but he left early in the morning without saying anything.
 A. persuade B. discourage C. forbid D. convict

【2】 語句を並べ替えてもっとも自然な英文を完成させ、2番目と5番目に入れるものの記号を書きなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字にしてある。

1. There is (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) your dream and achieve it.
 A. can't B. no C. you D. reason E. pursue F. why
2. Leo has always met school report deadlines, (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) faced.
 A. any B. he C. of
 D. challenges E. regardless F. has
3. (1) (2) without (3) (4) (5) (6) discussion will take time before it reaches a conclusion.
 A. our B. is C. that D. a E. doubt F. it
4. I like this hotel (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) in a remote area.
 A. it B. because C. located D. all E. is F. the better
5. Aisha has (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) think about her.
 A. other people B. any C. in
 D. hardly E. interest F. what
6. I (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) this letter reaches you.
 A. have B. Japan C. the time
 D. left E. will F. by

7. I'm very happy that (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) hurt in the accident.
 A. nor B. was C. you D. else E. anyone F. neither
8. The politician (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) more money on public services.
 A. should B. insisted C. government
 D. that E. spend F. the
9. The couple talked in low voices (1) (2) (3) to (4) (5) (6) up.
 A. not B. as C. baby D. their E. so F. wake
10. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) you live but how meaningfully you live in every moment.
 A. how B. not C. is D. long E. matters F. what

【1】以下の文は Should we do sports on a daily basis for health?に対する答えの文です。以下の質問に答えなさい。

Pro-Exercise: The Necessity of Daily Physical Activity for Optimal Health

In an era defined by sedentary lifestyles and rising rates of chronic illnesses, the debate over the frequency of exercise has become a focal point of public health. Advocates for daily sports argue that consistent physical activity is the most potent intervention for maintaining long-term biological and mental well-being.

1. Prevention of Chronic Physiological Disorders

The primary benefit of daily sports is the mitigation of cardiovascular and metabolic diseases. Engaging in aerobic activity every day strengthens the heart muscle and improves insulin sensitivity, which drastically reduces the risk of developing Type 2 diabetes and hypertension. Consistent movement ensures that the body's metabolic rate remains efficient, preventing the accumulation of visceral fat that is often the root cause of systemic inflammation.

2. Enhancement of Cognitive Function and Mental Resilience

Furthermore, daily exercise acts as a catalyst for neurological health. Physical activity stimulates the production of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), a protein essential for the survival of neurons and the promotion of neuroplasticity. This biological process not only sharpens memory and focus but also serves as a natural antidepressant by regulating neurotransmitters like serotonin and dopamine. In a high-stress modern society, a daily routine provides the emotional stability necessary to combat anxiety.

3. Decelerating the Biological Aging Process

Finally, regular sports contribute to increased longevity at a cellular level. Research suggests that individuals who exercise daily possess longer telomeres—the protective caps on the ends of chromosomes—which are linked to a slower biological aging process. By maintaining muscle mass and bone density through daily weight-bearing activities, older adults can preserve their independence and reduce the likelihood of age-related frailty, making daily sport a vital investment for a high quality of life in later years.

Question 1

What biological reason does the author give for exercise's ability to improve mental health?

1. It reduces the amount of oxygen that the brain requires to function.
2. It triggers the release of proteins that help neurons survive and grow.
3. It eliminates the need for medical treatments such as antidepressants.
4. It helps the body accumulate fat which protects the nervous system.

Anti-Exercise: The Risks of Over-Training and the Importance of Recovery

While the merits of physical activity are indisputable, the insistence on a "daily" sports routine can be counterproductive. Critics argue that a rigid daily schedule may overlook the body's fundamental need for rest and the multifaceted nature of human health.

1. The Perils of Physical Over-Exertion and Injury

One significant concern is the risk of chronic injury and systemic inflammation. The human body requires periods of rest to repair micro-tears in muscle fibers and to allow joints to recover from the impact of high-intensity movement. Without adequate recovery time, daily exercise can lead to "overtraining syndrome," characterized by persistent fatigue, weakened immune function, and stress fractures. For many, a moderate approach that includes rest days is physiologically superior to a daily grind.

