

# 英 語

(1～12ページ)

## 注 意

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題用紙を開いてはいけません。
2. 解答は解答用紙にマークしなさい。ただし、使用しない解答欄があります。
3. 解答用紙に受験番号と氏名を記入しなさい。  
受験番号は、下記の「受験番号欄記入例」に従って正確にマークしなさい。
4. 試験時間は **60分** です。
5. 試験開始後、問題用紙に不備(ページのふぞろい・印刷不鮮明など)があったら申し出なさい。
6. 問題の内容についての質問には、いっさい応じられません。

解答用紙の受験番号欄記入例

| 数字の位置 | 受 験 番 号 |   |   |   |   |
|-------|---------|---|---|---|---|
|       | 万       | 千 | 百 | 十 | 一 |
|       | 2       | / | 9 | 0 | / |
| 0     | 0       | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1     | 1       | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2     | 2       | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3     | 3       | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4     | 4       | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 5     | 5       | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 6     | 6       | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 7     | 7       | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 8     | 8       | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 9     | 9       | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |

数字の位置に注意してマークしなさい

マーク式解答欄記入上の注意

1. 解答は、HBの黒鉛筆を使用して丁寧にマークしなさい。  
《マーク例》  
良い例 ●  
悪い例 ◊ ○ ⊗ ◐ ○
2. 訂正する場合は、プラスチック消しゴムで、きれいにマークを消し取りなさい。
3. 所定の記入欄以外には、何も記入してはいけません。
4. 解答用紙を汚したり、折り曲げたりしてはいけません。

I 次の英文を読み、その文意に沿って  ~  の英文を完成させるのに最も適切なものを、下の  からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

Readable on computers, smartpads, smartphones or dedicated reading devices, digitized e-books have some clear advantages over printed books, that is to say, paper books. Most can be downloaded quickly and read on various kinds of hardware. They offer functions such as audio output and adjustable fonts that printed books lack. They allow readers to carry entire libraries around with them. They also tend to be somewhat cheaper than printed books, although this benefit may need to be weighed against the price of buying an electronic device to read them on.

While people have been able to read works on screens since the earlier days of computers, e-books rose in significance with the appearance of portable devices. It may be no coincidence that since then, more and more bookshops seem to be going out of business: not just small ones, like Kyoto's Sangatsu Shobo, which closed in 2020 after operating for 70 years, but huge ones too, like America's Borders Group, which went bankrupt in 2011.

As well as bookshops, digitization has affected libraries. In 2012, Johns Hopkins University's Medical Library not only went 100% digital but also closed its building. The following year, BiblioTech opened as an all-digital public library in Texas. It does have physical spaces, but for people to sit reading books on screens.

Despite the rise of e-books, however, printed books do not seem to be going extinct. According to Statista, a global business database, paper is still the more popular form of book among Americans; in Britain, printed book sales remain greater than e-book sales; and in France, 86% of people claim to read print books, with fewer than 25% reading digital books. While the Japan Book Sellers Association reports a steady increase in digital book and magazine sales, as recently as 2021 they accounted for less than 40% of the total market.

Reasons for the resilience of paper books are varied and complex. One factor may simply be that there is always some interest in older technology. Records, CDs and cameras, for example, have survived the arrival of online music streaming and smartphones. Nowadays, of course, vinyl records and analog cameras appeal mainly to a small minority who are particular about sound or image quality. But the number of people who appreciate the feel of a paper book, the sound of a page turning, or the design of a cover is not small, and they are often favored over e-books when choosing a gift for someone else.

Another factor may be the need many of us have to take a break from looking at a screen all day for work and leisure. Reading something on paper may bring relief to our eyes and our minds. Similarly, there is something calming about browsing the shelves of a bookshop.

Printed books can be talking points. We might strike up a conversation with a friend — or even a stranger — when seeing the title and picture on the cover of a book they are reading. But we are unlikely to peer at their screen to see what they are reading.

Because of convenience, and perhaps cost too, it is likely that e-book sales will soon surpass those of print books. But many people feel that the latter will continue to have a role in our lives. Bookshops, too, may have a future, even if it is somewhat narrower than before. More than 200 stores in Tokyo's Jimbocho area continue to attract book enthusiasts. The town of Hay-on-Wye in Britain has become a tourist attraction almost entirely because of its bookstores. Further, some books may never be digitized, so there will always be a market for second-hand books. Meanwhile, the bookshops themselves are learning how to survive by offering both printed and e-books, as well as spaces to chat or enjoy coffee in. In the end, it is not a question of one medium or the other, but of choosing a balance between the two.

