

「英語」

(解答番号 ~)

I 次の 1~10 の ~ に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ ①~④ のうちから一つずつ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- 1 Bad weather us from holding the school event.
① changed ② stopped ③ forced ④ canceled

- 2 Mark to his son that good manners are important in society.
① told ② informed ③ showed ④ explained

- 3 We were asked by the theater staff the door during the show.
① not to open ② don't open ③ not opening ④ not having opened

- 4 It is well known that there is a strong between smoking and lung disease.
① link ② effort ③ favor ④ relief

- 5 The number of students entering universities in Japan has decreased in to the low birthrate.
① favor ② order ③ proportion ④ terms

- 6 students in my class had similar impressions about the latest Godzilla movie.
① None ② Most ③ Enough ④ Plenty

- 7 I think we should go back to the hotel before it **7** dark.
① sets ② changes ③ takes ④ gets
- 8 If we **8** where you had moved, we would have visited you.
① could know ② would know ③ had known ④ have known
- 9 Some of my friends have great interest in **9** music from the 80s.
① listen to ② listening to ③ to listen to ④ listened to
- 10 Mary has been giving us the same excuse. We don't want to hear what she **10** any more.
① kept being said ② keeping saying ③ is kept saying ④ keeps saying

III

次の 1~4 の対話文の **19** ~ **22** に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ ①~④ のうちから一つずつ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

1

- Staff: Hi! Welcome to the baseball game!
- Spectator: Hi! We're trying to find our seats. Do you know where we should go?
- Staff: Let me see your tickets. **19** Your seats are right behind the visitors' area, between 3rd base and home plate.
- Spectator: Really? We didn't know. This is our first "live" game. The tickets were a gift.
- Staff: Lucky you! Just follow the signs that say "infield area." You should see a chart for the reserved seats. And enjoy the game.
- Spectator: Thanks! We will.

- ① You are at the wrong game.
- ② You have a great view!
- ③ Could you get me some?
- ④ Why not ask at the information desk?

2

- Alice: Good morning, Sarah. I really like your blouse. It looks nice and light. It's ideal for this hot weather we are having.
- Sarah: Oh! Thank you very much. It's kind of you to say so. I wasn't too sure about it, to be honest.
- Alice: I think you look very good in turquoise blue. It suits you. I wish I could wear that color.
- Sarah: It's my favorite color. I'm sure you could wear it, too. **20**
- Alice: Thank you for saying that. It's one of my favorites, too. Maybe I will give it a try.

- ① You just need a little more confidence.
- ② You shouldn't try too hard.
- ③ You already have so many clothes.
- ④ You shouldn't spend too much.

3

Son: Oh, no! Have you seen my house keys? I'm pretty certain I left them on the kitchen table this morning. Where are they? I've got to go, or I'll miss the bus.

Father: No, I haven't seen them. I wish you'd be more careful with your stuff. You're always losing things. Last week, I found your file behind the sofa. Did you check your bag?

Son: Yes, I did. Many times. I can't find them anywhere. Maybe I put them in a different bag. **21** They're most probably somewhere on my desk under all my notebooks and piles of paper.

Father: You really should make sure you have everything before leaving the house.

Son: I found them! They were in my other bag. I'm so forgetful. See you later!

- ① Can I borrow your car keys?
- ② They're the wrong set of keys.
- ③ I may have left them on the bus.
- ④ I'll go to my room and check.

4

Sales clerk: Hi there. Can I help you at all? Are you looking for anything in particular?

Customer: I really like the blue and yellow sneakers you have on sale in the window. I was wondering if you have a pair in my size. I'm a size 8.

Sales clerk: **22** Would you like to try them on anyway, just in case they fit? They're quite wide around the toe area.

Customer: Thanks, but they may be too small. I'll think about it. I may drop by again tomorrow.

Sales clerk: OK, but I can't guarantee we'll still have them by then.

- ① I can't see a box for size 8.
- ② We don't stock that kind of sports shoe anymore.
- ③ Our black and white sneakers are very popular.
- ④ Unfortunately, the only size we have is a 7.5.