2. Psychological Burnout and Loss of Motivation

Second, a mandatory daily routine often leads to psychological exhaustion. When exercise is perceived as a burdensome obligation rather than a choice, the intrinsic motivation to stay active tends to diminish. This can result in burnout, where individuals eventually abandon physical activity altogether due to the mental stress of maintaining a strict schedule. A flexible approach to fitness is often more sustainable in the long term for maintaining a positive relationship with one's body.

3. Prioritizing a Holistic Approach to Wellbeing

Finally, health is a result of various interconnected factors beyond just exercise. Focusing exclusively on daily sports may lead individuals to neglect other pillars of health, such as sufficient sleep and a balanced diet. For example, exercising intensely while suffering from chronic sleep deprivation can be detrimental to the heart and nervous system. True health is achieved through a holistic balance where rest, nutrition, and moderate activity are weighted equally.

Question 2

According to the passage, why might a daily sports routine be "counterproductive"?

1. Because it encourages people to focus too much on their physical appearance.
2. Because most people do not have the expensive equipment needed for daily sports.
3. Because lack of rest can damage the immune system and cause chronic pain.
4. Because it prevents individuals from socializing with their friends and family.

次の文章を読み、問に答えなさい。(674語)

Pompeii: Rebirth of Italy's Dead City That Nearly Died Again

The ancient Italian city of Pompeii historically has had its fair share of ups and downs. Back in 79 A.D., a volcano erupted and turned the lively city into a wasteland in just a few hours. The [1] event buried the city and its people in volcanic ash. Then in this century, the excavated* Roman city seemed close to a second death. This time not by a volcano, but by years of inattention and mismanagement of the heavily visited ruins. In 2010, a building where ancient Roman soldiers had trained collapsed. Because of this, Pompeii nearly lost its place as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, an honor it received in 1997.

But these days, Pompeii is beginning to experience a rebirth. A restoration project to prevent more collapses includes new excavations. The work has led to new discoveries about the everyday lives of the ancient people of Pompeii. The restoration is also helping to limit the effects of a new threat: climate change. Climate extremes — including increasingly intense rainfall and periods of extreme heat — could threaten Pompeii.

The new director of the ruins, archaeologist Gabriel Zuchtriegel, is using the latest computer technology to help restore Pompeii. He compares the ancient city's fast destruction, which began in the 1970s, [3] “an airplane going down to the ground and really risking breaking” apart. “Some conditions are changing and we can already measure this,” Zuchtriegel told The Associated Press. The Great Pompeii Project was a \$120 million restoration effort that ended in 2016. It helped keep the ruins from further harm. Zuchtriegel said, “It was all spent and spent well.”

However, future problems are expected to develop for the ruins, which were first excavated 250 years ago. The ruins at Pompeii were first discovered in the 16th century, *Encyclopedia Britannica*** says on its website. Zuchtriegel said that moving forward, the use of new technology will be critical to help fight the ancient city's “battle against time.”

[5]

The treasures of Pompeii include numerous pieces of art found on the floors and walls. Depending on humans alone to search for signs of climate-caused damage would be nearly impossible. So artificial intelligence (AI) tools and drones will help collect and process data and images in real time.

Since last year, AI and robots are doing what otherwise would be impossible jobs — such as putting wall paintings that have collapsed into very small pieces back together. Among the goals is to rebuild the painted ceiling of the House of the Painters at Work. It was destroyed by Allied bombing*** during World War II. Robots will also help repair damage to collapsed structures in a building believed to have been used by Roman soldiers.

Seventeen of Pompeii's 66 hectares remain unexcavated. They are still buried deep under lava stone. There is a [6] debate over whether they should stay buried. At the start of the 19th century, Zuchtriegel said, the idea was to "excavate all of Pompeii." But in the years leading up to the Great Pompeii Project, people were not [7] to excavate. Zuchtriegel said the thinking was "because we have so many problems we won't excavate anymore." The head archaeologist before him, Massimo Osanna, took a different approach to the restoration. Osanna targeted excavation in places that needed to be fixed and strengthened. This aimed to prevent further collapses. "But it was a different kind of excavation. It was part of a larger approach where we have the combination of protection, research, and accessibility," Zuchtriegel said.

