

授業プリント

春期講習

高2英語

問題編



市進予備校

高2 春期講習 英文法チェック (4 択問題)

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) The bag cost 10,000 yen, () approximately 70 dollars at the current rate.

その鞆は一万円、つまり現在の為替レートではおよそ70ドルでした。

ア from イ in ウ or エ to

(2) She needed to have her bicycle () .

彼女は、自転車を直してもらう必要がありました。

ア repair イ repairing ウ repaired エ be repaired

(3) () is the problem more apparent than in our personnel affairs department.

その問題がもっとも明白なのは人事部門においてです。

ア Anywhere イ Nowhere ウ Somewhere エ Where

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

ご不明な点がございましたら、遠慮なくご連絡ください。

ア Would イ Will ウ Shall エ Should

(5) We had a huge debate () the issue.

私たちは、その問題について大議論しました。

ア over イ to ウ in エ into

(6) () the rules several times, she has to leave.

彼女は数回にわたって規則を破ったので、出ていかなければならない。

ア Broken イ Having broken ウ Breaking エ To break

(7) I ended up staying overnight at the airport, () I hadn't expected.

私は空港で一晩過ごすことになったのが、それは思ってもみなかったことだった。

ア where イ when ウ in which エ which

(8) I wish I () before I came here that there are so many people waiting to see the doctor.

I would have brought some books to read.

診察を待っている人がこんなにたくさんいると事前に知っていたらなあ。読む本を数冊持ってきたのだが。

ア knew イ had known ウ would know エ would have known

(9) () the increase in the jobless rate, there are not so many people visiting the employment office in the city.

失業率は増加しているのに、市の職業紹介所を訪れる人はそれほど多くない。

ア Although イ However ウ Instead of エ Despite

(10) If you're planning to use the library for the first time, please remember () your photo ID.

図書館を初めて利用する人は、写真付き身分証明書を忘れずにお持ちください。

ア to bring イ to be brought ウ bringing エ having brought

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。(*印のついた語句には、本文のあとに注がある。)

(1) There is a visible gap between the Japanese government's ideal policy and the reality of that policy, threatening the livelihood of *technical intern trainees. The reality is that most of the accepting and supervising companies have become reliant on cheap foreign labor, yet in times of economic difficulties, many (), laying them off first and not addressing their increasingly desperate situation. As a result, technical intern trainees, who are already vulnerable and struggle with unstable finances and insecure jobs, are further exposed to danger during this global health crisis.

(Bao Quyen Tran, "Vietnamese Technical Trainees in Japan Voice Concerns Amidst COVID-19,"

Japan Focus, 2020 改変)

(注) *technical intern trainees 外国人技能実習生

ア give up their jobs and leave Japan for other countries
イ show willingness to help these foreign workers in need
ウ turn a blind eye to these short-term contract laborers
エ voice concerns about their working conditions

(2) Renters, pet owners and animal shelters have praised a long-awaited law that will allow tenants to keep pets in rented housing, after the government announced legislative changes to the private rental sector earlier this week. Under the renters' reform bill, tenants will have the legal right to request a pet in their home, which landlords cannot unreasonably refuse. The move has been welcomed by pet owners who have struggled to find private housing, and by charities and shelters which believe the changes will ().

(*The Guardian*, May 20, 2023 改変)

ア increase the number of cats and dogs being slaughtered
イ encourage volunteers to work at shelters
ウ discourage people from owning pets other than cats and dogs
エ reduce the number of pets being abandoned

(3) More than one in 10 women struggle to bond with their baby, with the majority saying they are given no support from healthcare staff, a survey has found. Nearly three-quarters (73%) of women said they received no information or advice on bonding with their baby in the first few weeks after birth, despite guidance for doctors and nurses () to encourage healthy child development.

- ア suggesting that maternal-infant bonding should be left to develop naturally
- イ recommending that they assist with emotional attachment
- ウ advising them to keep some distance from new mothers diagnosed with depression
- エ warning against the risks of focusing on the declining birth rate

(4) Americans spend around \$1 trillion (£800 billion), on food annually, but in the prevailing system we have no hope of understanding where our food comes from, what environmental practices were used in its production or how workers are treated along the way — because long, hyperspecialised supply chains make these aspects opaque. Reinvigorated local and regional food economies can create transparency and the opportunity to understand how our food is grown and what impact it is having. () — whether as an individual consumer or a school district serving thousands of children — is one way we can vote with our money for a more transparent and accountable system.

- ア Choosing to buy locally sourced food when possible
- イ Examining the safety of imported foods
- ウ Avoiding eating out and eating home-cooked meals whenever possible
- エ Understanding the risks of depending on local farmers

(5) When the blue flame fires up on a gas stove, there's more than heat coming off the burner. Researchers at Stanford University found that among the pollutants emitted from stoves is benzene, which is linked to cancer. Levels of benzene can reach higher than those found in secondhand tobacco smoke and the benzene pollution can spread throughout a home, according to the research. The findings add to a growing body of scientific evidence showing that () than gas stove owners have been led to believe.

- ア secondhand smokers run the greater risk of exposure to benzene
- イ emissions within the home are more harmful
- ウ the habit of smoking and the development of cancer are less correlated
- エ we should pay less attention to the color of the flame

以下の文は **Should public transport be used to reduce car use for the environment?** に対する答えの文です。以下の質問に答えなさい。

Pro-Policy: Decarbonizing Society Through Mass Transit

The global climate crisis necessitates a fundamental shift in how we approach transportation. To achieve significant environmental targets, governments must prioritize the expansion of public transport systems to reduce the prevalence of private vehicles.

The primary advantage of public transportation lies in its carbon efficiency. A single train or bus can transport dozens, or even hundreds, of passengers simultaneously, resulting in a much lower carbon footprint per capita compared to individual car trips. By investing in electrified rail networks and hydrogen-powered buses, nations can drastically cut their total greenhouse gas emissions, making public transit an essential tool for meeting international climate agreements like the Paris Accord.

Furthermore, reducing car dependency allows for smarter urban planning. Currently, vast amounts of land in metropolitan areas are dedicated to parking lots and expansive highways. By shifting the focus to public transit, cities can reclaim this space to create "green belts" or urban parks. These green spaces act as carbon sinks and help mitigate the "urban heat island" effect, further contributing to environmental health beyond just reducing tailpipe emissions.

Finally, centralized public transit systems are more conducive to rapid technological transitions. It is far easier for a government to modernize a municipal bus fleet with zero-emission technology than it is to wait for millions of private citizens to purchase electric cars. Government-led initiatives in public transport can serve as a testing ground for new green technologies, driving down costs and setting a standard for the rest of the country to follow.

Question 1 According to the passage, how does a shift toward public transit affect urban planning?

1. It requires the government to build more parking lots near train stations.
 2. It allows cities to convert land previously used for cars into environmentally friendly green spaces.
 3. It forces people to move from the countryside to high-density metropolitan areas.
 4. It increases the "urban heat island" effect by concentrating many people in one area.
-

Anti-Policy: The Practical and Economic Hurdles of Transit Mandates

While the environmental motivation for promoting public transport is clear, a singular focus on reducing car use through transit mandates often overlooks critical economic and geographical realities.

