

## 英語

I . 次の会話の意味が通るように、もっとも適切なものを a～d のの中から選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

問1 A : I wanted to take my kids to the park today, but it is closed.

B : ( )

A : They are cutting down some trees and also planting some new grass.

a . Which park are you talking about?

b . Why do your kids like that park?

c . How close is it?

d . Why is it closed?

問2 A : Sophia needs new shoes for school.

B : Again? I thought we just bought her some.

A : ( )

B : Okay. Well, this time buy her shoes that are a little bigger so she doesn't grow out of them so fast.

a . We did, but they don't fit her anymore.

b . She doesn't need the bigger ones.

c . We are going to buy them next week.

d . We did. That is why she needs new shoes.

問3 A : Did you finish your math homework?

B : ( )

A : Me neither. I even asked my big sister, but she couldn't answer any of the questions either.

B : I asked my dad to help me, but he just shook his head.

A : I hope the teacher explains it in class today.

a . No, I forgot my book.

b . No, I didn't even look at it.

c . No, I couldn't understand any of the questions.

d . No, but my dad did it for me.

問4 A : Hey David, what are you having for dinner ( )?

B : Oh, I am going out to eat. I am just too busy to cook.

A : I'm planning to eat out, too. Then, do you want to go out later?

B : Yeah sure, why don't we?

A : I will come by to pick you up at 6:00 pm.

B : Sounds good.

a : this morning

b : tonight

c : tomorrow afternoon

d : yesterday

問5 A : Are you attending the graduation ceremony tomorrow?

B : I don't know yet. I'll check with my friends since I don't want to go alone.

A : The school bus leaves campus at 1:00 pm.

B : Alright, ( ). I'll meet you at the bus stop.

a . I'll be there

b . you can't convince me yet

c . bring your breakfast

d . let's meet at the train station

II. 次の文章の意味が通るように、もつとも適切なものを a～d の中から選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

問1 At American high schools, the marching bands usually feature John Phillip Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever." In order to ( ) this march, the band needs a solid piccolo player for a solo and a strong brass section since they will be standing up at the end to play the finale.

- a. repeat      b. sing      c. dance      d. play

問2 According to Chinese interpretation, expression of strong emotion is ( ), and holding back individual emotions after considering the atmosphere of the group is regarded as mature and appropriate.

- a. disliked      b. accepted      c. recommended      d. wanted

問3 For students, summer is a great season on a long break from school. As my friends went swimming on family trips, I stayed very close to school. I always thought summer was the time of the year to lift weights, do some conditioning exercises, eat high protein meals and relax a bit. We all ( ) our holidays doing different things.

- a. distributed      b. spent      c. restored      d. occupied

問4 John did not save enough money to pay for his new car so he had to take out a ( ) before he could buy it.

- a. debt      b. deposit      c. cash      d. loan

問5 Before taking a long trip around India, it is important for a traveler to learn about the climate and ( ) of the various regions in order to be prepared for any possible changes in travel conditions during the trip.

- a. hierarchy      b. genetic      c. geography      d. horizon

III. 次の文章を読み、それぞれの質問の答としてもつとも適切なものを a～d の中から選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

Forgotten History: City of Tokyo Seen from a Foreigner

The area between the Odakyu Line Yoyogi Uehara Station ( A ) the JR Yamanote Line Harajuku Station is known for Meiji Shrine, Yoyogi Park, NHK Broadcasting Center, 1964 Tokyo Olympic Swimming Pool and Basketball Gymnasium. People know the Harajuku area for Takeshita-Dori and other narrow streets filled with small shops selling knickknacks\* and fashion items for tourists and where young people roam around. During COVID-19, this area became empty and quiet, but crowds will soon return. (1) Do you ever wonder how many people know the history of this area? What were the former Olympic pool and gymnasium area, and other facilities?

Let's go back in time and find out what this area was like at the turn of the twentieth century. (2) That is where many people visit for "Hatsunode" or to pay New Year respects and wish for a prosperous year ahead. Therefore, to many Japanese people, it is ( B ) place. After World War II, the former Imperial Army Parade Ground became Washington Heights United States Military Base, and in 1955 it became a housing facility for U.S. military personnel.