(書き下ろし)

1 The writer says that e-books are clearly better than printed books in terms of

1. financial cost.
2. appearance.
3. convenience.
4. reading experience.

2 It seems that one of the most important factors for the popularity of e-books is

1. the increasing use of portable devices to read them on.
2. a preference for listening to audio rather than reading written texts.
3. the steady disappearance of bookshops around the world.
4. the replacement of small, independent bookshops by huge bookshop chains.

**3** Both the libraries mentioned in the passage appear to offer readers

1. a range of e-books and spaces to sit and read them in.
2. an entirely digital experience.
3. a balance between digital books and print books.
4. an environment that encourages conversations.

**4** According to the passage, digital books

1. are more popular than digital magazines.
2. have been getting less popular in Japan recently.
3. do not yet seem to have overtaken paper books in popularity.
4. are preferred to paper books in English-speaking countries but not in France.

**5** One reason suggested for the survival of paper books is that

1. they come in a variety of fonts and are often linked to audio versions.
2. the cost of printing has decreased as the scale of bookshops has increased.
3. they have become specialist collectors' items for a small number of people.
4. the traditional reading experience is still valued by many people.

**6** The writer argues that people are more likely to

1. give someone an e-book than a paper book as it will last longer.
2. have conversations in digital libraries than in traditional libraries.
3. visit shops selling second-hand books than new books.
4. comment when seeing someone reading a printed book than a screen.

7 One disadvantage of e-books discussed in the passage is that

1. they are not accessible in public libraries.
2. not all books are available in digital form.
3. one portable device can carry a large number of them.
4. few bookshops are interested in selling them.

8 The future predicted by the writer seems to involve

1. an expansion in e-book sales along with the survival of printed books.
2. a rejection of screens and a return to traditional reading.
3. an increase in stores selling only printed books.
4. a growing divide between paper book readers and digital book readers.

II 次の英文(1)～(7)の空所 [ 9 ] ～ [ 15 ] を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、下の [ ] からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

(1) I will go see a movie when I ( [ 9 ] ) the laundry and ironing.

- |        |            |              |             |
|--------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. did | 2. will do | 3. have done | 4. had done |
|--------|------------|--------------|-------------|

(2) London is the place ( [ 10 ] ) my wife and I would like to visit in the summer.

- |             |             |         |         |
|-------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| 1. to which | 2. in which | 3. when | 4. that |
|-------------|-------------|---------|---------|

(3) Sales managers asked their subordinates to sell new items ( [ 11 ] ) they are in stock.

- |               |            |               |             |
|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. as long as | 2. even if | 3. because of | 4. in order |
|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|

(4) My grandfather passed away yesterday so we need time to ( [ 12 ] ) it.

- |             |            |            |            |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. progress | 2. proceed | 3. process | 4. profile |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|

(5) I do not understand ( [ 13 ] ) caused him to behave in that way then.

- |         |        |               |          |
|---------|--------|---------------|----------|
| 1. what | 2. why | 3. the reason | 4. which |
|---------|--------|---------------|----------|

(6) My watch says 10 : 50 and this restaurant will open ( [ 14 ] ).

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. next 10 minutes | 2. 10 minutes later |
| 3. in 10 minutes   | 4. past 10 minutes  |

(7) “My teacher suddenly canceled today’s exam! Do you have any idea ( [ 15 ] ) I studied last night?”

- |            |               |                 |             |
|------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. however | 2. how hardly | 3. how scarcely | 4. how hard |
|------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|

Ⅲ 次の [16] ~ [21] の英訳文を完成させるように、( )内の 1~7 を並べかえ、その 7 つの中で 5 番目に来る語句の番号を選びなさい。

[16] 社内会議において、最高経営責任者は我々が A 社と早急に合併することを提案した。  
In the internal company conference, the CEO ( 1. merge 2. that 3. should  
4. suggested 5. Company A 6. with 7. we ) as soon as possible.

[17] 彼は田舎に住みたいので、リモートワークができる仕事を見つけないと思っている。  
He wants to find a job that ( 1. to 2. work from home 3. can 4. him  
5. allows 6. he 7. so that ) live in the countryside.