Helping the Community Too

Today, the goals of the Pompeii park go further than protecting ruins. The nearby towns have suffered from organized crime and high youth unemployment. This has caused many young people to leave. So the archaeological park is bringing together students from the area's wealthy institutions and students from working class neighborhoods. They will perform together at Pompeii's Great Theater. "We ... can try to contribute to a change," Zuchtriegel said. There are also plans to create public walking grounds in an unexcavated part of Pompeii.

*excavated 発掘された ***Encyclopedia Britannica* 『ブリタニカ百科事典』

***Allied bombing 連合国軍による爆撃

出典 Frances D'emilio, "Pompeii: Rebirth of Italy's Dead City That Nearly Died Again." Adapted by Anna Matteo. *Voice of America*, February 23, 2022. <https://learningenglish.voanews.com/a/pompeii-rebirth-of-italy-s-dead-city-that-nearly-died-again/6455819.html>

問1 空所 [1] に入れるべき最も適切な語を①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① constructive ② destructive ③ panicked ④ rigid

問2 第1段落から第2段落 (The ancient Italian ... could threaten Pompeii.) の内容と一致するものを①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① UNESCO eventually stripped the title of World Heritage Site from Pompeii because of the destruction and people's disregard for the historical artifacts.
- ② Climate change is one of the risks that the restoration project of Pompeii has to deal with.
- ③ The glories of ancient Rome are represented in the ruins of Pompeii, so over the years, people have preserved the city with extreme care.
- ④ Further excavation of Pompeii is not included in the city's restoration project plan.

問3 空所 [3] に入れるべき最も適切な語を①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① by ② for ③ in ④ to

問4 第3段落から第4段落 (The new director ... “battle against time.”) の内容と一致するものを①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① According to Gabriel Zuchtriegel, computer technology is hardly advanced enough to be used for the preservation of Pompeii.
② A part of Pompeii was destroyed by a plane crash in the 1970s, and \$120 million was raised to repair the damage.
③ Gabriel Zuchtriegel believes that the expense of the Great Pompeii project was too costly.
④ Gabriel Zuchtriegel insists that new technology is indispensable to protect the ruins of Pompeii from subsequent destruction.

問5 第5段落から第7段落 (The treasures of ... accessibility,” Zuchtriegel said.) の内容を短く表現した小見出しとして空所 [5] に入れるべき最も適切なものを①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① AI to the Rescue ② Archaeologists and Their Values
③ Robots and the War ④ The History of Pompeii

問6 空所 [6] に入れるべき最も適切な語句を①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① short-term ② long-running ③ ready-made ④ close-up

問7 空所 [7] に入れるべき最も適切な語を①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① alert ② rapid ③ haste ④ quick

問8 第5段落から第7段落 (The treasures of ... accessibility,” Zuchtriegel said.) の内容と一致するものを①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① In the years before launching the Great Pompeii Project, people promoted digging out the whole city of Pompeii.
- ② Massimo Osanna was the archaeologist who was in the position to lead the Great Pompeii Project before Gabriel Zuchtriegel.
- ③ One of the major tasks of the Great Pompeii Project was to excavate the remaining 49 hectares of Pompeii.
- ④ The Great Pompeii Project aimed to prevent more collapses; therefore, it focused more on research than excavation.

問9 第8段落 (Today, the goals ... part of Pompeii.) の内容と一致しないものを①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① There are plans to build public walkways in parts of Pompeii park.
- ② The Pompeii park aims to protect the ruins as well as support nearby communities.
- ③ Pompeii’s Great Theatre is a project in which students from various backgrounds can join.
- ④ The Pompeii park provides employment counseling for young people who otherwise have difficulties finding work.