Within the "Little American Village", a chapel, movie theater, recreation hall, fire and gas stations, schools, shops, officers' clubs and even a shopping center, a symbol of "American lifestyle" stood where local people peeked onto the housing facility. You did not have to go outside the military base for anything.

(3) The housing facilities were used as Olympic athletes' housing in 1964, and today they are known ( C ) the Youth Education National Olympics Memorial Youth Center, although most of the housing facilities are rebuilt. In Yoyogi Park, an old military housing still stands. This single housing will serve as the symbol of American and Japanese friendship. Visitors probably wonder why an old building is still there and what it was used for. Now you know.

How many young Japanese people imagine that the Yoyogi and Harajuku area used to be an American military base. (4) The military base moved to Chofu Kanto-Mura in western Tokyo between 1962-1964. Interesting history of Tokyo!

(注) knickknacks : 雑貨、小間物

問1 第1段落の( A )と第4段落の( C )に入るもつとも適切な組み合わせを下から記号で選びなさい。

- a. A : and C : as
- b. A : or C : to
- c. A : and C : to
- d. A : or C : as

問2 第2段落の( B )に入るもつとも適切な語を下から記号で選びなさい。

- a. an open
- b. a dedicated
- c. a sacred
- d. a religion

問3 本文中の空欄(1)～(4)のうち、次の文が入るもつとも適切な箇所を記号で選びなさい。

In 1909, this area was an Imperial Army Parade Ground, and in 1920 Meiji Shrine was built next to it.

- a. (1)
- b. (2)
- c. (3)
- d. (4)

問4 第3段落の下線部 the housing facility of the 具体的なものとして、本文中に記述がないものを記号で選びなさい。

- a. religious places
- b. educational institutions
- c. police station
- d. entertainment center

問5 本文の内容と一致する文を下から1つ選び記号で答えなさい。

- a. Before the Imperial Army Parade Ground was built, Washington Heights United States Military Base had been in that area.
- b. The residents of the military base needed to go outside the base for shopping.
- c. Many people now know the history of the Yoyogi and Harajuku areas.
- d. The military base was once located in Chofu.

IV. 次の文章を読み、それぞれの質問の答としてもつとも適切なものをa～dの中から選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

### Teaching Those Raised in a Digital World

The term digital native describes a person who has grown up in the information age. The term generally refers to people born after the year 2000. These children of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, have been receiving digital information and stimuli\* through devices and platforms such as computers and smartphones almost since the day they were born. As ( A ) mothers resort to using their smartphones as a way to calm crying babies, many digital natives have been watching videos and playing games on the small screen since they were infants. (1) Moreover, as soon as they have their own devices, they begin communicating on social media. One can only wonder, "How is all this affecting how students learn in schools?"

Technology has not only become a powerful tool in daily life, but has also had a large impact on education. There is no doubt that recent developments in information technology have increased learning efficiency and enabled both teachers and students to quickly find reliable information for any school subject. (2) However, there are challenges because as technology continues to evolve, the gap between digital natives and "digital immigrants" continues to grow. Because of their constant interaction with technology, digital natives think and process information differently compared to digital immigrants. Digital natives process information quickly, enjoy doing several tasks at the same time and learn from being involved in activities such as gaming. (3) Therefore, the traditional approach of chalk-and-talk teaching is obsolete\* when it comes to teaching ( B ) students. That traditional approach of using a blackboard\* and lecturing while students take notes neither meets the needs nor holds the interest of today's students. (4)

To teach digital natives, educators\* need to be familiar with technology and master digital tools in their teaching methods. Since students in the ( C ) generation learn best when they are "doing" as opposed to when they are just listening to a teacher talking, it is essential that teachers use digital tools in the classroom to make sure classes include active learning techniques that encourage students' participation. An educator's role in using technology as a teaching tool is vital to bridge the gap between teachers who are digital immigrants and students who are digital natives.