IV 次の英文の **23** ~ **27** に入れるのに最も適切なものを、あとの ①~④ のうちから一つずつ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

Stores and online platforms that facilitate*¹ clothing swaps are becoming increasingly popular. In recent years, consumers' behavior and mindsets*² have been changing, and more and more people are **23** lifestyles. Now, young people in particular appear to see clothes swapping as a convenient way to get their hands on desired items while recycling their unwanted apparel.

One Sunday in early January, a pop-up clothing store, Closet to Closet, opened its doors in Shibuya Ward, Tokyo. Each "shopper" paid a ¥3,000 fee to enter the store, then placed three pieces of unwanted clothing into a collection box at the store entrance. They could then choose up to three "new" articles from among the more than 300 items on display, including coats and sweaters, but excluding underwear, shoes and children's clothing.

The operator—Tokyo-based Energy Closet—describes itself as "an apparel brand that doesn't sell clothing."

A woman in her 30s living in Tokyo took along items including a blouse and a knitted item and left with such pieces as a cardigan and a hoodie*³. "I wouldn't get much for my unwanted clothes if I took them to a secondhand store," she said. "Here, however, I can pick up various styles each time I come along and my unwanted clothes can **24** to someone else."

The store representative has been a fan of secondhand clothing since her student days and launched the business in 2019, after learning about the mass disposal of clothing. "I thought it would help reduce clothing waste if people could buy clothes while **25** their unwanted articles at the same time," she explained.

The representative has set up temporary Closet to Closet stores on more than 40 occasions nationwide, facilitating the swap of around 10,000 items of clothing.

A survey conducted last February by Geo Holdings Corp.—Nagoya-based operator of secondhand stores—revealed that 81% of the about 1,600 respondents who had decluttered*⁴ their homes said they had gotten rid of clothing. Of them, 63% said they had **26** at secondhand stores, the most popular means of clearing, followed by 60% of respondents who threw their items away.

According to an Environment Ministry estimate, about 510,000 tons of the about 820,000 tons of clothes supplied to Japanese consumers in 2020 will eventually be junked. **27** is thus an urgent issue for the nation to address. (From The Japan News)

(Yasuhiko Wakaari *Meet the World 2024: English through Newspapers* 成美堂 一部改変)

*¹ facilitate 容易にする *² mindset 考え方 *³ hoodie パーカー *⁴ declutter 片づける

23

- ① avoiding easy
- ② adopting eco-friendly
- ③ returning to modern
- ④ imitating luxurious

24

- ① appear similar
- ② be costly
- ③ prove useful
- ④ become worthless

25

- ① burning
- ② keeping
- ③ looking for
- ④ passing on

26

- ① bought old clothes
- ② got rid of expensive clothes
- ③ exchanged new clothes
- ④ sold their clothes

27

- ① Reducing clothing waste
- ② Increasing the production of quality clothing
- ③ Wearing hand-made clothing
- ④ Visiting clothing stores



次の英文を読んで、あとの1～4の問いに答えよ。

One in two university students has used text generating artificial intelligence such as ChatGPT, and 30% of students use such AI on a regular basis, according to (A) a survey of about 10,000 students conducted by the National Federation of University Co-operative Associations (NFUCA).

ChatGPT, created by the U.S. company OpenAI, was released free to the public in November 2022 and has seen adoption worldwide. In Japan, its use is growing among university students, the survey found.

A total of 9,873 undergraduate students at 31 national, public and private universities in Japan responded to the survey conducted from October to November. This was the 59th survey in a series, but it asked about the use of generative AI for the first time.

(B) Students who have used ChatGPT or other generative AI accounted for 46.7% of respondents, with 28.9% using such services frequently and 17.8% not currently using them.

(C) Students who have never used generative AI accounted for 50.6% of respondents, with 28.2% saying they wanted to use such services in the future and 22.4% saying they would not use them.