One major concern is the financial burden on the state. Building and maintaining extensive subway or light-rail systems requires astronomical upfront investments and ongoing subsidies. In many cases, the energy and resources required for such massive construction projects can lead to a significant "carbon debt" that takes decades to repay. Forcing transit expansion in areas with low demand may result in empty buses and trains, which is both an economic and environmental waste.

Another critical issue is the lack of viability in rural areas. Public transport is inherently designed for high-density urban centers. In countryside regions, where homes and workplaces are scattered, relying on buses or trains is often impractical due to infrequent schedules and limited routes. Forcing a reduction in car use in these areas would not only isolate vulnerable populations but also cripple local economies that depend on the flexibility that only private vehicles can provide.

Lastly, critics argue that the focus should be on decarbonizing private cars rather than eliminating them. With the rapid advancement of electric vehicles (EVs) and autonomous driving, private cars are becoming increasingly eco-friendly. Instead of spending billions on fixed transit lines, governments should incentivize the transition to green private transport. This allows individuals to maintain their personal freedom and convenience while still achieving the ultimate goal of environmental protection through technological innovation.

Question 2

What is one reason the author mentions regarding the inefficiency of public transit in rural regions?

1. People in the countryside generally prefer the status of owning expensive cars.
2. The carbon debt of building rural bus stops is higher than that of urban subways.
3. The scattered nature of homes and workplaces makes fixed transit routes and schedules impractical.
4. Rural areas already have enough green energy, so they do not need to reduce CO₂.

春期講習① 長文 問題演習

次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。(584語)

People in a growth *mindset don't just *seek* challenge, they *thrive on it. The bigger the challenge, the more they stretch. And nowhere can it be seen more clearly than in the world of sports. You can just watch people stretch and grow.

Mia Hamm, the greatest female soccer star of her time, says it straight out. "All my life I've been (1) playing up, meaning I've challenged myself with players older, bigger, more skillful, more experienced — in short, better than me." First she played with her older brother. Then at ten, she joined the eleven-year-old boys' team. Then she threw herself into the number one college team in the United States. "Each day I attempted to play up to their level ... and I was improving faster than I ever dreamed possible."

Patricia Miranda was a *chubby, unathletic high school kid who wanted to wrestle. After a bad beating on the mat, she was told, "You're (2) a joke." First she cried, then she felt: "That really set my resolve ... I had to keep going and (3) had to know [ア me / イ training could / ウ and focus / エ effort / オ and belief and / カ if / キ somehow legitimize] as a wrestler." Where did she get this resolve?

Miranda was raised in a life *devoid of challenge. But when her mother died of an *aneurysm at age forty, ten-year-old Miranda came up with (4) a principle. "When you're lying on your deathbed, one of the cool things to say is, 'I really explored myself.' This sense of urgency was *instilled when my mom died. If you only go through life doing stuff that's easy, shame on you." So when wrestling presented a challenge, she was ready to take it on.

Her effort (5) paid off. At twenty-four, Miranda was having the last [A]. She won the spot for her weight group on the U.S. Olympic team and came home from Athens with a bronze medal. And what was next? Yale Law School. People (6) urged her to stay where she was already on top, but Miranda felt it was more exciting to start at the bottom again and see what she could grow into this time.

Sometimes people with the growth mindset stretch themselves so far that they do the impossible. In 1995, Christopher Reeve, the actor, was thrown from a horse. His neck was broken, his *spinal cord was *severed from his brain, and he was completely *paralyzed below the neck. Medical science said, *So sorry*. (7) Come to terms with it.

Reeve, however, started a demanding exercise program that involved moving all parts of his paralyzed body with the help of electrical stimulation. Why *couldn't* he learn to move again? Why couldn't his brain once again give commands that his body would obey? Doctors warned that he was

in denial and was (8) setting himself up for disappointment. They had seen this before and it was a bad sign for his adjustment. But, really, what else was Reeve doing with his time? Was there a better project?

Five years later, Reeve started to regain movement. First it happened in his hands, then his arms, then legs, and then *torso. He was [B] cured, but brain scans showed that his brain was once more sending signals to his body that the body was responding to. [C] did Reeve stretch his abilities, he changed the entire way science thinks about the nervous system and its potential for recovery. (9) In doing so, he opened a whole new *vista for research and a whole new avenue of hope for people with spinal cord injuries.

(出典 : Carol S. Dweck. *Mindset: The New Psychology of Success*.)

注 mindset 考え方 thrive on ~ ~で成長する chubby ぽっちゃりした devoid of ~ ~が全くない
aneurysm 動脈瘤 instilled しみこんだ spinal cord 脊髄 severed 切断された
paralyzed 麻痺した torso 胴体 vista (将来の) 展望

問1 下線部(1)の内容として最もふさわしいものを、次のア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア practicing in a stadium at least 1,000 meters above sea level
- イ never giving up trying to become better than younger players
- ウ playing soccer to cheer myself up as well as everyone else
- エ challenging myself by competing with players better than I am

問2 下線部(2)の言い換えとして最もふさわしいものを、次のア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア worthless
- イ making people happy
- ウ a tough opponent
- エ easy to laugh with

問3 下線部(3)が「努力して集中して信じてトレーニングすることで、どうにかいっばしのレスリング選手になれるかどうか、確かめないといけなかった」という意味になるように [] 内の語句を並べ替えるとき、3番目と6番目にくるものは何か。次のア～キの中からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

- ア me
- イ training could
- ウ and focus
- エ effort
- オ and belief and
- カ if
- キ somehow legitimize

問4 下線部(4)の内容として最もふさわしいものを、次のア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア できるだけ簡単なことをやり続けて人生を過ごすこと
- イ 自分が死ぬ時に「やりきった」と言えるようにすること
- ウ レスリングだけに脇目もふらずに打ち込むこと
- エ 母親のように長生きできるような人生を過ごすこと

問5 下線部(5)の言い換えとして最もふさわしいものを、次のア～オの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア made a payment イ went off ウ was successful
- エ was called off オ was a total failure

問6 空欄 [A] に入るのに最もふさわしいものを、次のア～オの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア day イ supper ウ straw エ laugh オ breath

問7 下線部(6)の内容として最もふさわしいものを、次のア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア encouraged her to continue living on the top floor of the apartment
- イ stirred up a feeling of guilt in her about what she had done until then
- ウ advised her against continuing to do wrestling for the rest of her life
- エ tried to convince her to keep wrestling

問8 下線部(7)の言い換えとして最もふさわしいものを、次のア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア *Get along with it.* イ *Come and get it.*
- ウ *Make desperate efforts toward it.* エ *Come away from it.*

問9 下線部(8)の内容として最もふさわしいものを、次のア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア getting over regrets イ breaking away from depression
- ウ heading for disappointment エ blowing off his sorrows

問10 空欄 [B] に入るのに最もふさわしいものを、次のア～オの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア completely イ indeed ウ far from エ to be sure オ no doubt

問11 空欄 [C] に入るのに最もふさわしいものを、次のア～オの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア In addition to イ When ウ Moreover エ Why オ Not only

問12 下線部（9）の言い換えとして最もふさわしいものを、次のア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。

