

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	●	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。

〈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、消しく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。

英 語

(解答番号

1

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52

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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。

Scientists have known for years that plants respond to sounds around them. For example, flowers make sweeter nectar to the sound of buzzing bees. But now scientists in Israel have shown that plants also seem to be doing some “talking.”

Professor Lilach Hadany and her team at Tel Aviv University set up microphones to record tomato and tobacco plants under different conditions. Their recordings revealed that the plants made ultrasonic sounds. When the researchers adjusted their recordings so that humans could hear them, they heard sharp clicking noises, like the snapping sound of bubble wrap being popped. As the scientists studied the sounds, they began to notice patterns. Plants clicked hardly at all when they had enough water. But as their soil got drier, they clicked more and more. When scientists cut off a stem from the plants—as if an animal had just taken a bite—the plants also clicked more. But the clicking wasn’t the same as when the plants needed water.

It’s not clear how the plants make the sounds. One idea is that air bubbles form inside the plant’s stem, and that these popping bubbles make a clicking sound. It’s also not clear that the plants are making the sounds on purpose. Sometimes people’s knees creak, too, but they’re not doing it on purpose. But the plants are definitely making noise, and creating much more noise when they’re stressed (not enough water, stem cut off) than when they’re not.

In fact, the researchers trained an Artificial Intelligence (AI) system to identify the different kinds of clicking sounds. The system was able to tell the difference between plants that needed water and plants with cuts about 70% of the time. The result suggests that researchers may one day be able to use a plant’s sounds to figure out when it is having trouble, and what trouble it is having. That could be very helpful to farmers.

The new discovery raises many more questions. One important question is: Do plants make sounds to communicate with each other? Other research has shown that plants do seem to communicate in some ways. Plants being attacked by insects send chemicals into the air. Soon, nearby plants (that haven’t been attacked yet) start to make other chemicals that don’t taste good

to insects. It’s possible that the ultrasonic sounds could work in a similar way. Another big question is: Is anything listening to the plants? Dr. Hadany points out that mice and moths, for example, depend on plants, and can hear ultrasonic frequencies. The clicks may tell these animals when a plant isn’t healthy, so they can avoid it.

Dr. Hadany and her team are “planning to explore the effect of the sounds on other organisms, both animals and plants.” They also hope to learn what else might cause the plants to make sounds, and whether AI can help identify those conditions, too. The team’s research has already changed our ideas about plants. As Dr. Hadany says, “Even in a quiet field, there are actually sounds that we don’t hear, and those sounds carry information.”

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

【出典：Copyright 2023 by News For Kids. net.】

(注1) nectar=花蜜

(注2) buzzing=ブンブン飛んでいる

(注3) ultrasonic=超音波の

(注4) bubble wrap=気泡緩衝材

(注5) creak=きしむ (音がする)

(1) What did Professor Hadany and her team discover about plants? 1

- ① Plants release poison when bees approach them.
- ② Plants make sounds that humans cannot hear naturally.
- ③ Plants produce a substance that attracts mice and moths.
- ④ Plants talk to each other using sounds some insects can hear.

(2) According to the passage, what did the AI system learn to do in the experiment? 2

- ① To protect plants from being cut or damaged.
- ② To help plants communicate with each other.
- ③ To translate plant sounds into human language.
- ④ To recognize that plants make sounds under stress.

(3) According to the passage, how could the sounds help farmers? 3

- ① Farmers could use the sounds to grow plants faster.
- ② Farmers might detect when plants are in trouble.
- ③ Farmers may find plant sounds relaxing and work better.
- ④ Farmers might stop using insect spray if plants communicate.

(4) Which of the following is an example that suggests plants seem to be communicating with each other? 4

- ① Sounds that plants make when they grow.
- ② Water that plants absorb from the soil.
- ③ Light that plants reflect on each other.
- ④ Chemicals that plants send into the air.

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。

The word “onigiri” became part of the Oxford English Dictionary this year (2024). Rice balls are stuffed with a variety of fillings and typically wrapped in seaweed. It's an everyday dish that epitomizes “washoku” – the traditional Japanese cuisine that was designated a UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage a decade ago.

Onigiri is “fast food, slow food and soul food,” says Yusuke Nakamura, who heads the Onigiri Society, a trade group in Tokyo. Fast because you can find it even at convenience stores. Slow because it uses ingredients from the sea and mountains, he said. And soul food because it's often made and consumed among family and friends. No tools are needed, just gently cupped hands. “It's also mobile, food on the move,” he said.