問10 本文全体の内容と一致するものを①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① The achievements of the Great Pompeii Project are less appreciated by the public than they deserve.
- ② Pompeii City is about to go bankrupt because of the decreasing number of tourists and the rising restoration fees.
- ③ Gabriel Zuchtriegel believes that an additional restoration project is needed to purchase AIs and robots to preserve Roman buildings.
- ④ Pompeii is being restored not only as an excavation site but also as a place where local people will connect.

【1】 Vocabulary Check

To complete each item, choose the best word or phrase from among the four choices. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer.

1. Although the company faced strong competition, its innovative products gave it a () advantage in the market.
1. barren 2. spacious 3. temporary 4. distinct
2. To ensure the safety of all passengers, the airline has implemented () security measures at all airports.
1. supreme 2. edible 3. marine 4. ongoing
3. The museum curator asked the visitors to not () the ancient artifacts on display to preserve them for future generations.
1. crawl 2. touch 3. magnify 4. sneeze
4. The experienced detective had a strong () that the witness was not telling the whole truth about the incident.
1. routine 2. suspicion 3. outcome 4. reference
5. The government implemented a series of () reforms to address the widespread corruption within the public sector.
1. ethical 2. reasonable 3. drastic 4. fragile
6. The sudden increase in the price of oil caused () across the country, leading to protests and demands for government intervention.
1. turmoil 2. prosperity 3. heritage 4. hospitality
7. After years of hard work and dedication, the scientist celebrated her () with colleagues and family.
1. triumph 2. junk 3. landmark 4. valley
8. A: Could you please () my apologies to Mr. Smith for missing our appointment?
B: Certainly, I will let him know.
1. modify 2. detect 3. convey 4. endorse
9. A: What is that unpleasant () coming from the kitchen?
B: Oh, I think I left the milk out on the counter.
1. landscape 2. odor 3. wealth 4. boundary
10. The city center was () decorated with colorful lights and banners for the annual festival.
1. virtually 2. unfairly 3. roughly 4. densely

11. The chef created a () dish that combined traditional Japanese ingredients with French cooking techniques.
1. spacious 2. relevant 3. bizarre 4. temporary
12. The sailor carefully tied a secure () to fasten the boat to the pier.
1. nerve 2. knot 3. tissue 4. germ
13. There was a () silence in the courtroom as the judge read out the verdict.
1. stunned 2. edible 3. moral 4. nuclear
14. In order to explore the narrow passage, the spelunker had to () on his stomach through the tight space.
1. hover 2. stroll 3. crawl 4. soar
15. A: I can't believe they decided to () the old library. It was such a beautiful building.
B: I know, it's a shame.
1. break into 2. look up 3. hand over 4. tear down
16. Many students find it challenging to () the high expectations of their parents and teachers.
1. look forward to 2. get along with 3. come down with 4. live up to
17. Despite the complexity of the mathematical problem, she was able to () it with relative ease.
1. figure out 2. run into 3. drop off 4. go over
18. The comedian used witty jokes and engaging stories to () the audience at the beginning of his performance.
1. win over 2. put off 3. take back 4. use up

【1】以下の文は Should we change our system so that we have more doctors? に対する答えの文です。以下の質問に答えなさい。

Pro-Policy: Expanding the Medical Workforce for a Resilient Future

As global populations undergo a significant demographic shift, the demand for healthcare services has reached unprecedented levels. Proponents of increasing the number of doctors argue that our current systems are ill-equipped to handle future challenges without a substantial expansion of the medical workforce.

1. Addressing the Needs of an Aging Population

The primary driver for increasing physician quotas is the rapidly aging society. As the proportion of elderly citizens grows, the prevalence of chronic illnesses and complex age-related conditions inevitably rises. A larger pool of doctors is essential to provide the personalized, long-term care required by this demographic. Without a systemic increase, the healthcare system will face a "care deficit," where the quality of life for seniors declines due to delayed treatments.