Asked what they used the services for, with multiple answers allowed, 22.1% of students said “as references for writing papers and reports,” 12.1% said “for translation or essays in foreign languages,” and 11% said “for consultations and chats.”

A number of Japanese universities have banned unauthorized^{*1} use of generative AI in papers and replies since last spring.

“Going forward, the specific ways in which people use (D) [generative AI] could spread by word of mouth, leading use to spread rapidly,” said NFUCA’s executive director. “Teachers are currently in a trial-and-error process as they instruct their students.”

“The number of students using AI is increasing,” a professor at a private university in the Kansai region said.

AI-generated reports do not include data or viewpoints mentioned in class, and this makes them immediately recognizable. Even so, student after student is submitting reports copied entirely from AI replies, without any apparent compunction^{*2}.

The professor requires students to write based on what they have learned in class, but said, “With the emergence of AI, we have to change the very nature of the exam itself.”

Since generative AI appeared, a number of universities have warned their students not to submit AI-drafted reports. Last July, the Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Ministry urged universities to establish new rules, asserting that having AI write reports “would not deepen students’ learning” and “could be considered plagiarism^{*3}.”

However, (E) students are not fully aware of the dangers inherent in AI.

A 22-year-old senior at a private university in Tokyo uses AI texts to write reports by rearranging

the sentence order or replacing formal expressions with plain language.

“It feels the same as searching the internet,” she said. “I don’t feel guilty about it. Once you get used to the convenience, there is no going back.”

On the other hand, a 22-year-old junior at another private university in Tokyo worries that such casual use may foster*⁴ disregard*⁵ for originality and copyrights.

“It’s dangerous to just have technology evolving while laws and morals fail to keep pace,” he said.

Motohisa Kaneko, a professor at the University of Tsukuba, said, “It will become even more important for teachers to devise questions that cannot be answered by AI alone. At the same time, they also need to teach students about the dangers of AI, such as the possibility of false information being included in the generated text.”

(“Half of students have used generative AI,” *The Japan News*, March 6, 2024 一部改変)

*¹ unauthorized 公認されていない *² compunction 良心の痛み *³ plagiarism 盗用
*⁴ foster 助長する *⁵ disregard 軽視

1 下線部 (A) について本文で述べられているものを、次の ①～④ のうちから一つ選び、その番号を **28** にマークせよ。

- ① It was created by OpenAI.
- ② It had never asked about the use of generative AI.
- ③ It was conducted in Japan and the U.S.
- ④ It was taken by almost 10,000 undergraduate students from national universities.

2 下線部 (B) と (C) について本文で述べられているものを、次の ①～④ のうちから一つ選び、その番号を **29** にマークせよ。

- ① A minority of the students who hadn’t used such services wanted to in the future.
- ② More than half of the students had used such services for consultations and chats.
- ③ More of the students used such services for translation or essays in foreign languages than for references for writing papers and reports.
- ④ The number of the students who hadn’t used such services was larger than those who had used the services.

3 下線部 (D) に関する発言として本文で述べられているものを, 次の ①~④ のうちから一つ選び, その番号を **30** にマークせよ。

- ① According to NFUCA's executive director, teachers are confident in instructing students about how to use AI in classes.
- ② According to a professor in the Kansai region, the use of AI is increasing and could at some point help enhance the creativity of students.
- ③ According to a professor in the Kansai region, AI won't negatively impact the nature of the exam if it is used properly.
- ④ According to the Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Ministry, AI-generated reports would have fewer educational benefits for students.

4 下線部 (E) が述べた意見として, 正しくないものを, 次の ①~④ のうちから一つ選び, その番号を **31** にマークせよ。

- ① Problems with using AI can be overcome by frequent use.
- ② You cannot stop once you get used to the convenience.
- ③ You don't feel bad because it's the same as internet search.
- ④ Originality and copyright may be abused by casual use of AI.