ア As a result

イ On doing so

ウ After a long while

エ So as I

問13 本文の内容に合致するものを、次のア～クの中から2つ選びなさい。

ア 困難が大きければ大きいほど、それに挑む人たちは念入りに体のストレッチをしてからそれに臨む。

イ Mia Hamm は、自分より上手い人たちとプレイすることで、自分で想定していた程度の早さで上達した。

ウ Patricia Miranda は、アスリートタイプではない、ぼつちやりした高校生で、レスリングなどしたくなかった。

エ Patricia Miranda の人生は困難の連続だったが、さらに母親が亡くなった。

オ Patricia Miranda はレスリングに出会ったとき、それに挑む心の準備ができていた。

カ 1995年に、Christopher Reeve は自動車事故にあった。

キ Christopher Reeve は、電気刺激の助けを借りて、麻痺した体のあらゆる部分を動かすことを含む、苛酷な運動プログラムを始めた。

ク 事故から5年が経過しても、Christopher Reeve の体は動かなかった。

春期講習② 英文法チェック (4 択問題)

A 空所に入れるのもっとも適当なものを、ア～エの中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- (1) Everyone in the student dormitory complains () the person in room 203 who plays music so loudly early every morning.
ア about イ against ウ for エ from
- (2) The participants in the meeting did not agree with () the chairperson said.
ア how イ what ウ which エ who
- (3) If you () the lottery, what would you do with the prize money?
ア can win イ will win ウ would win エ won
- (4) Why didn't you ask me before? I () you the answer.
ア can tell イ could have told ウ could tell エ will have told
- (5) In the UK parents normally accompany or drive their young children to and from school. They are surprised to hear that in Japan it is so safe that parents can () children go by themselves.
ア follow イ invite ウ let エ send
- (6) Social media networks require () energy.
ア a lot of イ many ウ numerous エ several
- (7) The student visited the university careers office to ask for advice on () a job.
ア choice イ choose ウ choosing エ chosen
- (8) In the past most people () get married when they were quite young, these days people tend to marry later in life, or not at all.
ア didn't use to イ use to ウ used to エ using to
- (9) The tour guide asked the tourist group to finish their sightseeing and return to the bus () 2 pm.
ア by イ previously ウ since エ until
- (10) You don't have to volunteer () you want to.
ア although イ even ウ unless エ without

B 空所に入れるのもっとも適当なものを、ア～エの中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

(1) Churchill in Canada is known as the “polar-bear capital” of the world. Day-to-day life is shaped by the polar bears’ living close to the town. Residents have bear-proof rubbish bins and the province employs bear-patrol guards to accompany children when they are trick-or-treating at Halloween. It is common practice for people to leave their parked-car doors unlocked () should they encounter a wandering bear.

- ア although residents trust one another イ as long as there are many parking lots
ウ because the windows are often frozen エ so others have somewhere to run to

(2) Babies are born with surprisingly little *innate* knowledge about even the most basic dangers. As many parents will know through terrifying experience, babies who are first learning to crawl will attempt to push themselves off the edge of a bed without a moment’s hesitation. Studies suggest that fear of height only comes from experience. It is only after a few weeks of independent movement that () — such as a racing heartbeat — when, for example, they see a sharp drop through a glass floor.

- ア they will learn to take risks
イ they will become able to walk instead of crawling
ウ they will begin to deal with dangers
エ they will start to show signs of anxiety

(3) Social media are destroying our ability to concentrate. The human brain is naturally single-minded, producing only one or two thoughts in the conscious mind at any one time, but because of the e-world we have fallen into the habit of multitasking. Teenagers, for example, may believe that they can follow multiple forms of media all at the same time, but when neuroscientists studied this, they found that when people believe they are doing several things at once, they are actually juggling. They are switching their brains back and forth, reconfiguring their brains each time they move between tasks. (), but research has shown that performance drops and mental processing becomes slower. It’s called the switch-cost effect.

- ア Multitaskers don’t notice the extra mental effort this demands
イ Neuroscientists are asking internet users to give information about their favourite websites
ウ Social media company presidents don’t need to multitask, as their assistants do it for them
エ Teenagers need to practise switching quickly from online tasks to real life tasks

(4) () . James Bowen met Bob at a troubled stage of his life, when he had just stopped being homeless but had very little money. Bob was a handsome cat, but in need of medical treatment. He followed James home, and refused to leave. James took pity on the homeless cat, and spent money on him that he could not really afford, until Bob recovered. At that time James was scraping a living as a street musician. Bob started accompanying him when James went out, riding on James' s shoulders. Audiences were charmed by the sight of the pair. They gave generously to James after his street concerts, and his income increased dramatically. James and Bob became even more successful after they starred in films. James is grateful to Bob for his good fortune. He shows it by speaking up for charities for the homeless, and animal welfare.

- ア Among their talents, cats are good at making money
- イ If you choose to have a pet, you must take responsibility for it
- ウ Sometimes kindness is unexpectedly rewarded
- エ Unfortunately, there are many homeless animals as well as homeless people in big cities

(5) () ? Vegetarians don' t eat any fish or meat. In other words, they don' t want to eat any living creature that has been killed to provide them with food. So, for example, vegetarians will refuse to eat chicken or ham, but they may include dairy products such as milk and yogurt in their diet. Vegans agree with vegetarians, but they go a step further. They don' t want to consume any animal products at all, because they believe that doing so harms animals. They will reject dairy products because taking milk is to the disadvantage of animal mothers, and deprives young animals of the milk they need. Similarly, vegans will not eat honey because bees need honey to survive in winter, or to feed to their young.

- ア Do you think that it is a good idea to vary your diet regularly
- イ Do you think that it is better to grow your own vegetables, or buy them in a shop
- ウ Do you know what foods vegetarians and vegans find acceptable or unacceptable
- エ Do you know why the numbers of vegetarians and vegans are increasing

以下の文は Should we reduce using paper to protect forests?に対する答えの文です。以下の質問に答えなさい。

Agree: Saving Our Green Giants: The Case for Reducing Paper Consumption

The rapid depletion of the world's forests remains a critical environmental challenge. While paper is a traditional commodity, the necessity to reduce its consumption has never been more urgent to ensure the survival of our planet's ecosystems.

1. Halting Deforestation and Habitat Loss

The most direct reason to minimize paper use is the preservation of natural habitats. The pulp and paper industry is a significant driver of industrial logging, which often leads to the destruction of old-growth forests. This process displaces countless species and disrupts the delicate biological balance. By shifting toward digital alternatives, we can decrease the demand for timber and allow natural forests to recover.

2. Enhancing Carbon Sequestration

Furthermore, reducing paper demand is vital for climate change mitigation. Living trees act as vital "carbon sinks," absorbing large amounts of CO_2 from the atmosphere through photosynthesis. When forests are cleared for paper production, not only is this absorption stopped, but the carbon stored in the trees is often released back into the air. Maintaining intact forests is one of the most cost-effective ways to manage global temperatures.

3. Reducing Industrial Pollution and Energy Use

Finally, the manufacturing process of paper is environmentally taxing. Producing paper requires vast quantities of water and energy, and the bleaching process often involves toxic chemicals that can contaminate local water systems. Transitioning to a "paperless" society through digital documentation significantly reduces the industrial footprint associated with chemical runoff and energy-intensive factory operations.

Question 1 According to the author, how does the paper industry affect climate change?

