

英 語

試験時間60分

[注 意]

1. この問題冊子は指示があるまで開いてはいけない。
2. 受験番号が正しく記入・マークされていない場合は0点となる。
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定欄にマークすること。例えば、問題文中に

10

 と表示のある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように **解答番号10の解答記入欄の③**にマークすること。正しくマークされていない場合は採点できないことがある。

(例)

解答番号	解答記入欄 (マーク)									
10	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

4. 問題冊子の各ページの余白は自由に使用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけない。
5. 試験終了後、解答用紙は通路側に置くこと。なお、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

英 語
(解答番号

1

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52

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〈マーク式についての注意〉

1. 機械が読み取って採点するので、折り曲げたり汚したりしないこと。
2. マークはHBの鉛筆で枠の中を濃く塗りつぶすこと。
3. 1つのマーク欄には1つしかマークしないこと。
4. 訂正はプラスチック消しゴムでよく消し、消しきらずはきれいに取り除くこと。
5. 所定欄以外には何も書かないこと。

問題Ⅰ 次の英文を読んで、後に続く各問の答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれの①～④の中から一つずつ選び、マークして答えなさい。

On April 3, 1973, Martin Cooper made a cell phone call while walking down the sidewalks of New York. These days, that wouldn't be unusual. At the time, it was amazing. It was the first call ever made with a handheld cell phone.

Mr. Cooper worked for a small electronics company called Motorola. Motorola mainly made radio products. But in the 1970s, Motorola was working on a cell phone system. A huge company called AT&T was also working to create a cell phone system.

But Mr. Cooper didn't think that Motorola's current system was good enough. And he wasn't a fan of AT&T's idea that cell phones could only be used in cars. He wanted to make a cell phone that people could use anywhere. "Portable means freedom," he said.

So Mr. Cooper and his team got to work. It took them just 90 days to design and create the first cell phone. It was a big, heavy thing, put together by hand.

Officially, the phone was called DynaTAC, which stood for "Dynamic Adaptive Total Area Coverage". But most people called it "The Brick" because it was so heavy. It weighed 2.5 pounds (1.1 kilograms).

Once the phone was finished, Mr. Cooper wanted to show it off to reporters. To show that the phone could really be used anywhere, he stepped outside to make his call. He called Dr. Joel Engel, who was in charge of AT&T's cell phone program.

After the two said hello, Mr. Cooper said to Dr. Engel, "I'm calling you from a cell phone. A real cell phone. A personal, handheld, portable cell phone." Mr. Cooper reports that, "There was silence on the other end of the line." Dr. Engel says he doesn't remember the call.

Though that call was just the start of something huge, everything didn't change right away. It took Motorola over 10 years to create a version of the DynaTAC that people could buy.

In 1983, the DynaTAC 8000X went on sale for around \$4,000. Like the original phone, it was big and heavy. It took 10 hours to charge it, and you could only talk on it for about 30 minutes. Mr. Cooper later joked that the

short battery life didn't matter "because you couldn't hold that phone up for that long!"

Cell phones have changed a lot since Mr. Cooper made that first call. Now, they're much smaller and can do many more things. Mr. Cooper, who's now 94, thinks cell phones can still get better. He believes that one day, our phones might be tiny devices inside our ears.

The success of Mr. Cooper and his team was built on the work of many other scientists and inventors before them. Mr. Cooper didn't create the larger cell system that allowed his phone to work. But he did have the dream of building a personal, handheld phone. And that dream has changed the world.

[Adapted from <https://newsforkids.net/> (一部省略)]

[出典：The World's First Handheld Cell Phone Call. April 6, 2023. Copyright 2023 by NewsForKids.net]

(1) According to the passage, what feature did Mr. Cooper emphasize most in the design of his first cell phone?

- ① A cell phone that could be used anywhere.
- ② A cell phone that would be inexpensive enough to manufacture.
- ③ A cell phone with good performance and a low price.
- ④ A cell phone that was simple to operate.

(2) After completing his original cell phone, who did Mr. Cooper call?

- ① A reporter to show it off.
- ② A member of his team.
- ③ A person working for a rival company.
- ④ His friend at Motorola.

(3) Which of the following statements correctly describes the DynaTAC 8000X?

- ① It was the first phone that Mr. Cooper created for Motorola.
- ② It was a very small device that could fit inside your ear.
- ③ It needed to be charged for a long time.
- ④ It could only be used for 10 minutes per day.

(4) Which of the following statements is true?

- ① Motorola started to sell cell phones in stores in the 1970s.
- ② Dr. Engel was the first person to make a call using a cell phone.
- ③ The first cell phone that Mr. Cooper made cost around \$4,000.
- ④ You couldn't use the DynaTAC 8000X for an hour on one charge.

問題Ⅱ 次の英文を読んで、後に続く各問の答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれの①～④の中から一つずつ選び、マークして答えなさい。

※著作権の関係上、問題文は掲載しておりません。

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[Adapted from <https://www.japan.go.jp/> (一部省略)]

【出典：Breaking the Homelessness Cycle with Bike Sharing】

- (注1) entrepreneur = 起業家
 (注2) refuse collection = 廃品回収
 (注3) mobility = 移動, 移動手段
 (注4) capitalize on = ～から利益を得る
 (注5) hone = 磨きをかける
 (注6) bike port = 自転車置き場
 (注7) soup kitchen = 無料の食堂, 炊き出し
 (注8) discern = 見定める
 (注9) telecommunications = 電気通信
 (注10) turn a blind eye = 見て見ぬふりをする

(1) What do homeless people do in the HUBchari system? 5

- ① They collect funds for HUBchari.
 ② They sell magazines to advertise HUBchari.
 ③ They repair HUBchari's bicycles.
 ④ They ask the government for support.