2. Mitigating Physician Burnout and Improving Safety

Furthermore, increasing the number of doctors is a prerequisite for protecting the well-being of medical professionals. Currently, many physicians suffer from extreme "burnout" due to excessively long working hours and high-stress environments. This exhaustion not only harms the doctors themselves but also jeopardizes patient safety by increasing the likelihood of medical errors. By expanding the workforce, hospitals can implement more humane shifts, ensuring that doctors remain alert and capable of providing high-quality care.

3. Reducing Regional Disparities in Healthcare Access

Finally, a systemic change is needed to correct regional imbalances. In many countries, medical resources are concentrated in urban centers, leaving rural areas with a severe shortage of specialists. Simply redistributing the current number of doctors is often insufficient. By significantly increasing the total number of graduates, the government can create incentives and programs to ensure that even remote communities have access to essential medical expertise, thereby achieving true healthcare equity.

In conclusion, to support an aging population, prevent professional burnout, and ensure regional fairness, it is imperative to reform the system to produce more doctors.

Question 1

According to the author, how does increasing the number of doctors affect patient safety?

1. It allows doctors to focus more on urban patients who have higher medical needs.
2. It reduces medical errors by preventing physicians from becoming overly exhausted.
3. It encourages patients to treat themselves at home using online resources.
4. It ensures that all elderly citizens can receive surgery without any waiting time.

Anti-Policy: Prioritizing Quality and Efficiency over Quantity

While the shortage of doctors is a visible concern, simply increasing the number of medical graduates may not be the most effective solution. Critics argue that a "quantity-first" approach could lead to systemic inefficiencies and a decline in the standard of medical care.

1. Risk of Diluting Educational Standards

The most significant concern is the potential decline in the quality of medical training. Establishing new medical schools or rapidly expanding existing ones puts immense pressure on educational infrastructure and the availability of experienced mentors. If the focus shifts toward mass-producing doctors, the rigor of clinical training may be compromised. Producing a high volume of under-trained physicians could ultimately lead to poorer patient outcomes and a loss of public trust in the healthcare system.

2. The Role of Technological Innovation and AI

Rather than focusing solely on human numbers, the system should prioritize technological integration. Advances in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and telemedicine can significantly enhance the efficiency of current doctors. For example, AI-driven diagnostic tools can assist physicians in analyzing medical images faster and more accurately than ever before. By automating administrative tasks and utilizing remote monitoring, we can maximize the productivity of the existing workforce without the astronomical costs associated with training thousands of new doctors.

3. Economic Sustainability and Resource Allocation

Finally, we must consider the fiscal burden on the state. Training a doctor is an incredibly expensive and time-consuming investment for any government. If we simply increase the number of doctors without addressing the underlying inefficiencies in hospital management, we risk wasting limited public resources. A more sustainable approach would involve improving the working conditions of current staff and utilizing specialized nurses and assistants to handle routine tasks, allowing physicians to focus on complex cases.

In conclusion, because of the risks to educational quality and the potential for technological solutions, we should focus on optimizing our current medical system rather than merely increasing the number of doctors.

Question 2

What is one reason the author suggests that training more doctors might be a bad investment?

1. The cost of medical school will soon be covered entirely by private companies.
2. Technology like AI can perform all the duties of a doctor more cheaply.
3. Rapidly increasing quotas may lead to a decrease in the quality of clinical training.
4. Most medical students today prefer to work in administrative roles rather than hospitals.

Read each passage and choose the best answer from among the four choices for each question.

The Mind of a Genius

Leonardo da Vinci, born in 1452 in Vinci, Italy, is widely regarded as one of the most talented individuals ever to have lived. His contributions spanned across various fields including art, science, engineering, anatomy, and invention. From an early age, Leonardo displayed a strong curiosity and keen observational skills, which later defined his diverse career. Despite being primarily known for his masterpieces like the “Mona Lisa” and “The Last Supper,” Leonardo’s notebooks reveal his extensive studies and sketches on human anatomy, flight, and numerous mechanical devices. His approach and visionary ideas were centuries ahead of his time, influencing countless generations of thinkers and artists.