1. By encouraging the growth of new trees that absorb more CO_2 than old ones.
 2. By increasing the demand for digital technology which uses clean energy.
 3. By reducing the number of trees available to act as carbon sinks and releasing stored carbon.
 4. By polluting the atmosphere with the chemicals used specifically in the recycling process.
-

Disagree: Rethinking Paper: The Importance of Sustainable Management

While protecting forests is a noble goal, a blanket reduction in paper use may be a misguided solution. Many argue that the focus should be on sustainable forestry management rather than a total transition to digital platforms.

1. The Success of Managed Forestry

One major point is that the modern paper industry primarily relies on managed forests rather than ancient woodlands. In these systems, trees are treated as a renewable crop; for every tree harvested, several more are planted. This cycle actually increases the total number of trees in certain regions, providing a steady supply of oxygen and maintaining green cover without destroying natural ecosystems.

2. Environmental Costs of Digital Alternatives

Another critical concern is the ecological footprint of technology. Many assume that digital communication is "clean," but it requires massive data centers that consume enormous amounts of electricity. Furthermore, the production of smartphones and laptops involves mining rare minerals and generates toxic "e-waste," which is often harder to recycle than organic paper products.

[Image showing the comparison of environmental impact between paper and digital storage infrastructure]

3. Biodegradability and Circular Economy

Lastly, paper is a superior material in terms of biodegradability and recyclability. Unlike plastic or electronic components, paper is an organic material that decomposes naturally without leaving harmful microplastics behind. If sourced from certified sustainable forests and recycled effectively, paper can be a key component of a "circular economy" that minimizes long-term environmental damage.

Question 2

What is one reason the author believes digital alternatives might not be better for the environment?

1. They are much more expensive for developing nations to implement.
2. Their production and maintenance require high energy use and create toxic waste.
3. They lead to a decrease in the number of trees planted in managed forests.
4. Digital files are often lost due to technological errors, leading to more paper use as backup.

春期講習② 長文 問題演習

次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。(653語)

You'll be surprised by how much a flight attendant can learn about you simply by greeting you at the door of an airplane.

People fly for all sorts of reasons, which means their moods, their expectations, and their baggage will differ greatly. These days, with air travel [A] due to the *global COVID-19 pandemic, the simple act of flying has taken on a whole different character, with new rules and questions about existing policies (like whether you can bring food on a plane).

Flight attendants are experts on every aspect of air travel. They know [B] to look for, what sets off alarm bells, and [C] to handle a variety of situations at a moment's notice. As soon as you step onto the plane, you can bet that they're making some quick observations — it's one of the things your flight attendant won't tell you.

When you step onto the plane, you're usually giving off some kind of energy, and flight attendants are in a special position to observe (1) it since they're usually welcoming passengers onto the aircraft. "Greeting at the door, we notice (2) if we are acknowledged by a smile or a returned hello," says Avalon Irizarry, a flight attendant for American Airlines. And, unsurprisingly, if you do return their greeting, you're automatically going to make a better impression. (3) The [ア you / イ make / ウ will / エ flight attendant / オ one word / カ like / キ a].

If you notice a flight attendant examining you up and down, the chances are that they're observing your clothing and accessory choices. "You'd be surprised at what people wear!" says Irizarry. "When you're sitting for hours in a metal tube, it's interesting to see people wearing high-heeled sandals and complicated clothing that looks uncomfortable and impossible to adjust and remove when you need to go to the bathroom."

And of course, nowadays, if you're not wearing a mask or wearing one incorrectly, you'll likely instantly put flight attendants on alert. Web videos of *anti-maskers making a scene and delaying entire flights have been disappointingly common over the past year. Delta Airlines alone had to ban 880 passengers for violating mask rules during 2020. Of course, you don't have to wear a mask if you have a valid medical excuse and permission from a medical professional. But (4) if this is not the case, keep your mask on unless you're eating or drinking. If you wear your mask and keep it on, your flight attendant will definitely be grateful.

Flight attendants are also very aware of what you're carrying, paying attention to how many bags you have and how large (5) they are. One of the reasons for this attention to detail is to ensure passengers are sticking to the rules of the plane. The flight attendants are the last line of defense

[D] passengers who might try to board a plane with baggage too large to be carried onto a plane.

Irizarry also points out flight attendants also look out for passengers walking around the cabin or going into the *lavatory without shoes, because they know how dirty the floor is. The floor is one of the things service staff don't clean as ⁽⁶⁾ they should.

If you drink too much before boarding, your flight attendant will notice that quickly. If someone boarding a plane seems like they may be drunk and aggressive, it's important for a flight attendant to smell out ⁽⁷⁾ the signs right when the passenger boards the plane, so they can take measures to avoid conflict.

Flight attendants are also looking for anyone who might need extra help, such as babies, the elderly, or someone with an injury. They're also aware of passengers who don't have obvious needs but still ask for help. "In first class, we notice ⁽⁸⁾ the ones trying to catch our attention because they want their coat hung right away, even when it's difficult to get to during boarding," says Irizarry.

Next time you fly, ⁽⁹⁾ why don't you try to be nice to flight attendants?

注 global COVID-19 pandemic 新型コロナウイルス感染症の世界的流行

anti-maskers making a scene 大騒ぎをする反マスク派の人たち lavatory 飛行機内のトイレ

問1 空欄 [A] へ入れるのに最もふさわしいものを、次のア～オの中から1つ選びなさい。

ア limit イ limited ウ limiting エ to limit オ limitation

問2 空欄 [B] と [C] へ入れる組み合わせとして最もふさわしいものを、次のア～オの中から1つ選びなさい。

ア how – how イ when – how ウ what – what
エ how – what オ what – how

問3 下線部 (1) の内容として最もふさわしいものを、次のア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。

ア the plane イ some kind of energy
ウ flight attendants エ a special position

問4 下線部 (2) の言い換えとして最もふさわしいものを、次のア～オの中から1つ選びなさい。

ア whenever イ although ウ why エ which オ however

問5 下線部(3)が「その一言を言えば、客室乗務員はあなたが気に入るだろう。」という意味になるように [] 内の語句を並べ替えるとき、3番目と5番目にくるものは何か。次のア～キの中からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

- ア you イ make ウ will エ flight attendant
オ one word カ like キ a

問6 下線部(4)の内容として最もふさわしいものを、次のア～オの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア if you make a scene and delay entire flights
イ if you don't have to wear a mask
ウ if you violate mask rules
エ if you are eating or drinking
オ if you don't have a valid medical excuse and permission from a medical professional

問7 下線部(5)が指すものとして最もふさわしいものを、次のア～オの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア passengers イ flight attendants ウ masks
エ bags オ the rules of the plane

問8 空欄 [D] へ入れるのに最もふさわしいものを、次のア～オの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア to イ among ウ against エ of オ during

問9 下線部(6)の内容として最もふさわしいものを、次のア～オの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア service staff should clean イ service staff should be ウ airplanes should be clean
エ passengers should clean オ passengers should be

問10 下線部(7)の内容として最もふさわしいものを、次のア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア the signs that the flight attendant is taking measures to avoid conflict
イ the signs that the flight attendant is looking for anyone who might need extra help
ウ the signs that the passenger is drunk and aggressive
エ the signs that the passenger is boarding a plane

問11 下線部（8）の内容として最もふさわしいものを、次のア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア コートをすぐにしまっけてほしくて、乗客に注意する客室乗務員
- イ コートをすぐにしまってもらおうと、客室乗務員に注意する乗客
- ウ コートをすぐにかけてほしくて、乗客の注意を引こうとする客室乗務員
- エ コートをすぐにかけてもらおうと、客室乗務員の注意を引こうとする乗客

問12 下線部（9）の言い換えとして最もふさわしいものを、次のア～オの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア how come you don't try to be nice to flight attendants?
- イ it's no use trying to be nice to flight attendants.
- ウ there is no trying to be nice to flight attendants.
- エ you don't have to try to be nice to flight attendants.
- オ how about trying to be nice to flight attendants?