VI

次の英文を読んで、あとの1～4の問いに答えよ。

As adults become older—particularly after 40 or 50 years of age—their physical strength naturally weakens. Their bones become more brittle*¹, their muscles tend to shrink, their body becomes less flexible than when they were younger. Recent research shows that (A) mental abilities also tend to diminish as we get older, so it is common for reaction times to slow down. For instance, nerve signals sent to and from the brain sending a message for a driver to apply the brakes may take longer for older adults than in their youth, resulting in a delayed physical response to apply the brakes (and potentially causing traffic accidents). Moreover, memory loss generally occurs as one gets older, sometimes to the extent that a person develops a serious condition such as dementia*² or Alzheimer’s disease.

Physical weakening is a natural result of aging, though maintaining regular physical exercise can slow down this process or even counteract it. Similarly, the knowledge that is held in memory can be preserved for longer periods of time through different mental exercises that fight against memory loss or even more severe brain problems. There is a lot of evidence that humans maintain both physical and mental skills through practice. We tend to learn new things by doing them; we remember how to do these things by *repeating* them. This process is sometimes called (B) “muscle memory” and it applies both to thoughts and actions. But how does exercise influence the brain and provide support for the learning and maintenance of new information and physical and mental skills?

Being physically active has a lot of health benefits, including reducing the risk of getting heart disease, stroke*³, and diabetes*⁴. It can also help people to lose weight, lower blood pressure, increase muscle strength, improve flexibility, and even prevent depression. (C) Exercise helps memory and thinking directly by reducing insulin*⁵ resistance and inflammation*⁶ as well as by releasing chemicals that aid in the growth of new cells and blood vessels in the brain (e.g., brain-derived neurotrophic factor*⁷ or BDNF), and even by adding to the quantity and survival of new brain cells. Exercise also helps to improve people’s sleep and mood, leading to the reduction of stress or anxiety.

The principal reason why exercise improves brain health is that (D) it makes the heart beat faster, causing more blood to flow to the brain. Because blood is carrying oxygen, as the rate of blood flow increases more oxygen is provided to the brain—which is important since the brain uses more oxygen than any other part of the body. In effect, oxygen is the brain’s “fuel,” delivered by the blood. Another important benefit to physical exercise is that it can directly protect memory and thinking skills by increasing the size of the hippocampus*⁸—the part of the brain responsible for verbal memory and learning. The increase in oxygen from exercise feeds the hippocampus, which grows larger in volume and hence in capacity to learn and remember information.

(Masamichi Asama • Nicholas Lambert • Iwao Yamashita *Alive and Active* 南雲堂 一部改変)

*1 brittle もろい *2 dementia 認知症 *3 stroke 脳卒中 *4 diabetes 糖尿病
*5 insulin インシュリン *6 inflammation 炎症 *7 brain-derived neurotrophic factor
脳由来神経栄養因子 *8 hippocampus (脳の)海馬

1 下線部 (A) の例として本文で述べられているものを、次の ①～④ のうちから一つ選び、その番号を **32** にマークせよ。

- ① Elderly people generally respond more slowly than they used to.
- ② Elderly people's bodies generally become stiffer than they used to.
- ③ Elderly people's muscles generally become weaker than young people's.
- ④ Elderly people cannot generally drive for a long time.

2 下線部 (B) の内容として本文で述べられているものを、次の ①～④ のうちから一つ選び、その番号を **33** にマークせよ。

- ① knowing how to use muscles to do a new thing
- ② employing different mental training to preserve knowledge
- ③ acquiring and maintaining new information to fight against memory loss
- ④ learning and maintaining physical and mental skills through repetition

3 下線部 (C) の効果として、正しくないものを、次の ①～④ のうちから一つ選び、その番号を **34** にマークせよ。

- ① New cells grow in the brain.
- ② People maintain weight.
- ③ Sleep and moods are improved.
- ④ People remember and think better.

4 下線部 (D) の結果として本文で述べられているものを, 次の ①~④ のうちから一つ選び, その番号を **35** にマークせよ。

- ① All parts of the brain increase in size.
- ② The brain is capable of taking in more oxygen.
- ③ A fast heartbeat cools down the part of the brain used for learning.
- ④ The speed of the heartbeat changes the amount of blood in human bodies.