[18] 昨日美容院で、私の妹はどういうわけか、髪を緑色に染めた。  
Yesterday at the hairdresser's, my sister ( 1. her 2. green 3. some  
4. dyed 5. for 6. hair 7. got ) reason.

[19] 私達が先週浅草を訪れたとき、何人もの外国人観光客に話しかけられた。  
When we visited Asakusa last week, ( 1. of 2. a number 3. we 4. to  
5. by 6. spoken 7. were ) foreign tourists.

[20] インスタで顔を出すくらいなら、クラスの前で歌を歌うほうがまだ。  
I might ( 1. sing a song 2. show my face 3. as well 4. the class  
5. on 6. as 7. in front of ) Instagram.

[21] ほとんどの大人は子供であることがどういうことだったかを覚えていない。  
Most adults have ( 1. what 2. like 3. of 4. it 5. to be  
6. no memory 7. was ) a child.

IV 次の英文を読み、空所 [22] ~ [25] を埋めるのに文脈上最も適切なものを、下の [ ] からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

The AI developed by the National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT) will be used at the 2025 Osaka-Kansai Expo. The government is expected to use the technology for international negotiations that [22] highly confidential information by around 2030.

In simultaneous interpretation at summit talks and other occasions, interpreters begin translating from the middle of a speaker's [23]. The workload is heavy, and there is only a small group of simultaneous interpreters for Japanese and English in Japan. With the cooperation of simultaneous interpreters, NICT had the AI learn the timing of when interpreters start translations from a vast amount of text data. Combined with a glossary of terminology and other information, NICT developed an AI capable of simultaneous bidirectional interpretation in five languages — Japanese, English, Chinese, Korean and French.

Google LLC of the United States and other companies are focusing their efforts on the development of AI translation technology, but there is a risk of information leakage if foreign technology is used and there has been a demand for the practical application of [24] AI for economic security reasons. NICT will increase the number of languages handled by this AI technology to 15 by the end of this fiscal year. The technology will be used during lectures and seminars to be held at the expo next year and will be displayed on screens at the expo as well as on participants' PCs and other devices. A system that will [25] this AI is being developed by a Tokyo-based company that is part of the TOPPAN Holdings Inc. group.

出典： *The Japan News*, May 8, 2024. (一部改変)

|      |                  |               |                 |               |
|------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| [22] | 1. clear up      | 2. close down | 3. deal with    | 4. stick to   |
| [23] | 1. consideration | 2. thought    | 3. expectations | 4. remarks    |
| [24] | 1. useful        | 2. domestic   | 3. intelligent  | 4. convenient |
| [25] | 1. incorporate   | 2. dissolve   | 3. submit       | 4. exclude    |

V 次の英文 [26] ~ [33] の下線部に最も近い意味を表すものを、下の [ ] からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

[26] On behalf of the company, the general manager will take part in the international conference on fair trade.

1. attend                      2. review                      3. hold                      4. declare

[27] She always respects her brother, who encourages her to go her own way.

1. catches up with    2. keeps up with    3. comes up to    4. looks up to

[28] He thought it would be easy to pass the exam for the university he was hoping to get into, but, in fact, it wasn't.

1. by all means            2. in truth                      3. on the contrary    4. as a result

[29] The movie was highly spoken of by almost all the movie critics at the international film festival.

1. stimulated                2. eliminated                3. praised                      4. opposed

[30] The sales manager's innovative proposals made a great impact on the future prospects of the company.

1. vicious                      2. creative                      3. relevant                      4. persistent

[31] Nowadays, many children are addicted to video games and their parents are very concerned about this issue.

1. hooked on                2. accustomed to                3. used to                      4. crucial for

[32] The Board of Directors periodically selects the company's salesperson of the month.

1. remarkably                2. primarily                      3. regularly                      4. promptly

[33] Whether or not profits are distributed depends on the decision of the company, so shareholders are not always entitled to receive a return.

1. expected                      2. paid                      3. allowed                      4. approved

VI 次の英文を読み、**34** ~ **36** の問いの答えとして最も適切なものを、下の  からそれぞれ 1 つずつ選びなさい。

## Stoneleigh University

Higher educational institutions should be responsible for teaching students to solve social issues and create a better world. Stoneleigh University, ranked among the world's top 100 universities every year and top three in the U.K., makes it happen.