問13 本文の内容に合致するものを、次のア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア 空の旅をする理由は様々で、乗客の雰囲気や旅の目的地、手荷物さえ大きく異なる。
- イ 乗客が搭乗するとすぐに、客室乗務員は素早く乗客を観察する。
- ウ 乗客が搭乗時にマスクを正しく着用していなくても、客室乗務員はすぐには注意しない。
- エ 2020年は Delta Airlines だけが、マスク着用の規則を守らない乗客の搭乗を断った。

春期講習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もっとも適切なものを選びなさい。

1. People don't like to reveal personal information when they complete a job () form.
A. admission B. application C. opportunity D. appearance
2. I looked for a pair of () seats so I could sit down with my wife.
A. rare B. negative C. empty D. near
3. A train station employee called to say that my lost bag () .
A. showed off B. turned up C. came off D. came about
4. You should contact a doctor () if flu symptoms are accompanied by a severe headache.
A. at ease B. by degrees C. somewhat D. straight away
5. Dave is active in our local community and () the school board.
A. falls in B. stays up C. serves on D. takes after
6. The woman was () in blue from head to foot.
A. dressed B. put on C. suited D. worn
7. The waste will be separated and () carefully to protect the environment.
A. looked to B. disposed of C. led to D. resulted in
8. Linda built a wall around her emotions and didn't () .
A. let anyone in B. let anyone behind
C. make anyone with D. make anyone out
9. Mark () doing the paperwork all by himself because he didn't trust anyone else.
A. laid off B. put off C. picked on D. planned on
10. In () with our policy, we provide the highest quality goods at the best prices.
A. consulting B. helping C. keeping D. calling
11. () others, please call us if you are unable to keep an appointment.
A. In charge of B. In consideration of
C. In place of D. In care of
12. With so many people coming on the first day, the fair () a good start.
A. got off to B. laid off with C. called on for D. caught up with
13. My son is () taller than I.
A. many B. most C. much D. very
14. As the company may soon go bankrupt, the employees' jobs are () .
A. in time B. in question C. on board D. on time

15. Steven usually () work as soon as he arrives at the office.
 A. gets to B. leaves from C. goes out D. pays off
16. All prices are () a 22% service charge and 6.35% sales tax.
 A. ready for B. engaged for C. subject to D. equal to
17. Conference attendees should reserve a hotel room well () of their arrival.
 A. ahead B. at length C. at some time D. behind time
18. We have run out of honey, so we must () without it.
 A. take B. have C. search D. do
19. We hope this information helps to () any questions you may have.
 A. clear up B. set up C. ask for D. turn in
20. Fill in the registration form and return it to the office by Friday () .
 A. at first B. at the time C. at last D. at the latest
21. You should look at a company's performance () instead of at only one department.
 A. at most B. to pieces C. as a whole D. for the most part
22. Frankly speaking, I don't like Pat very much. He considers everything () profit and loss.
 A. in terms of B. owing to C. thanks to D. with intent to

【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。[各2点]

1. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) some classmates when I started wearing glasses at school.
 A. by B. fun C. was D. of E. I F. Made
2. Due to the economic recovery, the factory hired back (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) .
 A. its B. half C. more D. workers E. than F. Of
3. Dr. Ashley often (1) her patients (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) .
 A. foods B. to eat C. a wider D. of E. variety F. advises

4. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) wait and see how things will go.
A. to B. all C. have D. you E. is F. do
5. It's on me today. You can (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) or drink.
A. whatever B. to C. you D. eat E. want F. order
6. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) the value of environment.
A. survive B. we C. thinking D. cannot E. of F. without
7. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) themselves freely in a foreign language.
A. are B. of C. some
D. expressing E. capable F. People
8. (1) (2) he was the nephew of a famous actor, (3) (4) (5) (6).
A. true B. was C. said D. not E. which F. the man
9. He wondered (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) the farmers to start planting their crops.
A. the weather B. for C. was
D. enough E. warm F. if
10. If you (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) in English, you would have gotten the job.
A. make B. been C. yourself
D. understood E. had F. able to
11. According to an e-mail from Robert, he (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6).
A. his B. have C. missed D. seems E. flight F. To
12. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) would one day grow up to become a world-famous TV star.
A. did B. Nancy C. that
D. know E. little F. her puppy

【1】以下の文は Should each company make its products environmentally friendly?に対する答えの文です。以下の質問に答えなさい。

Pro-Policy: The Strategic Necessity of Sustainable Manufacturing

In the modern era, the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has shifted from a peripheral concern to a core business strategy. Advocates argue that every company has an ethical and economic obligation to ensure their products are environmentally friendly.

1. Enhancing Brand Loyalty and Market Competitiveness

The primary driver for green manufacturing is consumer demand. Today's "ethical consumers" are increasingly willing to pay a premium for products that minimize environmental harm. By prioritizing sustainability, companies can distinguish themselves in a crowded marketplace, fostering deep-rooted brand loyalty that can withstand economic fluctuations. A "green" reputation is no longer just a marketing tool; it is a vital asset for long-term survival.

2. Operational Efficiency and Resource Optimization

Furthermore, eco-friendly production often leads to long-term cost reductions. While the initial investment in green technology may be high, the focus on reducing waste and energy consumption ultimately optimizes the supply chain. For example, using recycled materials or reducing packaging lowers raw material costs and transportation energy. In the long run, companies that embrace resource efficiency are better protected against the rising prices of finite natural resources.

3. Mitigating Regulatory and Legal Risks

Finally, proactive environmental policies help companies navigate tightening regulations. Governments worldwide are implementing stricter carbon taxes and waste management laws. Companies that voluntarily transition to eco-friendly designs early on can avoid the astronomical costs of sudden compliance and potential legal penalties. By "future-proofing" their products, businesses ensure they remain operational in an increasingly regulated global economy.

Question 1

What is one long-term economic advantage for companies that embrace resource efficiency?

1. They can avoid the need to invest in any new technology for decades.
 2. They are less vulnerable to the fluctuating costs of limited natural resources.
 3. They can eliminate the need for a marketing department by relying on their reputation.
 4. They are exempt from all international trade taxes and regulations.
-

Anti-Policy: The Economic Burden of Environmental Mandates

While the ideal of a green economy is commendable, mandating that every company produce eco-friendly goods can lead to unintended economic stagnation. Critics argue that forced sustainability ignores the harsh realities of global market competition.

1. Escalating Production Costs and Consumer Inflation

The most immediate drawback is the increase in production expenses. Sustainable raw materials and "clean" manufacturing processes are often significantly more expensive than traditional methods. If companies are forced to adopt these costly practices, they have no choice but to pass the burden onto consumers. This leads to price inflation, which disproportionately affects low-income households and reduces the overall purchasing power of the public.

