

2024 年度 A

英 語

(30 分)

<注 意>

1. 開始のチャイムが鳴るまで、この冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 問題は 1 ページから 7 ページに印刷されています。
3. 受験番号と氏名は解答用紙の定められたところに記入しなさい。
4. 解答はすべて解答用紙の定められたところに記入しなさい。

| 受 験 番 号 |  |  |  |
|---------|--|--|--|
|         |  |  |  |



試験問題は1ページから始まります。



I 次の ( ) に入る最も適切な語(句)を1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. I was spoken ( ) by a stranger on the street.  
あ. on                      い. with                      う. in                      え. to
2. Can you give us ( ) bit more information?  
あ. few                      い. little                      う. a few                      え. a little
3. The children went to the park ( ) soccer.  
あ. play                      い. plays                      う. to playing                      え. to play
4. ( ) we climbed up the mountain, the air grew colder.  
あ. If                      い. As                      う. Even                      え. Though
5. I want a book to read on the plane. Could you lend me ( )?  
あ. it                      い. them                      う. one                      え. the one
6. Your story ( ) be true. It sounds unbelievable.  
あ. may                      い. cannot                      う. will                      え. don't have to
7. Is there anything you ( ) get you from the supermarket?  
あ. want to me      い. to me want      う. want me to      え. to want me
8. These are the toys ( ) with when I was a child.  
あ. who I play                      い. that I play  
う. who I played                      え. that I played
9. How about ( ) in the sea tomorrow?  
あ. going swimming                      い. go to swim  
う. going to swimming                      え. go swimming
10. Eriko doesn't look happy. I wonder ( ) her so sad.  
あ. what made                      い. why made  
う. where made                      え. how made

Ⅱ 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、(        ) に最も適切な語を入れたとき、( \* ) に入る語を答えなさい。

1. My English is not as good as hers.  
Her English is ( \* ) than (        ).
2. This is my first visit to Japan.  
I've ( \* ) (        ) to Japan before.
3. My father drew a picture. It was beautiful.  
The picture ( \* ) (        ) my father was beautiful.
4. She decided to study in France for a year.  
She (        ) up her ( \* ). She was going to study in France for a year.
5. We had heavy rain last night.  
( \* ) (        ) heavily last night.

Ⅲ 次の対話が完成するように、(        ) に最も適切な語を入れたとき、( \* ) に入る語を答えなさい。

1. A: How long has Lisa played the piano?  
B: She has played the piano ( \* ) she (        ) four years old.
2. A: What's ( \* )? Are you all right?  
B: I feel really sick.  
A: Sorry to hear that. You should go to see a doctor.
3. A: ( \* ) (        ) your trip to Okinawa?  
B: Well, it was hot, but the beaches were really nice.
4. A: How many children does Mr. Sato have?  
B: He has two daughters. (        ) lives in Osaka, and the ( \* ) lives in Tokyo.
5. A: Oh no, I can't find my car keys. I probably lost them.  
B: Really? (        ) was careless ( \* ) you.

IV 次の2つの英文を読み、 にあてはまる最も適切なものを1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

[1]

Tommy John is one of the best-loved players in American baseball. In 1974, after an \*injury to his arm, he was the first player ever to have an operation to replace the \*ligament in his left arm. He replaced it with his healthy one from his right \*wrist. After his operation, he went on to win 164 games, more than he did before science helped him to improve his performance. His “\*bionic arm” helped him to win at least 20 games a season. He had one of the longest careers in baseball history, retiring at the age of 46, and is regarded by the public as a sporting hero. Since then, many Major League Baseball pitchers have had the same operation.

注: \*injury 怪我      \*ligament 靱帯 (じんたい)      \*wrist 手首      \*bionic 超人的な

The passage is mainly about .

- あ. how Tommy John practiced to be a professional baseball player
- い. why Tommy John had to have an operation on his right arm
- う. what Tommy John did after retiring from professional baseball
- え. how Tommy John became a sporting hero after an operation on his left arm

[2]

Recently, the food chain Whole Foods started selling imperfect foods. They call the items “produce with personality.” They also said they would start selling \*ugly produce in some of their stores. They are working with Imperfect Produce, a California company that sells and delivers ugly produce. Whole Foods plan to sell the imperfect items at lower prices.

“We have found that people care about food waste, and they are \*open-minded about eating foods that look a little different,” says Ben Simon, head of Imperfect Produce. He works directly with farmers to find \*suppliers for fruits and vegetables that other stores won’t buy.

Jordan Figueiredo, an anti-food waste \*activist, posts funny photos of ugly produce on social media. He hopes more stores will sell less-than-perfect items. “We are throwing so much good food away,” he says. “People need to understand how important this is.”

注: \*ugly 形の悪い      \*open-minded 心の広い      \*suppliers 卸売業者      \*activist 活動家

The passage talks about .

- あ. why people shouldn’t eat ugly foods
- い. why people don’t care about food waste
- う. how Whole Foods started to sell imperfect foods
- え. how Whole Foods are helping farmers who grow perfect vegetables

V 次の英文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

If you are a lazy person, don't worry — you might be able to blame your brain! At least, that's what the research suggests.

Being lazy doesn't just mean you take the elevator instead  the stairs. It can also mean the way you think and make decisions is "lazy." So, what can we do about it? How can we make our brains less lazy?

To understand why the brain wants to be lazy, we must understand how the brain works. The brain is very \*complex, and it thinks in ① two different ways. The first way is the lazy way, and it is a good kind of lazy. It is the thinking that we use when we add . It's the same lazy thinking that we use when we drive to school or work. We don't have to think about how to do it — we just do it! Scientists say we have thousands of these lazy thoughts every day.