(注) stimuli : 刺激 chalk : チョーク obsolete : 古くさい blackboard : 黒板 educators : 教育者たち

問1 第1段落の ( A ) に入るもつとも適切な語を下から選びなさい。

- a. millions of
- b. few
- c. the number of
- d. almost

問2 第2段落の下線部 enabled にもつとも近い意味を表す語を下から選びなさい。

- a. admitted
- b. prevented
- c. realized
- d. allowed

問3 第2段落の ( B ) および、第3段落の ( C ) のそれぞれに入るもつとも

適切な語の組み合わせを下から選びなさい。

- ( B ) ( C )
- a. digital native - digital-native
- b. digital native - digital-immigrant
- c. digital immigrant - digital-native
- d. digital immigrant - digital-immigrant

問4 本文中の (1) ~ (4) のうち、次の文が入るもつとも適切な箇所を選びなさい。

*And that is exactly where the problems arise.*

- a. (1)
- b. (2)
- c. (3)
- d. (4)

問5 本文の内容と一致する文を下から一つ選びなさい。

- a. Teachers are obliged to use chalk and a blackboard in the classroom.
- b. Using digital devices too much can be harmful to young children.
- c. Information technology has largely affected how teachers present material to students.
- d. The problems of the gap among digital-native students will be solved soon.

V. 次の ( ) に入るべきもつとも適切な語を a ~ d から選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

問1 She tried to communicate by ( ) of American Sign Language.

- a. means
- b. mean
- c. the mean
- d. the means

問2 An essay says that thousands of people ( ) in accidents at work every year.

- a. is injuring
- b. are injuring
- c. have injured
- d. are injured

問3 "Why are you staring at me?" "You ( ) your uncle so much."

- a. are resembled
- b. are resembling to
- c. resemble
- d. are resembling

問4 I would have liked to have gone diving the day before yesterday ( ) so much.

- a. had it not raining
- b. had it not rained
- c. having it not rained
- d. having it not raining

問5 You ( ) hurry, or you'll miss your last train.

- a. had better be
- b. had better
- c. would rather
- d. would rather be

問6 In English there are many sayings the meaning ( ) I can't understand.

- a. of which
- b. of whom
- c. what
- d. that

問7 Please remember ( ) off the computer when you leave the room.

- a. to have turned
- b. having turned
- c. to turn
- d. turning

問8 Yesterday's rain was ( ) in this region.

- a. heaviest
- b. the heavier
- c. most heavy
- d. the most heavy

問9 We look forward to your ( ) at the meeting.

- a. attendant      b. attend      c. attending      d. attendance

問10 I graduated from a ( ) college in Fujisawa.

- a. women's      b. woman's      c. woman      d. womens'

VI. それぞれの日本語の意味に合うように( )内の語を並べ替え、2番目と4番目に来る語の番号として正しい組み合わせを選んで、解答欄にマークしなさい。ただし、( )内の語は、文の最初に来る場合も小文字で書かれているので心得ておくこと。

問1 飛行機は朝早くロンドンを発ち、翌日午後に東京に到着した。

The airplane (1. in the morning, 2. left 3. Tokyo 4. early 5. reaching 6. London ) in the afternoon the next day.

- a. 4 - 1      b. 5 - 3      c. 6 - 1      d. 6 - 5

問2 始発列車に乗り遅れないように早く自宅を出た。

She left her home (1. the 2. would not 3. so 4. miss 5 that she 6. early ) first train.

- a. 3 - 2      b. 3 - 4      c. 6 - 4      d. 6 - 5

問3 私はこんなに美しい海を一度も見ることがない。

Never (1. such 2. I 3. beautiful 4. seen 5. a 6. have) sea.

- a. 6 - 1      b. 4 - 5      c. 5 - 6      d. 2 - 1

問4 彼は鞆を列車のドアに挟まれた。

He (1. the 2. his 3. got 4. in 5. caught 6. bag) train doors.

- a. 5 - 6      b. 2 - 5      c. 2 - 3      d. 4 - 6

問5 彼女が私の名前を知らないのには驚いた。

I found (1. she 2. know 3. that 4. surprising 5. it 6. didn't) my name.

- a. 4 - 1      b. 6 - 5      c. 6 - 1      d. 4 - 5