First of all, our staff instructors are prestigious and have great impact in their research fields. For instance, Professor Causey at the Department of Meteorology and Climate Science has revealed what causes sudden heavy downpours, enabling meteorologists to forecast when they will occur and how long they will last through a newly developed system. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics, the 4th winner of the prize from our university. In addition, the Department of Economics' Professor Ferguson and her colleague, Dr. McGeady, were also winners of the prize. We are proud of them.

With a reputation for high-quality research, our university has been designated as a “university of prominence” by the government. A lot of research, including our students', has been grant-supported by the government and companies for future development. Fundamental research is essential to science and it might lead to the next Nobel Prize.

In the summer of 2026, a new department will open at our university. Our main campus is located near Stratford-upon-Avon, famous as the birthplace of William Shakespeare. Although a lot of tourists come here to taste the atmosphere of Shakespeare, we have not so far offered an English Literature program. In order to respond to a lot of requests from local companies and schools, we have decided to establish an English department. Further information will be disclosed soon on the Internet and some new instructors will be giving explanations face to face at our open days.

### Meet us on our Open Days

Come to our Undergraduate Open Days on June 10th, 11th and 12th in 2025. They will be a wonderful opportunity to explore our campus, talk with our students and staff, and experience what campus life will be like. Our university was founded around five decades ago and as June 12th is our foundation day, some Nobel Prize winners will give special lectures to celebrate the day. Some graduates who work at leading automakers or pharmaceutical companies will advise attendees on how best to use their college life with a view to their career. The event will take place at our main campus. Check for upcoming events at other campuses. Registration for the events is required so we recommend you do that as soon as possible, as they will get fully booked as usual. We are looking forward to meeting a lot of prospective students.

(書き下ろし)

**34** According to the passage, which of the following is true about the Nobel Prize?

1. Stoneleigh University has yet to produce a Nobel Prize winner.
2. Two instructors are expected to be winners of the prize.
3. Prize-winner Causey's research field is closely related to the weather.
4. All winners of the prize from Stoneleigh University were in the same department.

**35** What will happen in the summer of 2025?

1. Some postgraduate students will make presentations at the campus.
2. The university founder will lecture at the campus.
3. A new department will start at the campus.
4. Potential students will be informed of the details of the new department.

**36** What is indicated about Stoneleigh University?

1. Students' research was supported financially by the dean of the university.
2. The university was established around 100 years ago.
3. Stoneleigh University has multiple locations.
4. To celebrate a new department, the university's first open day will be held.

VII 次の対話文の空所 [37] ~ [41] を埋めるのに文脈上最も適切なものを、下の [ ] からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

Sam: Hey, Leo! I just heard from my Japanese friend Kai. Remember him?

Leo: The guy who came here last summer to learn surfing, right? How's he doing?

Sam: Fine. He wants to visit me in New Zealand again this year. [37]

Leo: That's not my favorite time to surf. The sea's too cold for me.

Sam: No, he says he wants to ski. Our winter is summertime in Japan, so there's no snow there.

Leo: Well, you can't really accompany him as you hardly ski. [38]

Sam: It looks like he'll be alone. That's why I mentioned him to you. You go skiing every year so maybe you could take him somewhere for two or three days?

Leo: He seemed like a really nice guy, but we only met once. [39] Also, his English is quite limited, right?

Sam: It got better during his six weeks here last year. But it won't improve if he spends all his time with someone like me who studied Japanese at uni.

Leo: Well, how about if all three of us go? [40] Then we all hang out in the evening. You guys can chat in Japanese if he feels tired of speaking English all day.

Sam: Yeah, [41] So Kai gets to improve his English while skiing with you, and I get to improve my skiing. Oh, and maybe you'll get to learn some Japanese!

[37]

1. But only if the weather is hot.
2. He seems to be crazy about surfing.
3. He must really like cold weather.
4. But in winter this time.

[38]

1. When is he arriving?
2. Or is he bringing friends?
3. You never learned to surf, right?
4. Do you think we'll have enough snow?

39

1. And I've no plans to go to Japan this year.
2. I have to say I didn't like him very much.
3. It's lucky I took a Japanese course when I was in high school.
4. I'm not sure if he'd want to spend time with me without you there.

40

1. I can go surfing with Kai as I don't mind cold water.
2. You and I ski during the day while Kai attends English classes.
3. Kai and I ski during the day while you attend ski school.
4. He can come in summer instead of winter.

41

1. it's really tiring to speak Japanese all day.
2. but I'm just not into winter sports like skiing.
3. I guess it's about time I learned to ski properly.
4. night-skiing is supposed to be a lot of fun.