

第1問～第4問はマークシートに解答しなさい。[]内の数字はマークシートの解答番号を示しています。該当する解答番号の解答記入欄に答えをマークしなさい。

第1問 次の問い(問1～問5)について、空所[1]～[5]に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

問1 It doesn't [1] how many people apply.

- ① matter ② take ③ worry ④ need

問2 The man came and went [2] a sound.

- ① before ② without ③ for ④ neither

問3 Luck often comes when you [3] expect it.

- ① lessen ② less ③ least ④ lesser

問4 He selected his [4] candidate on the voting form.

- ① prefer ② preferred ③ preference ④ preferring

問5 Please [5] the correct paperwork to this office before the deadline.

- ① prepare ② fill out ③ collect ④ submit

第2問 次の問い(問1～問5)について、与えられた日本語の内容になるように、それぞれ下の**選択肢** ①～⑤の語句を空所に入れて、最も適切な文を完成させなさい。ただし、**空所** [6]～[15]に入るもののみを答えなさい。また、文頭にくるものも小文字にしてあります。

問1 バスは、15分以上も遅れていた。

The bus was _____ [6] _____ [7] _____.

- ① over ② well ③ by ④ late ⑤ 15 minutes

問2 うまくいかない理由がありますか。

_____ [8] _____ [9] _____ it doesn't work?

- ① any ② is ③ why ④ reason ⑤ there

問3 そのチームはいつでも、最初にその任務を完了させます。

That team has always _____ [10] _____ [11] _____.

- ① to ② the tasks ③ been ④ the first ⑤ complete

問4 エンジンを動かしているのは、何ですか。

What _____ [12] _____ [13] _____ going?

- ① the engine ② keeps ③ it ④ that ⑤ is

問5 これをしたら、帰ります。

I'll _____ [14] _____ [15] _____.

- ① played ② once ③ this ④ I've ⑤ leave

第3問 次の問い(問1～問5)について、空所[16]～[20]に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

問1 A: [16]

B: They are one of my favorite foods.

A: Really? I wonder why I thought that.

B: Maybe you were thinking of my brother. He hates them.

- ① You like mushrooms, don't you?
- ② Are mushrooms one of your favorite foods?
- ③ I didn't think you liked mushrooms.
- ④ I love mushrooms. How about you?

問2 A: What's taking you so long to finish the report?

B: [17]

A: I often have the same problem. Can I do anything to help you?

B: No, thank you. I just need to try and focus.

- ① I'm sure it's a common problem.
- ② It's quite exceptional.
- ③ I can't concentrate at all.
- ④ That's the issue, isn't it?

問3 A: I recently redesigned our logo.

B: [18]

A: It didn't convey our company message well.

B: Yes, I agree. We thought we needed an update.

- ① What do you think of the new design?
- ② What did you do that for?
- ③ The old one seemed to suit the company perfectly.
- ④ I don't think I received any messages at all.

問4 **A:** I've never had a more awkward conversation!

B: I know! [19] .

A: Perhaps she was really nervous.

B: Yes, I think you're right.

- ① It was quite enjoyable
- ② I found it so hard to follow
- ③ They were speaking quite well
- ④ She hardly made a mistake

問5 **A:** You'll be late if you don't get ready soon.

B: [20]

A: Really? Why's that?

B: It was postponed yesterday.

- ① Yes, I know. I'm rushing!
- ② I don't need to go.
- ③ I've already been to the event.
- ④ It's OK, I'm always late.

第4問 次の英文を読んで、空所 [21]～[30] に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ後の
選択肢①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。なお、*の付いた語には、文末に注があります。

Today, more of the world's population is bilingual or multilingual than monolingual.

In addition to facilitating cross-cultural communication, this trend also positively affects cognitive* abilities. Researchers have shown that the bilingual brain can have better attention and task-switching capacities than the monolingual brain, thanks to its developed [21] to shut off one language while using another.

In addition, bilingualism has positive effects for both old and young people: Bilingual children as young as seven months can better adjust to environmental changes, while bilingual seniors can experience less cognitive [22].

Studies show that being bilingual has many cognitive benefits. According to research, speaking a second language can mean that you have a better attention span and can multitask better than monolinguals. This is [23] being bilingual means you are constantly switching from one language to the other.

Many studies show that those who speak a second language are more likely to be less distracted and more focused on tasks. Even the performance of bilingual children who are educated in their second language has actually been seen to be [24] to that of monolingual students in their native language.

Speaking a second language has numerous employment benefits. Being bilingual means that there are more job opportunities [25] which languages you speak. Communication in the workplace is important, and more companies, especially those with international offices, are considering bilingualism a high priority.

Fast growing fields such as tourism, journalism and translation put great value on bilingual employees. [26] languages on a resume* could have an application moved to the top of the pile and give the applicant a better chance at getting the job, even if he/she isn't as qualified as another monolingual applicant.

There have been many studies proving that being bilingual can benefit one's health. There is growing evidence to suggest that bilingualism can delay the development of dementia* and Alzheimer's disease* for example. [27] benefits of being bilingual include things such as a faster stroke recovery, lower stress levels, and delay many effects of old age to name a few.