Onigiri in its earliest form is believed to go back at least as far as the early 11th century; it's mentioned in Murasaki Shikibu's “The Tale of Genji.” It appears in Akira Kurosawa's classic 1954 film “Seven Samurai” as the ultimate gift of gratitude from the farmers.

What's placed inside is called “gu,” or filling. A perennial favorite is umeboshi, or salted plum. Or perhaps mentaiko, which is hot, spicy roe. But in principle, anything can be placed inside onigiri, even sausage or cheese. Then, the ball is wrapped with seaweed. Even one nice big onigiri would make a meal, although many people would eat more.

Yosuke Miura runs Onigiri Asakusa Yadoroku, a restaurant founded in 1954 by his grandmother. It claims to be the oldest onigiri restaurant in Tokyo. There are just two tables. The counter has eight chairs. Takeout is an option, but you still have to stand in line. “Nobody dislikes onigiri,” said Miura, smiling behind a wooden counter. In a display case before him are bowls of gu, including salmon, shrimp and miso-flavored ginger. “It's nothing special basically. Every Japanese person has 100% eaten it.”

Miyuki Kwarada runs Taro Tokyo Onigiri. She is eyeing Los Angeles, too, and then Paris. Her vision: to make onigiri “the world's fast food.” The name Taro was chosen because it's common, the Japanese equivalent of John or Michael. Onigiri, she says, has mass appeal because it's simple to make and it is gluten-free. Other Japanese foods, like ramen and sushi, have found

worldwide popularity, she notes. Customer Asami Hirano, who stopped in while walking her dog, took a long time choosing her meal at Taro Tokyo Onigiri on a recent day. “I’ve always loved onigiri since I was a kid. My mother made them,” she said.

Miki Yamada, a food promoter, intentionally calls onigiri “omusubi,” the other common word for rice balls, because the latter more clearly refers to the idea of connections. She says her life’s mission is to bring people together, especially since the triple earthquake, tsunami and nuclear disasters hit her family’s rice farm in Fukushima, northeastern Japan, in 2011.

There is nothing better, she says, than plain Aizu rice omusubi with a pinch of salt and nothing inside. “It energizes you. It’s the ultimate comfort food,” she said.

[Adapted from <https://japannews.yomiuri.co.jp/> (一部省略)]

【出典：It’s Not as World-Famous as Ramen or Sushi, but the Humble Onigiri Is Soul Food in Japan(AP), The Japan News, June 24, 2024】

(注1) seaweed = 海苔

(注2) epitomize = ～を象徴する, ～の代表的存在である

(注3) designate = 指定する

(注4) UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage = ユネスコ無形文化遺産

(注5) perennial = 長く続く, 定番の

(注6) plum = 梅

(注7) roe = 魚卵

(注8) gluten-free = グルテン (タンパク質の一種) を含まない

(注9) a pinch of = ひとつまみの

(1) According to the passage, what has happened to the word “onigiri” recently? 5

- ① It has become part of Japanese language.
- ② It has been added to an English dictionary.
- ③ It has been introduced in an English newspaper.
- ④ It has been changed from “omusubi.”

(2) What does Miura emphasize about onigiri? 6

- ① It will be popular worldwide soon.
- ② It is expensive, but everyone can still buy it.
- ③ It is nutritious and everyone should eat it.
- ④ It is something that every Japanese person has eaten.

(3) Which of the following is Kwarada’s plan? 7

- ① To make onigiri popular throughout the world.
- ② To conduct research on the history of onigiri.
- ③ To introduce machines to make onigiri in her shop.
- ④ To attract more customers who visit her shop with pets.

(4) What is Miki Yamada’s mission related to onigiri? 8

- ① To introduce new fillings for onigiri.
- ② To make onigiri available in vending machines.
- ③ To bring people together through onigiri.
- ④ To change the traditional recipe of onigiri.

問題Ⅲ 次の(1)～(12)の文中の空所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。

(1) My sister 9 her new job.

- ① is satisfied with ② is satisfied to
③ is satisfying with ④ has satisfied to

(2) The actor spends 10 100,000 yen on cosmetics every month.

- ① as soon as ② as far as ③ a lot of ④ no less than

(3) The professor was ready to help you. You 11 for his advice.

- ① should have asked ② would be asking
③ must be asking ④ will have asked

(4) My mother was proud of 12 the rugby game so well.

- ① I playing ② me played
③ me playing ④ I played

(5) My boss 13 me whether I had finished my task.

- ① said to ② asked ③ advised ④ spoke to

(6) This movie is 14 far the most amusing of all.