② So, why does the brain like lazy decisions? When we do things fast and we don't have to think, we save energy. The brain and body are always trying to save energy. If we save energy, we have more of it, and more energy means we can \*function better in the world. Think about how hard it is to think when we are tired or hungry. We make more mistakes because our brain is too tired.

In fact, research has shown that the brain is trying to save energy all the time. In an experiment at Simon Fraser University in Canada, ③ scientists wanted to test how good the brain was at saving energy. They asked nine volunteers to walk on a \*treadmill. The volunteers naturally tried to save as much energy as possible. Then the scientists made it more difficult. They added weight at the knees. As a result, the volunteers' original pace was not the most \*efficient anymore. They began to walk differently to save energy. The brain was saving energy in real time.

So, it is good that the brain is lazy because it saves energy. Sadly though, that's not the whole story. Sometimes lazy thinking can cause us problems.

For one, lazy thinkers usually believe things without any \*proof. This means that they may accept that something is true even when it isn't. For example, let's say you meet someone new. They tell you, "I'm an honest person," and you believe them. But in reality, they lie to people, even their friends. Your lazy brain accepts that they are telling the truth. ④ You believe they are a good person because that was the ( ) thought.

Lazy thinkers can also make bad decisions. One research study showed that people  lazy brains have made terrible decisions with money. This is because they didn't think too much about what they were doing; instead, they made quick decisions based on their feelings. They lost a lot of money. This is often because people  lazy brains are too confident. They think they know everything when they don't.

So, how can people fight lazy thinking? Luckily, there is a way. Humans also have another kind of thinking. This is **【call】** "hard thinking," but it takes a lot more energy. Hard thinking is slower. It's the thinking that we use when we solve a difficult problem, like . It's the kind of thinking that



we use when we make more difficult decisions, like when we decide on the job we want or where to live.

When we use hard thinking, our bodies aren't happy because we have to use a lot more energy. This is why students get so tired after studying for a test. It's also why long conversations make people want to have a cup of coffee. They need the caffeine because they feel ⑤ [あ. have い. don't う. like え. any お. they か. energy]. They're not using their lazy brain anymore.

The problem is that many of us don't use hard thinking enough, and that is what causes problems. So, the advice from scientists **【be】** to fight it. In other words, don't just accept everything you hear as true. Question it and ask yourself if it really makes sense or not. Don't be too confident about what you know because your first thoughts might be wrong, as they come from your lazy brain. Also, don't forget to take the stairs next time!

注: \*complex 複雑な      \*function 機能する      \*treadmill ランニングマシン  
\*efficient 効率的な      \*proof 証拠

1. 本文中の **【call】**、**【be】** を文脈に合うように直しなさい。ただし、語数は1語のままとする。
2. 本文中の  に入る最も適切な語を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
あ. to                  い. before                  う. from                  え. of
3. 本文中の  、  に入る最も適切な組み合わせを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
あ. A:  $1 + 2$                   B:  $3 + 7$                   い. A:  $1 + 1$                   B:  $17 \times 24$   
う. A:  $183 + 778$                   B:  $4 \div 2$                   え. A:  $167 + 286$                   B:  $45 \times 98$
4. 下線部① two different ways が指すものとして最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
あ. lazy brain and the body  
い. using elevators and stairs  
う. lazy thinking and hard thinking  
え. making decisions and saving energy
5. 下線部② So, why does the brain like lazy decisions? の答えとして最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
あ. 人によって脳の大きさが異なるから。  
い. 脳はとても単純な構造をしているから。  
う. 脳は少しでも余力を残そうとするから。  
え. 学校や仕事に行くと脳が疲れてしまうから。

6. 下線部③ scientists wanted to test how good the brain was at saving energy の意味として最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- あ. 科学者たちは、脳がいかにうまくエネルギーを節約できるのかを検証したかった。  
い. 科学者たちは、脳がどの程度良質なエネルギーを溜め込めるのかを検証したかった。  
う. 科学者たちは、どのようなエネルギーが脳に良い影響を与えるのかを検証したかった。  
え. 科学者たちは、どのくらいの量のエネルギーが脳の活性化に必要なのかを検証したかった。
7. 下線部④ You believe they are a good person because that was the ( ) thought. の空所に入る最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- あ. easiest  
い. hardest  
う. most important  
え. most interesting
8. 本文中の  に入る最も適切な語を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- あ. about            い. with            う. after            え. at
9. 下線部⑤ [あ. have    い. don't    う. like    え. any    お. they    か. energy] を意味が通るように並べ替えたとき、[    ] 内で 2 番目 と 5 番目 にくる語を記号で答えなさい。
10. 本文中で用いられる “lazy” の意味として最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- あ. feeling scared  
い. having no money  
う. making a big effort  
え. doing as little as possible
11. 本文の内容と一致するものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- あ. カナダのサイモンフレーザー大学では、被験者がひざに重りをつけて歩く実験が行われた。  
い. 初めて話す相手に対しても、脳は相手が嘘つきかどうかをいつでも見抜くことができる。  
う. どこに住むかを決めるのはとても大変なことなので、なるべく短時間で決定するのが良い。  
え. 科学者たちは、私たちの多くが周囲の意見を信用していないことが問題だと考えている。

- Ⅵ 友達とかかわるうえであなたが大事にしていることは何ですか。以下の英語に続けて書きなさい。  
さらに、それに対する理由や説明を、15 語以上の英語で書きなさい。複数の文を書いても良い。  
なお、ピリオド、コンマなどの符号は語数に含めない。

- (1) When I'm with my friends, I try to \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(語数制限なし)

- (2) 15 語以上の英語