(2) What happened to Kawaguchi when she was 14 years old? 6

- ① She came to understand why people become homeless.
 ② She established a facility where anyone can stay, eat and find work.
 ③ She launched a bicycle sharing system called HUBchari.
 ④ She saw homeless people and wondered why they became homeless.

(3) What is the goal of Homedoor? 7

- ① To solve the problem of homelessness.
 ② To create a society in which homeless people can sleep safely on the streets.
 ③ To put homeless people into shelters.
 ④ To protect the human rights of homeless people in Japan.

(4) What is most likely to be Kawaguchi's main message to the public? 8

- ① We can wait until people become homeless to think about the problem.
 ② We should stop using private cars and use HUBchari instead.
 ③ We can give subsidies and food to homeless people to help them.
 ④ We should think about how to solve the issue of homelessness.

問題Ⅳ 次の(1)～(6)の日本語の意味を表すように、それぞれ下の①～⑦の語を並べかえて空所を補い英文を完成しなさい。解答は ～ に入るべきものをマークして答えなさい。

- (1) その贈り物は何回も遅延した後に数日前に届けられました。

The gift _____ _____ _____ delays.

- ① several ② after ③ many ④ delivered
⑤ was ⑥ ago ⑦ days

- (2) 彼は自分の教科書を忘れたので、私の教科書を貸してもらえるか聞きました。

He _____ _____ _____ textbook because he had forgotten his.

- ① I ② if ③ could ④ lend
⑤ him ⑥ my ⑦ asked

- (3) 彼はパーティーに行きましたが、私は用事があったて行きませんでした。

He _____ _____, _____ _____ go because I had some things that I had to do.

- ① to ② the party ③ went ④ not
⑤ did ⑥ but ⑦ I

- (4) 彼は、彼女がなぜ犬が嫌いなのか決して理解できません。

He can never _____ _____ _____.

- ① doesn't ② how ③ understand ④ come
⑤ like ⑥ dogs ⑦ she

- (5) その会議の報告書はまだ完成していません。

The report _____ _____ _____ finished.

- ① has ② be ③ meeting ④ on
⑤ yet ⑥ to ⑦ the

- (6) もし明日とても天気が良かったら、スキーに行きます。

If _____ _____, _____ _____.

- ① very ② sunny ③ skiing ④ going
⑤ it's ⑥ I'm ⑦ tomorrow

問題Ⅴ 次の(1)~(5)に与えられた定義に最も合う語句を、それぞれの①~④の中から一つずつ選び、マークして答えなさい。

- (1) to pull back or run away from an enemy or danger 33
- ① to injure ② to retreat ③ to depart ④ to conceal
- (2) a person who services and fixes engines, vehicles, machines etc. 34
- ① an operator ② a worker
③ a mechanic ④ a manufacturer
- (3) the chance that something will happen in the future 35
- ① a prospect ② a conclusion
③ an illusion ④ an assumption
- (4) to get or to be given something 36
- ① to permit ② to contribute
③ to purchase ④ to obtain
- (5) to not have, to have little, or to not have enough 37
- ① to lack ② to possess ③ to require ④ to erase

問題Ⅵ 次の英文を読んで、38 ~ 52 に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれの①~④の中から一つずつ選び、マークして答えなさい。

March 20 is the United Nation's International Day of Happiness. For many years, northern European countries, especially Finland, have been named among the happiest countries on Earth. The United States has never 38 it into the top 10.

But California state lawmaker Anthony Rendon is hoping he can do something about 39 in the most populous American state.

In his free time, Rendon likes to stay away from the workplace and spend time with his 4-year-old daughter at his home near Los Angeles. Recently, he took her ice skating and to an indoor play area. He said those are the "things that make me happy."

As one of the longest serving leaders in the California legislature, Rendon is now trying to make happiness more 40 policymaking in his last year in office. He created a first-in-the-nation group to study the issue of happiness. The group is called the Select Committee on Happiness and Public Policy Outcomes.

Rendon said it would be "41" for lawmakers not to study how they can make people happier. "Because if we have everybody clothed, everybody housed, everybody has a job and still they're 42, then we've failed at what we are trying to do," he said.

In California, three-quarters of adults say they are "very happy" or "43 happy." Twenty-six percent say they are "not too happy." The numbers come from a September 2023 study by the Public Policy Institute of California. The study also says Californians without a post-high school degree and those who earn less money are generally less happy than those with more 44 and more money.

The idea of considering happiness in public policy is not 45. The South Asian nation of Bhutan sets happiness as a goal of its public policy. The country asks its people about their level of happiness for what is called the Gross National Happiness Index. Officials then work to increase happiness by 46 citizens with free health care and education. They also work to protect things like cultural traditions and the country's forests.

Phuntsho Norbu is Consul General of Bhutan to the United States. Norbu

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(9)

- ① forcing ② providing ③ taxing ④ consulting

(10)

- ① government ② students ③ forests ④ adults

(11)

- ① broadcast ② consider ③ adopt ④ affect

(12)

- ① ahead ② behind ③ above ④ beside

(13)

- ① yearly ② weekly ③ unique ④ national

(14)

- ① reward ② contest ③ ranking ④ height

(15)

- ① fault ② experiment ③ committee ④ role