2. Technological Barriers for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

Another critical issue is the disadvantage faced by smaller businesses. Large corporations have the R&D budgets to innovate green solutions, but many SMEs operate on thin profit margins. Forcing strict environmental standards on all companies could bankrupt smaller firms that cannot afford the necessary technological upgrades. This stifles competition and allows a few giant corporations to dominate the market, ultimately harming innovation and consumer choice.

3. Compromising Product Quality and Performance

Lastly, a singular focus on being "green" can lead to compromised product durability. In some industries, eco-friendly alternatives may not yet match the performance or lifespan of conventional materials. For instance, biodegradable plastics might be less durable for long-term storage, leading to higher rates of product failure and, ironically, more waste. Businesses should prioritize product functionality and safety over environmental optics until the technology is truly mature.

Question 2

Why does the author believe environmental mandates could lead to a lack of market competition?

1. Small companies may go out of business because they cannot afford the high costs of green upgrades.
2. Large corporations will stop innovating once they meet the minimum environmental standards.
3. Consumers will refuse to buy products from any company that is not a major corporation.
4. Governments will only provide subsidies to the largest and most famous businesses.

次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。(633語)

Humans are changing the climate too rapidly for nature to keep up, according to a new United Nations (UN) report released on Monday. Unless greenhouse gas *emissions are quickly *slashed, both humans and wildlife will no longer adapt to the dangers of a warming planet.

The latest report from the *UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (1) is based on years of research from hundreds of scientists and follows previous *landmark assessments on the global threat of climate change. The new 3,675-page report [A] 270 researchers from nearly 70 nations, concluded that human-caused climate change is happening faster and causing more damage than researchers previously expected, according to Sara Kiley Watson for *Popular Science*. The report is the second of three reviews from the IPCC.

“With fact upon fact, (2) this report reveals how people and the planet are getting *clobbered by climate change,” says UN *Secretary-General Antonio Guterres in a statement. “Nearly half of humanity is living in the danger zone — now. Many ecosystems are at the point of no return — now. *Unchecked carbon pollution is forcing the world’s most *vulnerable *on a frog march to destruction — now.”

(3) Climate change is not a future abstract threat, per the new report, and is already harming communities and ecosystems around the world. In 2019, extreme weather like storms and floods *displaced more than 13 million people across Asia and Africa, according to Brad Plumer and Raymond Zhong for the *New York Times*. Heat and *drought are threatening the food and water supply for millions of people, and rising sea levels are *encroaching on coastal communities.

In recent years, (4) more individuals [ア with / イ to / ウ extreme weather events / エ deal / オ been / カ forced / キ have] linked to climate change, like the deadly heatwave that hit the western United States last summer. *Anthropogenic warming increased the likelihood of floods that swept through parts of Europe last year by up to nine times and made Australia’s devastating fire seasons 30 percent more likely.

The report found some regions are feeling the impacts of climate change more than others. Between 2010 and 2020, floods, droughts, and storms killed 15 times more people in very vulnerable parts of Africa, South Asia, and Central and South America, than in other parts of the world, per Matt McGrath for BBC. (5) A warmer planet also presents new health risks, including the spread of mosquito-borne illnesses like *dengue fever to billions more people.

The new analysis comes roughly 100 days since the *COP26 climate summit in Glasgow, [B] scientists and world leaders aimed to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees *Celsius and *stave off the worst effects of climate change. Since humans started burning fossil fuels in the 19th century, global temperatures have climbed an average of 1.1 degrees Celsius, or 2 degrees *Fahrenheit. Currently, the world is currently on pace to warm somewhere between 2 degrees and 3 degrees Celsius by the end of the century, and (6) a few degrees can have a big impact on the planet.

If global warming is limited to just 2 degrees Celsius by 2100, for example, around (7) a fifth of land species will be at high risk of extinction, per CNN’s Rachel Ramirez. If that jumps to 4 degrees

of warming, half of those animals will be threatened. Some animals, like *corals, may already be
(8) out of time to adapt.

[C] many of the impacts of global warming are “*irreversible,” according to the report, scientists behind the assessment say that there is still time to act. Certain leaders, including U.S. President Joe Biden, have vowed to limit warming to (9) no more than 1.5 degrees Celsius to meet that goal, but few nations have offered specific plans. To limit warming to that *threshold, humans need to cut global greenhouse gas emissions nearly in half by 2030 and come close to eliminating their fossil-fuel emissions by 2050.

(出典 : Corryn Wetzel. “We Are Changing Climate Faster Than We Can Adapt, New IPCC Report Warns.”
Smart News.)

注 emission 排出 slash 削減する UN’s Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 国連の
気候変動に関する政府間パネル landmark 重要な clobber 痛手を与える Secretary-General 事務総長
unchecked 野放しの vulnerable 弱い, もろい on a fog march 強制的に displace 追いやる
drought 干ばつ encroach 侵食する anthropogenic 人為的な dengue fever デング熱
COP26 国連気候変動枠組条約第26回締約国会議 Celsius 摂氏 stave off 避ける
Fahrenheit 華氏 coral サンゴ irreversible 元に戻せない threshold 境目

問1 下線部(1)の言い換えとして最もふさわしいものを, 次のア～オの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア results from イ is concerned about ウ leads to
エ comes before オ is prior to

問2 空欄 [A]に入るのに最もふさわしいものを, 次のア～オの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア authoring イ to author ウ authors of
エ authored by オ had authored

問3 下線部(2)の説明として最もふさわしいものを, 次のア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア IPCC に2番目に提出された報告書 イ IPCC が初めて公表した報告書
ウ IPCC が2番目に公表した報告書 エ IPCC に提出された3番目の報告書

問4 下線部(3)の言い換えとして最もふさわしいものを, 次のア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア Climate change is yet to come イ Climate change is taking place now
ウ Climate change will stop in the future エ Climate change is getting less severe

問5 下線部(4)が「より多くの人々が, 気候変動に関係した極端な気象現象に対処しなければならなくなっている」という意味になるように [] 内の語句を並べ替えるとき, 3番目と6番目にくるものは何か。次のア～キの中からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

- ア with イ to ウ extreme weather events
エ deal オ been カ forced キ have

問6 下線部（5）の内容として最もふさわしいものを、次のア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア We don't have to change our current lifestyle even if we make the Earth hotter.
- イ As the Earth gets hotter, human health concerns decrease.
- ウ The Earth will also be damaged if humans have trouble with their health.
- エ New health problems will appear with the rise of the Earth's temperature.

問7 空欄 [B] に入るのに最もふさわしいものを、次のア～オの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア who イ why ウ where エ which オ what

問8 下線部（6）の内容として最もふさわしいものを、次のア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア If the Earth becomes warmer by several degrees, it can be breaking news.
- イ If the temperature rises by a couple of degrees, the Earth can be greatly affected.
- ウ Even if the Earth hits a higher temperature, we will be able to cope with it.
- エ If the temperature gets higher, it will hardly influence the Earth.