"To have another language is to [28] a second soul" said Charlemagne*. One

of the benefits of being bilingual can mean that you see the world in different ways. Some even say that speaking two different languages can sometimes feel like having two different personalities.

Bilinguals are used to constant change. This means that they are [29] less affected by changes in the environment, and more open minded to new things and new experiences, because they have more than one view of the world already.

Of course, you can get around many countries without speaking the language. [30], think of how much more you can experience if you speak the local language of the place you are visiting. No need for a phrase book or a translation app* on the phone. Being able to communicate with the locals by yourself can make your travel experience so much more enjoyable.

[出典 <https://www.eb.org/bilingual-programs/why-choose-bilingualism> 変更あり]

Ecole Bilingue de Berkeley

(注) cognitive : 認知の
app : アプリ

resume : 履歴書

dementia : 認知症

Alzheimer's disease : アルツハイマー病

Charlemagne : ナポレオン

選択肢

[21]: ① motivation ② ability ③ influence ④ research

[22]: ① decline ② incline ③ description ④ growth

[23]: ① until ② because ③ like ④ whether

[24]: ① higher ② lower ③ superior ④ inferior

[25]: ① only to ② rather than ③ comparing to ④ depending on

[26]: ① Additional ② Original ③ Plain ④ Ordinary

[27]: ① Either ② All ③ Other ④ Another

[28]: ① refrain ② possess ③ cease ④ prevent

[29]: ① lately ② previously ③ hopefully ④ typically

[30]: ① Furthermore ② However ③ Otherwise ④ Meanwhile

第5問 次の英文を読んで、以下の問い(問1～問6)について、記述用解答用紙に解答しなさい。

なお、*の付いた語句には、文末に注があります。

Plastics are amazing materials. Lightweight and sturdy, they can be as tough as a bulletproof vest or as flexible as a sandwich bag. Plastics are in everything from cars to clothes — and they're often cheap to make. About 8.3 billion metric* tons of plastic have been produced to date. That's nearly 1,400 times the weight of the Great Pyramid of Giza. Some of that plastic is still in use. But about 5.8 billion metric tons have been discarded — about 970 Great Pyramids' worth.

All that plastic trash is an environmental issue. Only about 9 percent of plastic waste has been recycled. Another 12 percent has been burned. The remaining 【 あ 】 percent wound up in landfills* or in nature. And (ア)そのプラスチックが分解されるのに、長い時間かかる.

Plastic litters the world from the top of Mount Everest to the seafloor. Many animals mistake this trash for food. (イ)If they get full, these animals may forget to eat real food and starve. Plastic rubbish in the oceans also ensnares* birds, turtles and other wildlife.

《 A 》. Discarded plastic can break into tiny bits called microplastics. Winds scatter these fragments far and wide. Ocean currents can spread them throughout the sea. These pollutants* build up inside animals. 《 B 》. Each American is estimated to consume more than 70,000 microplastic pieces per year. Right now, no one knows what risk that might pose.

《 C 》. The ambitious Ocean Cleanup project aims to fish plastic debris* from the Great Pacific Garbage Patch. Microbes* or mealworms* with an appetite for plastic might someday chow down* in landfills. And new nanotechnology could help microplastics break down in the environment.

But (ウ)() (●) () (●) () (●). The best way to help Earth right now, researchers say, is to stop buying so much plastic — and then throwing it out — in the first place.

[出典 <https://www.sciencenewsforstudents.org/article/lets-learn-about-plastic-pollution> 改変あり]

Science News

(注) metric : メートル法の landfills : ごみ処理地 ensnare : 罠にかける pollutant : 汚染物質 debris : 破片
microbe : 微生物 mealworm : ゴミムシダマシ chow down : 食べる

問1 空所【あ】に入れるのに最も適切な数字を、**英語**で答えなさい。

問2 下線部(ア)を、**英語**にしなさい。

問3 下線部(イ)を、**日本語**にしなさい。

問4 空所《A》～《C》に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の**選択肢(1)～(3)**の中から選んで、**番号**で答えなさい。ただし、同じものを複数回用いないこと。

- (1) Scientists have some ideas about how to clean up this mess
- (2) Big pieces of plastic aren't the only problem
- (3) They also get into our food and drinking water

問5 下線部(ウ)に下の語句を並べかえて入れるとき、**2番目**、**4番目**、**6番目**にくるものを、それぞれ、下の**選択肢(a)～(f)**の中から選んで、**記号**で答えなさい。ただし、同じものを複数回用いないこと。

But (ウ) () (●) () (●) () (●).

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|
| (a) far | (b) these schemes | (c) from |
| (d) many of | (e) are still | (f) practical |

問6 本文の内容と**合っているもの**には○を、**合わないもの**には×をつけなさい。

- (1) これまでに廃棄されたプラスチックの重さは、ギザの大ピラミッドの1,400倍ほどもある。
- (2) 体内に摂取したプラスチックがアメリカ人に及ぼすリスクは、現在のところ誰にも分かっていない。
- (3) 最新のナノテクノロジーのおかげで、プラスチックの廃棄量が減る傾向にある。
- (4) 地球を守る最善の方法は、大量のプラスチックを買わないことより捨てないことだと、研究者たちは述べている。