			ヽ。【 】内の数字はマ- 『に答えをマークしなさ	
		・ <b>5</b> ) について, <b>空所 [</b> 〜 <b>④</b> の中から 1 つ選び <sup>が</sup>	<b>1]~[5]</b> に入れるの なさい。	に最も適切なものを,
問1	The professor gave	a great speech [1	1] students and co	mmon study habits
	① at	② in	3 for	④ on
問 2	It <b>[2]</b> as thou ① watches	gh the typhoon will i	miss us. ③ seems	④ warns
問3	That's a <b>[3]</b> i	nteresting way to do	it.	
	① rather	② frequent	③ rapidly	④ plentiful
問4	Please buy five of t	hem <b>[4]</b> they b	oe on sale.	
	① should	② if	③ when	④ could
問5	I am <b>[5]</b> for s	sales and marketing i	in this company.	
	① in control	② responsible	③ in charge	④ head

下	の;	選択肢 ①~⑤	の語句を空所に入	れて,最も適切な	日本語の内容になる な文を完成させなさ こくるものも小文字(	い。ただし, <b>空所</b>
問1		彼は、そこへ」	買い物に行けとは,	一言も言わなかっ	った。	
		He	[6]	[7]	there.	
	1	shopping	② to	③ said	④ go	⑤ never
問 2		見渡す限り,i	道は続いていた。			
		The road	[8]	[9]	<del>.</del>	
	1	as far as	② see	③ continued	④ could	⑤ the eye
問3		箱の中を探した	たが, それは別の場	易所に移されてい <i>†</i>	<b>-</b> .	
		I looked in th	e box, but	[10]		·
	1	been	② elsewhere	3 had	④ moved	⑤ it
問4		私たちは、どの	の選択肢を取るべき	きか知るべきです。		
		We	[12]	[13]	<u>_</u> ·	
	1	which option	② take	③ ought to	4 to	⑤ know
問 5		勉強は難しい <sup>-</sup>	ですか。			
			4] [:	<b>15]</b> ?		
	1	study	② you	③ difficult	④ find	⑤ do

**第3問** 次の問い(問1~5)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: The movie's ending really was a surprise.
	B:[16]
	A: Why was that?
	<b>B:</b> The whole story was as I expected.
	① It came as quite a shock
	② I couldn't agree more
	③ I found it quite predictable
	④ I didn't imagine anything like that
問2	A: So, did you get the results of your tests?
	B:[17]
	A: Oh, that's unfortunate.
	<b>B:</b> But I have one for tomorrow.
	① Yeah, I got a great score
	② My appointment was cancelled
	3 The teacher hasn't finished marking them
	④ Not yet, but I'm quite confident
問3	A: That's a poor description of the woman's face.
	<b>B:</b> Why do you say that?
	A:[18]

**B:** I disagree. I think it's quite accurate.

3 She doesn't have much money at all

④ I need a second look, if you don't mind

She looks nothing like that
 It's almost exactly the same

-3-

B:	<b>[19]</b>
A:	Really? She said she wanted to come.
В:	I know, but I don't think anyone asked her to come.
	① Yes, she just started her race
	② I'm sure she wasn't invited
	3 She is bringing it now
	④ I'm not sure if I know Jane
Α:	When are you available tomorrow afternoon?
B:	[20] ?
	It's about the school hall.
	OK, I can meet from 2 p.m.
	① What is it regarding
	② Where can we meet
	③ How about the classroom
	4 Why don't we meet in the morning, then

A: Is Jane taking part in this event?

問4

**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、\*の付いた語句には、文末に注があります。

Fukuzawa Yukichi, Japanese author, educator, and publisher who was probably the most-influential man outside government service in the Japan of the Meiji Restoration\*,

[ 21 ] the overthrow of the Tokugawa shogunate\*. He led the struggle to introduce Western ideas in order to increase, as he repeatedly wrote, Japanese "strength and independence."

Fukuzawa grew up in northern Kyushu, the younger son of an impoverished\* lower samurai. [ 22 ] he had little chance for advancement\* there, in 1854 he traveled to Nagasaki to study Western military techniques. He left a year later for Ōsaka to learn Dutch, because that was the language then needed to access rangaku ("Dutch learning") the term the Japanese used to describe Western knowledge and science in the years when the Dutch were the only Westerners with access to Japan, before the country was opened to the West in the mid-19th century. In 1858 he moved to Edo (now Tokyo) to start a ] in 1868 took the name Keiō Gijuku. That school Dutch-language school, [ 23 ] Keiō University, the first great university independent of government Γ 24 domination and one that was to produce many business leaders.

Fukuzawa went [ ] with the first Japanese missions to the West—the United 25 States in 1860 and Europe in 1862—after which he wrote Seiyō jijō ("Conditions in the West"). The book became popular overnight [ 26 ] its simple and clear descriptions of the political, economic, and cultural institutions of the Occident\*. Continuing his efforts ] Western ways into Japan, he developed a lucid\* writing style and began to [ the first attempts at public speaking and debating in Japan. In the xenophobic\* years at the end of the Edo (Tokugawa) period, before the Meiji Restoration, Fukuzawa's championing of Western ways provoked many attempts on his life. After the restoration, when the Japanese government began to [ 28 ] seek foreign knowledge, Fukuzawa was often invited to enter government, but he refused, insisting on the need to develop an independent intelligentsia\*.