問9 下線部（7）の意味として最もふさわしいものを、次のア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア 5分の1 イ 5パーセント ウ 50 エ 第5番目

問10 下線部（8）の言い換えとして最もふさわしいものを、次のア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア unable to keep up with climate change イ ready to live with climate change
- ウ likely to resist climate change エ accustomed to coping with climate change

問11 空欄 [C] に入るのに最もふさわしいものを、次のア～オの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア Because of イ Regardless of ウ Though
- エ Unfortunately オ But

問12 下線部（9）の言い換えとして最もふさわしいものを、次のア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア above イ as well as ウ at last エ at most

問13 本文の内容に合致するものを、次のア～オの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア 多くの生態系は、まだ取り返しのつかない状況にまでは達していない。
- イ 2019年に嵐や洪水によって、アジアやアフリカで130万人以上の人々が土地を追われた。
- ウ 人間が原因の温暖化によって、オーストラリアが壊滅的な山火事に見舞われる可能性が最大9倍になった。
- エ 人類が化石燃料を使い始めた19世紀以降、地球の温度は平均で摂氏1.1度（華氏2度）上昇した。
- オ 温暖化に歯止めをかけるためには、人類は温室効果ガスの排出を2050年までに約半分にする必要がある。

春期講習④ 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. Since he takes a walk every day, his shoes will () very quickly.
A. break up B. put on C. take off D. wear out
2. The book is all about how to make () well in life.
A. out B. off C. over D. away
3. There should be more signs in English for foreign tourists, () in places they are most likely to visit.
A. at times B. at least C. at most D. at last
4. Susan was () up in a large family with a lot of children.
A. looked B. thought C. ended D. brought
5. The government was () for failing to react to the depression sooner.
A. appreciated B. criticized C. appointed D. pulled
6. Some people wonder how Halloween became such a big () in Japan.
A. location B. decision C. occasion D. population
7. This is a hospital. (), smoking is not allowed here.
A. Needless to say B. Not to mention
C. On the other hand D. Strangely speaking
8. I () the weather to be much cooler here so I did not pack any T-shirts.
A. have been expecting B. have expected
C. had expected D. expect
9. Be sure to () us of your test results.
A. cure B. deprive C. inform D. prevent
10. Pam asked Mike to leave her () and let her sleep.
A. only B. single C. alone D. lonely
11. If you find a job that () your skills and experience, click the "Apply" button.
A. serves on B. counts up C. plays for D. corresponds to
12. If it still won't start, my car battery may be () .
A. in full B. beyond help C. at a price D. in control
13. Sometimes we have to () even though we want to hold on.
A. have things be B. make things held
C. let things go D. get things given
14. It's a must to take time to study () before attempting an exam.
A. slightly B. mostly C. thoroughly D. increasingly

15. For many people, these injuries can take months or even years to () .
 A. receive B. suffer C. heal D. appeal
16. You just have to () your hand and wave it until you are noticed.
 A. shake B. raise C. nod D. roll
17. We felt disappointed that the new stadium became () than we had budgeted for.
 A. by far expensive B. much more expensive
 C. by far inexpensive D. many more inexpensive
18. I love this idea for () of reasons. First, it gives you a specific goal to work towards.
 A. amounts B. sums C. dozens D. figures
19. Though I had no memory of that promise, I still wanted to () .
 A. make many words B. keep my word
 C. bring word D. have a word
20. I am having difficulties repaying my student loan because of financial () .
 A. prevention B. hardship C. hesitation D. certification
21. We were running out of gas, and () was worse, my mobile phone was not working at all.
 A. which B. what C. it D. that
22. I grew up in a war zone but never () my dreams.
 A. lost sight of B. drew an eye to C. gave a focus to D. kept a mind on

【2】 語句を並べ替えてもつ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。

1. Ms. Smith (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) colleagues as a leader.
 A. by B. up C. looked D. her E. is F. to
2. This play is (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) far.
 A. best B. so C. have D. I E. seen F. the
3. The rain (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) the river.
 A. from B. going C. in D. prevented E. swimming F. the boys
4. The manager of the department (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) very capable.
 A. her B. be C. to D. young E. thinks F. staff

5. It was already past midnight. (1) , my sister (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) .
 A. the B. for C. still
 D. kept E. preparing F. exam
6. Robin (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) a large audience.
 A. before B. found C. hard D. speak E. it F. to
7. You will always be a parent to your children, (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) .
 A. become B. how C. matter D. no E. old F. they
8. Please (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) anything we can do to help you.
 A. know B. us C. there D. let E. if F. is
9. Her father's (1) (2) (3) (4) to cancel her plan to (5) (6) .
 A. caused B. death C. abroad D. her E. go F. sudden
10. Mr. Jones would (1) (2) (3) sooner (4) (5) (6) a better presentation.
 A. been B. had C. have D. he E. given F. promoted
11. The news (1) (2) (3) surprised (4) (5) (6) my mother cry.
 A. made B. us C. our grandmother
 D. and E. that F. had passed away
12. We (1) (2) (3) (4) English for six years or more when we (5) (6) high school.
 A. been B. graduate C. studying
 D. have E. from F. will

【1】以下の文は Should governments invest more in research and development of innovative technologies to address environmental challenges? に対する答えの文です。以下の質問に答えなさい。

Pro-Investment: The Catalyst for a Sustainable Revolution

The urgency of the global climate crisis has sparked a debate over whether governments should significantly increase their investment in the research and development (R&D) of innovative technologies. Proponents argue that state-led innovation is the most effective way to secure a sustainable future.

1. Facilitating Technological Breakthroughs

The primary reason for government intervention is the high risk and cost associated with frontier technologies. Innovative solutions such as Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) or hydrogen energy require massive upfront capital that private companies are often unwilling to risk. By providing subsidies and funding, the government can bridge the "valuation gap," allowing for breakthroughs that would otherwise be impossible in a purely profit-driven market.

2. Stimulating a New Industrial Era

Furthermore, investing in green R&D serves as a powerful engine for economic growth. As the world transitions away from fossil fuels, the nation that leads in environmental technology will gain a significant competitive edge in the global market. Government investment creates high-skilled jobs in engineering and science, fostering a new "green economy" that can replace declining traditional industries.

3. Minimizing Long-term Disaster Expenses

Finally, proactive investment is a form of preventative economic policy. While the cost of R&D is high today, it is far lower than the potential expenses incurred by future environmental disasters. Developing advanced early-warning systems and resilient infrastructure through R&D helps minimize the astronomical costs of climate-related damages, such as floods and heatwaves, ultimately protecting the national budget in the long run.

Question 1

What is one reason mentioned for why the government should fund frontier technologies?

1. Private companies are often too focused on short-term profits to take high financial risks.
 2. It allows the government to completely take over the energy market from private firms.
 3. These technologies have already been proven to be profitable without any support.
 4. It reduces the need for high-skilled workers in the science and engineering sectors.
-

Anti-Investment: The Risks of Speculative Technology Investments

While the goal of addressing environmental challenges is noble, many argue that excessive government spending on unproven innovative technologies is a risky and inefficient use of taxpayer money.

1. Financial Inefficiency and Taxpayer Burden

One significant concern is the misallocation of public funds. Governments are often less efficient than the private sector at identifying which technologies will succeed. Directing billions of dollars into experimental projects that may never become commercially viable places an unfair burden on taxpayers. Instead, these funds could be used for more immediate social needs, such as healthcare or education.

2. Neglecting Existing Solutions

Another issue is that focusing on "future" technology may cause governments to neglect current solutions. Many effective methods to reduce emissions already exist, such as expanding public transit or improving energy efficiency in buildings. By chasing "magic" technological fixes like nuclear fusion or advanced geoengineering, policy-makers might delay the implementation of practical, low-cost strategies that could be utilized today.