- ① very ② much ③ too ④ by

(7) The student received 15 from his teacher.

- ① a lot of informations ② an advice
③ a piece of advice ④ many information

(8) Our class was canceled, 16 I told you before.

- ① as ② such ③ that ④ what

(9) Ann thinks it's about time she 17 a long vacation.

- ① will take ② had taken ③ took ④ is taking

(10) Mike didn't have any small change to buy a can of juice at a vending machine. So, he had to borrow 18 from me.

- ① some ② any ③ other ④ another

(11) A: What 19 it doesn't rain tomorrow?

B: Let's go to the park and play baseball together.

- ① on earth ② if
③ do you say ④ is it if

(12) My daughter is 20 the big dog in our neighborhood. She starts crying whenever she sees it.

- ① frightened of ② relieved by
③ disappointed at ④ dedicated for

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 21 ～ 32 に入るべきものをマークして答えなさい。

- (1) 多くの大学生は夜遅くまで図書館で一生懸命勉強する。

Many university _____ 21 _____ 22 _____ in the library.

- ① study ② until ③ late ④ students
⑤ at ⑥ hard ⑦ night

- (2) バランスのとれた食事をとることが健康を保つために重要である。

A _____ 23 _____ 24 _____ good health.

- ① balanced ② is ③ the ④ diet
⑤ key ⑥ to ⑦ maintaining

- (3) 夏は暑いので、私たちは会社でネクタイを着用しなくてもよい。

Since it's so hot in the summer, we _____ 25 _____ 26 _____ in the office.

- ① required ② to ③ not ④ a
⑤ wear ⑥ tie ⑦ are

- (4) 私たちは将来起こり得る自然災害に備える必要がある。

We must _____ 27 _____ 28 _____ occur in the future.

- ① ourselves ② for ③ disasters ④ prepare
⑤ natural ⑥ might ⑦ that

- (5) 朝は、東京の電車は乗客で混み合っている。

Trains in _____ 29 _____ 30 _____ morning.

- ① are ② with ③ the ④ in
⑤ passengers ⑥ Tokyo ⑦ crowded

- (6) 高齢者の多くは、日用品の価格高騰に苦しんでいる。

Many of the _____ 31 _____ 32 _____ of daily necessities.

- ① are ② prices ③ suffering ④ elderly
⑤ from ⑥ higher ⑦ the

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) a natural feeling or a way of acting without thinking 33

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| ① a system | ② an identity |
| ③ a trick | ④ an instinct |

(2) happening sometimes but not regularly or often 34

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| ① weekly | ② rarely |
| ③ occasionally | ④ usually |

(3) lasting forever or for a very long time without changing 35

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| ① temporary | ② obvious | ③ permanent | ④ certain |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|

(4) to travel through some place or examine something to learn more about it
36

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| ① to explain | ② to insist | ③ to discover | ④ to explore |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|

(5) a fact, event, or situation which influences what is happening 37

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| ① evidence | ② circumstance |
| ③ attention | ④ agreement |

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。

※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.gavilan.edu/> (一部省略)]
【出典：Anger Management】

(注1) adrenaline = アドレナリン 《副腎髄質から分泌されるホルモン》

(注2) trigger = 誘発する

(注3) co-occur = 同時に生じる

(注4) peer pressure = 仲間の圧力

(注5) outburst = 爆発

(注6) passive-aggressive = 遠まわしに不満の態度を表す

(注7) digestive = 消化の

(注8) hostility = 敵意

(注9) escalate = エスカレートする

(注10) precaution = 予防対策

(1) 38

① order ② date ③ control ④ stock

(2) 39

① nothing is wrong ② everything is in order
③ the time limit is far ④ something is wrong

(3) 40

① output ② tension ③ emotion ④ weight

(4) 41

① only when ② even though ③ except when ④ as though

(5) 42

① particular ② natural ③ gradual ④ negative

(6) 43

① Because ② As a result ③ Still ④ Therefore

(7) 44

① shoots ② explodes ③ makes ④ controls

(8) 45

① while ② instead ③ during ④ since

(9) 46

① send ② make ③ motivate ④ feel

(10) 47

① applies for ② ranges from ③ leads to ④ looks down on

(11) 48

① but never ② so that ③ but instead ④ similarly

16

(12)

49

- ① beneficial ② fundamental ③ potential ④ harmful

(13)

50

- ① related to ② compared to
③ different from ④ in contrast to

(14)

51

- ① adapt ② walk away ③ confront it ④ remain there

(15)

52

- ① imagine ② interrupt ③ increase ④ conduct