In 1882 Fukuzawa founded the Jiji shimpō ("Current Events"), which was for years I newspapers and a training ground for many liberal politicians one of Japan's [ 29 and journalists. He also wrote more than 100 books explaining and advocating parliamentary government, popular education, language reform, women's [ 30 ], and a host of other causes.

[出典 https://www.britannica.com/biography/Fukuzawa-Yukichi 改変あり]

(注) Meiji Restoration:明治維新

advancement: 昇進

xenophobic:排外思想の

Tokugawa shogunate: 徳川幕府

Occident: 欧米

intelligentsia: 知識階級

impoverished: 貧しい

lucid:分かりやすい

## 選択肢

1 folding [21]:

② fitting

3 following

4 founding

[22]: ①If

② What

③ Whether

④ Since

[23]: 1 which 2 when

3 where

4 how

[24]: ① developed into ② determined on

3 declared at

4 decreased from

[25]: ① board 2 foreign

③ absorb

(4) abroad

[26]: ① at last 2 at least

3 because of

4 on purpose

[27]: ① reduce ② retain

③ introduce

4 interact

[28]: 1 typically ② actively

3 historically

4 thinly

[29]: 1 most-fluent 2 most-influential

3 most-gradual

4 most-humid

**[30]:** ① ecology

2 rights

3 physics

4 geography

**第5問** 次の英文を読んで、以下の**問い(問1** $\sim$ **6**)について、**記述用解答用紙**に解答しなさい。 なお、\*の付いた語には、文末に注があります。

Millions of Americans aren't getting enough exercise. A new study hopes to scientifically prove the benefits of physical activity.

Doctors have long known that ( A ). But few people get enough exercise. Only 20% of Americans get the recommended 150 minutes of strength and cardiovascular\* activity per week. More than 80 million Americans over age 6 are entirely inactive.

It doesn't help that  $\langle\!\langle$  **B**  $\rangle\!\rangle$ . Nearly half of high school students don't have a weekly physical education (PE) class. Only 15% of elementary schools require PE at least three days a week.

People leading a sedentary\* life pay a price. They are at higher risk for serious health problems, including heart disease and cancer.

Health experts want to raise awareness of the benefits of exercise. They believe it can lead to slower aging, longer life, better mood, stronger vision—the list goes on.

(ア) The U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH) is playing a key role in the effort. This year, it is launching a major study. It will record in detail what happens inside a body 【 あ 】. Through its research, the NIH hopes to prove scientifically that exercise is good medicine.

The six-year, \$170 million project will involve a group of about 3,000 sedentary people. They will range from 11-year-olds to the elderly. The group will begin an exercise program. Their blood, fat, and muscle will be studied before and after each workout. Scientists will look for clues to how the body changes with physical activity. A group that doesn't exercise will also be tracked, [ ].

According to scientist Maren Laughlin, ( C ). She is a leader of the project. Researchers hope to identify every tiny part of the body that is changed by physical activity. "We can now measure the molecules that make up the human body very easily and efficiently," Laughlin told TFK.

Studies show that many positive changes occur in the body during and after a workout. "Exercise restores muscles that have become weak, and can help repair tissues that are failing [ 5 ] lack of use, disease or injuries, or aging," says Marcas Bamman. He is [ 7 ] on the NIH study.

One of the best pieces of news is that much of what we already do is 【 お 】 as physical activity. "Mowing the grass, raking leaves, washing the car—all that is exercise," says Jack Berryman. He is a retired professor of medical history at Washington University School of Medicine, in Seattle. "Physical activity 【 か 】 all movement, not just throwing a ball through a basket."

(イ)Bamman 氏は、NIH の研究を通じて、医師が患者に個別の運動計画を提供できるだろうことを期待している. In the meantime, here is a prescription for good health: Get active!

[出典 https://www.timeforkids.com/g56/the-best-medicine/ 改変あり]

(注) cardiovascular: 心血管系の sedentary: 座りがちの

- **問1 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) new technologies make the study possible
  - (2) diet and exercise are the best ways to stay healthy
  - (3) many U.S. schools have cut gym class
- **問2 下線部(ア)**を、'**the effort**' の具体的な内容を入れて日本語にするとき、**空所【1】【2**】に、 それぞれ、指示に従い**適切な日本語**を入れなさい。

アメリカ国立衛生研究所は【120 字以内】 という取り組みにおいて、【215 字以内】。

問3 空所(あ)~(う)に、それぞれ、下の語群の2語を用いて、適切な英語表現を入れなさい。 ただし、同じものを複数回用いないこと。

to motion order comparison demand in due for

**問4** 空所(え)~(か)に入る最も適切な語を、それぞれ、下の語群の中から選び、必要であれば、 適切な形に変えて答えなさい。ただし、同じものを複数回用いないこと。

include deny work have count

問5 下線部(イ)の内容となるように、空所( )に 10 語以内の英語を入れなさい。

- 問 6 本文の内容と**合っているもの**を2つ選び、番号で答えなさい。
  - (1) 8,000 万人を超える 6 歳より年長のアメリカ人が、定期的に運動をしている。
  - (2) 15%の小学校だけが、少なくとも週3日体育の授業を必須としている。
  - (3) 座りっぱなしの生活をしている人は、深刻な健康問題のリスクが高くなる。
  - (4) 運動は、老化を遅らせ、寿命を延ばし、気分を良くし、筋力を強くすると考えられている。
  - (5) アメリカ国立衛生研究所は、運動の効果を高める薬を科学的に証明したいと考えている。