3. Distortion of Market Competition

Lastly, massive government subsidies can distort market competition. When the state "picks winners" by funding specific technologies, it prevents other, potentially better, ideas from competing fairly. This bureaucratic interference can stifle the very innovation it aims to promote, as companies may focus more on securing government grants than on developing efficient products that consumers actually want.

Question 2

Why does the author suggest that investing in innovative tech might delay environmental progress?

1. Because the private sector will stop all research if the government gets involved.
2. Because it shifts attention away from practical, existing methods of reducing emissions.
3. Because new technologies are always more expensive to run than fossil fuel plants.
4. Because the public refuses to use technology that is funded by taxpayer money.

春期講習④ 長文 問題演習

次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。(666語)

In the digital age, it has become easy for students to find and copy published material. But copying another person's writing without *giving them credit can get students into big trouble. Copying another person's writing without giving them credit is called plagiarism. (中略) In the United States and other Western countries, universities have rules for avoiding plagiarism. But learning to correctly follow these [A] can be difficult for some international students.

Why do universities and publishers care so much about copying even very small parts of someone's writing? American copyright law protects *original works of authorship including books, movies, music, images and artworks. It also extends protection to computer software and *architecture. The owner can sell the work or permit others to use it. The idea is that copyright helps society make progress. If people can make money by owning their (1) creations, called intellectual property, then more people will want to create original works. The law permits the *unlicensed use of *copyrighted works, called fair use, for activities including criticism, comment, news reporting, education and research. However, there are (2) some limitations. In education, students can include a very small part of copyrighted works in their writing and research if they provide credit, or *citation, to the original creators. Many universities, such as Harvard, even [B] to give credit to information or sources of ideas they get from conversations with professors or other students. Harvard even warns students about copying themselves. That is, they cannot hand in the same work for more than one class without the permission of their instructors.

(3) A failure [ア considered/ イ do/ ウ is/ エ plagiarizing/ オ so/ カ to]. (中略) The (4) punishment for plagiarism can vary. Professors could simply warn a student not to do it again, lower their grade, or they may fail the student in that class. In more extreme cases, a student may be temporarily banned or *expelled from school.

Some international students in the U.S. (5) struggle to avoid plagiarism and learn the rules of citation. Part of the difficulty is due to (6) cultural differences. Some cultures do not have a long historical and legal tradition of protecting intellectual property. In these cultures, knowledge has been considered something common to everyone, without ownership. In others, copying is seen as showing respect for the writing and thinking of experts rather than themselves. If English is not a student's first language, sometimes, finding words to express complex ideas could be difficult. Thus, copying becomes the way the students try to express their ideas. Steven Horowitz is a professor of Legal English at *Georgetown Law in Washington, D.C. In an email to *VOA Learning English, he said, "I've talked with students from Middle East cultures who have explained to me that they often are not expected to cite because a lot of things they *quote are [C] that there is no need or

expectation of citing.” Horowitz said, “I know on occasion some international students will use quoted text... because they feel like their own words can’t do justice to the meaning in the quoted text and feel like it’s not their place to (7) suggest alternative text.” “It’s often a challenge to explain to international students the need for citation even in sentences when you don’t use quoted text,” he added.

There are free tools to make citations easier for students and to avoid plagiarism. Zotero is a free, open-source program that helps organize all the research a student may use. For example, it can automatically create citations and combine them into a list. The Purdue Online Writing Lab, or Purdue OWL for short, is another free resource. Many universities also have writing centers where students can learn the citation rules. And another way for students to learn how to avoid plagiarism is to read published papers and pay careful attention to how information is presented. Students should observe when and how citations are used. (8) This can help them learn the rules of citations. Finally, remember that in educational, or academic, writing, it is better to cite too much than too little.

(出典 : Andrew Smith and Jill Robbins. “How to Avoid Plagiarism.” *VOA Learning English*.)

注 giving them credit 出典を表示すること original works of authorship 著者が明らかなオリジナル作品
architecture (コンピュータの) 基本設計 unlicensed 無許可の
copyrighted works 著作権で保護されている作品 citation 引用・出典の明示
(be) expelled 退学処分される Georgetown Law ジョージタウン大学法科大学院
VOA アメリカの国営放送 quote 引用する

問1 空欄 [A] に入るのに最もふさわしいものを、次のア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。

ア countries イ publishers ウ rules エ students

問2 下線部 (1) の言い換えとして最もふさわしいものを、次のア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。

ア fair use イ legal tradition ウ original creators エ original works

問3 下線部 (2) の具体的内容として最もふさわしいものを、次のア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア 教育目的の著作物は、出典を示さなくても販売できる。
- イ 報道目的の著作物は、出典を示さなくても販売できる。
- ウ 著作権料の支払いには、クレジットカードを使用しなければならない。
- エ 論文の出典を示さなければ、学生はいかなる引用もできない。

問4 空欄 [B] に入るのに最もふさわしいものを、次のア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア make professors イ make students ウ urge professors エ urge students

問5 下線部 (3) が「そうしないことが、剽窃 (ひょうせつ) しているとみなされる」という意味になるように [] 内の語を並べ替えるとき、2番目と5番目にくるものは何か。次のア～カの中からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

- ア considered イ do ウ is
エ plagiarizing オ so カ to

問6 下線部 (4) の具体例として最もふさわしいものを、次のア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア 初回は剽窃を見逃すが、二度目から警告すること
イ 再提出させること
ウ 授業の単位を認定しないこと
エ 留年させること

問7 下線部 (5) の意味として最もふさわしいものを、次のア～オの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア find it difficult イ find it easy ウ permit
エ refuse オ tend

問8 下線部 (6) の具体的内容として最もふさわしいものを、次のア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア ある文化では、知的財産保護の法律が昔はあったが、今はない。
イ ある文化では、著作物はそれを生み出した人だけが使ってよいと考えられている。
ウ ある文化では、専門家が書いたものを無断で引用することが敬意を示すことになる。
エ 外国語学習を重視しない文化では、複雑な考えの表現が困難な場合がある。

問9 空欄 [C] に入るのに最もふさわしいものを、次のア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア too difficult for themselves イ too challenging for the students
ウ so familiar to everyone エ so unfamiliar to students

問10 下線部 (7) の具体的内容として最もふさわしいものを、次のア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア 原文を自分のことばで言い換えること イ 別の教科書から引用すること
ウ 別の教科書を購入すること エ 異なる文を引用すること

問11 下線部（8）の具体的内容として最もふさわしいものを，次のア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア できるだけ使いやすいコンピュータ・ソフトウェアを使うこと
- イ 引用のルールが学則に明文化してある大学に行くこと
- ウ 他の論文を注意深く読み，どのように出典が示されているかを知ること
- エ 出典を多過ぎるほど示すこと

問12 本文の内容に合致するものを，次のア～オの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア 近年は，違法コピーした著作物を学生が見つけることが簡単になってきた。
- イ コンピュータのソフトウェアや基本設計の著作権は，保護期間が長くなる。
- ウ ハーバード大学は，自分が書いたものは出典を示さずに引用してもよいとしている。
- エ Zotero は，出典のリストを自動作成してくれる。
- オ **Purdue Online Writing Lab** と **Purdue OWL** は，異なるソフトウェアである。