In addition to his artistic achievements, Leonardo da Vinci made significant strides in scientific fields. His studies of the human body, conducted through careful examination, provided detailed illustrations of muscles, bones, and internal organs. These drawings not only advanced the understanding of the human body but also laid the groundwork for modern anatomy. Leonardo’s studies in water movement, rock formations, and plant growth further demonstrated his diverse interests. His observations and hypotheses about these natural processes showcased a deep understanding that was unusual for his era. Despite the limitations of the time, his scientific endeavors were characterized by detailed documentation and an approach that prefigured the scientific method.

Leonardo’s engineering sketches are another testament to his creativity. His designs ranged from simple tools to complex machinery, including early concepts of helicopters, tanks, and bridges. Although many of his inventions were never built during his lifetime, modern engineers have recognized the potential of his designs with contemporary technology. His detailed plans for pumps, flying machines, and war devices showcased a blend of creativity and technical knowledge. Leonardo’s foresight in engineering not only inspired future innovations but also highlighted the potential of studies where art, science, and engineering come together to create groundbreaking ideas.

Beyond his technical skills, Leonardo da Vinci was also a philosopher and a visionary thinker. He thought deeply about the nature of the universe, human existence, and the connection between all living things. His reflections on these subjects are scattered throughout his extensive notebooks, revealing a mind constantly engaged in understanding the broader implications of his observations. Leonardo’s ability to connect knowledge from different areas made him a perfect example of a Renaissance man, whose comprehensive view of the world continues to be relevant in today’s specialized fields. His philosophical thoughts, combined with his scientific studies, contributed to a legacy that goes beyond any single discipline.

Leonardo da Vinci’s impact on the modern world is immeasurable. His artistic techniques, such as the use of shading and anatomical precision, revolutionized the art world and influenced countless

artists. His scientific and engineering studies paved the way for numerous advancements in various fields. Leonardo's commitment to observation and his endless curiosity set a standard for future generations of scientists and engineers. Today, Leonardo's work is celebrated not only for its artistic brilliance, but also for its spirit of inquiry and innovation. As a person whose intellect knew no bounds, Leonardo da Vinci remains an enduring symbol of human potential and creativity.

(1) In what ways did Leonardo da Vinci create masterpieces?

1. His abilities in a variety of fields, which he possessed from birth, enabled his technical and creative excellence.
2. His strong curiosity and keen sense of observation enabled him to study and sketch the human body and many mechanical devices.
3. He referred to the studies and sketches of numerous generations and developed a deep understanding of the human body and mechanical devices.
4. He was influenced by the forward-thinking approaches and visionary ideas of countless generations of thinkers and artists.

(2) How did Leonardo's anatomical studies influence the scientific community?

1. His detailed illustrations helped develop the study of the human body and served as a valuable reference for future scientists and artists.
2. His concentration on human anatomy led to new discoveries about the human body that were not widely understood during his lifetime.
3. His work inspired future generations of scientists to explore the human body in greater detail and influenced the development of modern biology.
4. Despite the limitations of his observations with the technology of the time, they nevertheless became the basis for future medical advances.

(3) Despite many of his inventions never being constructed during his lifetime, Leonardo's engineering designs were

1. a blend of creativity and technical knowledge, and showed the ability to imagine future technologies that would not be realized until centuries later.
2. primarily theory-based, as the tools and materials available in his time were not sufficient to realize his innovative ideas.
3. inspired by natural processes, and he created mechanisms that imitated the efficiency of systems that existed in nature.
4. misunderstood by the people of his time, it was not until much later that they fully understood the potential of his ideas.

(4) How does Leonardo's philosophical thinking contribute to his enduring legacy?

1. His reflections on nature and human nature have greatly helped people today to understand the Renaissance view of the world.
2. His ability to blend scientific observation with philosophical thought produced a perspective that only he could have, which influenced both art and science.
3. His ideas about the relationship between the natural world and human existence gave his work a deeper dimension and inspired future generations.
4. His philosophical explorations were not well recognized during his lifetime but have since been recognized for their influence on both art and science.