

英語問題 (60 分)

(この問題冊子は 8 ページである。)

受験についての注意

1. 監督の指示があるまで、問題を開いてはならない。
2. 携帯電話・スマートフォンの電源は切ること。
3. 時計に組み込まれたアラーム機能、計算機能、辞書機能などを使用してはならない。
4. 試験開始前に、監督から指示があったら、解答用紙の受験番号欄の番号が自身の受験番号かどうかを確認し、氏名を記入すること。
5. 解答用紙は 3 枚ある。解答は解答欄に記入し、その他の部分に何も書いてはならない。
6. 監督から試験開始の合図があったら、この問題の冊子が、上に記したページ数通りそろっているかどうか確かめること。
7. 筆記具は、H、F、HB の黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルに限る。万年筆やボールペンなどを使用してはならない。訂正する場合は、消しゴムで丁寧に消すこと。消しきずはきれいに取り除くこと。
8. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり、破ったりしてはならない。
9. 試験時間中に退場してはならない。
10. 問題冊子と解答用紙を持ち帰ってはならない。

以上

I 次の (1) ～ (5) の英文を読み、下線部に最も近い意味のものをそれぞれ A～Dの中から選びなさい。

(1) Today, we are living in a rapidly changing world.

- A. positively B. quickly C. hardly D. reasonably

(2) Global warming is one of the most urgent issues that humanity is facing now.

- A. pressing B. impossible C. difficult D. conflicting

(3) These figures should be correct because we have checked them three times.

- A. words B. movements C. stories D. numbers

(4) If you want your boss to accept this plan, you need to make it more realistic.

- A. comfortable B. careful C. practical D. competitive

(5) Her brother's behavior irritated her.

- A. surprised B. helped C. stopped D. bothered

Ⅱ 次の (6) ～ (10) の英文を読み、空所に入れるのに最もふさわしいものをそれぞれ A～Dの中から選びなさい。

(6) The population of Tokyo is about six times as () as that of Paris.

- A. increase B. many C. large D. more

(7) I thought I heard someone () my name.

- A. to be called B. to call C. for calling D. calling

(8) The town () I live is famous for fresh seafood.

- A. that B. where C. which D. whose

(9) Admission fees to the park have increased () 20 percent this year.

- A. by B. on C. to D. at

(10) Looking at his face, I immediately knew he had () confidence in our plan.

- A. few B. little C. any D. many

Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、(11) ～ (15) の空所に入れるのに最もふさわしいものをそれぞれ A～Dの中から選びなさい。

If you are going to visit a foreign country for a month or more, it is good to learn some basics of the local language (11) _____ you go. Start with the most (12) _____ vocabulary in that language: basic greetings such as “hello” and “goodbye” and polite expressions such as “please” and “thank you.” (13) _____ you will probably need to buy things in a store, you should know the numbers and also the names of important things you may need to buy while you are traveling. Lastly, when someone talks to you, you should also know how to (14) _____ to the speaker by letting them know that you do not understand or asking them to repeat themselves or speak more slowly. Learning this survival vocabulary does not take much (15) _____ and will make your stay abroad easier and more enjoyable.

(11) A. during B. in front of C. before D. behind

(12) A. use B. useful C. usefully D. using

(13) A. Due to B. Despite C. Besides D. Since

(14) A. respond B. ignore C. inspire D. fool

(15) A. weight B. attempt C. effort D. sorrow

Ⅳ 次の英文を読み、設問（16）～（27）に答えなさい。なお、*印のついた語句には注があります。

- ① Three long years have passed since COVID-19, a new type of coronavirus, was first reported. It is one of the deadliest viruses that has spread in modern times, killing more than six million people as of November 2022 according to the World Health Organization. Some scientists and medical experts say that the virus has weakened over the years and will no longer be a threat in the future, while others warn that it is still premature to lower our guard, as there are different variants* constantly appearing, making it difficult to define exactly when the pandemic will end. This pandemic has not only taken the lives of many people and left others with terrible side-effects but has also had numerous indirect social and economic impacts, such as massive layoffs and bankruptcies. Among the indirect effects of the pandemic are damage to children's well-being, particularly their physical and mental health, as well as the disruption to their learning.
- ② In many countries, the pandemic forced children to stay indoors and, as a result, many were tempted to spend longer hours in front of TV screens, computers, or smartphones for entertainment. This increased screen time resulted in shorter sleep hours and less focus during study. The disruption of their biological clocks may also lead to other more serious health problems like insomnia, which is difficulty falling asleep or maintaining sleep, and obesity, which is gaining excessive weight. (あ) Children often could not participate in physical education classes or after-school sports programs, which also caused them to gain weight. In addition, longer screen time damages children's eyesight. Researchers in China reported that elementary school students were three times more likely to develop myopia, or nearsightedness, during the pandemic, compared with the previous five years. This poses critical issues for the welfare of youngsters because research shows that the younger a child develops myopia, the greater their risk of developing vision-threatening eye conditions later in life.
- ③ In addition to these physical concerns, many children experienced mental health issues triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic. As conventional, face-to-face class instruction shifted to online remote education, which prevented students from having direct contact with their peers, many children and adolescents suffered mentally and emotionally. They may have felt socially isolated, uncertain about their future, anxious about schoolwork, or unconfident about themselves. Deprived of chances to get involved

with others in their classroom, some young children may have failed to learn how to socialize. In contrast, some older children and adolescents used social media to stay connected with their friends. While they might not have felt lonely because they had these online circles, it was highly likely that they did not feel the need to get out of their comfort zone and try to meet new people. (ㇿ) It was fortunate that school closings and remote learning protected many children from getting infected with the virus. Nevertheless, experts say the pandemic may have long-term negative effects on their mental health.

④ The COVID-19 pandemic has had a serious impact on students' learning, too. While some schools managed to introduce online classes when they were forcibly shut down, many were not able to provide the same level of education as before. Under these unfavorable learning conditions, it should come as no surprise that students' academic achievement declined. For example, a US study compared elementary school students' test scores administered in the fall of 2019, pre-COVID time, to those in the fall of 2021, when many places were still struggling with the virus. It found that students in 2021 did considerably worse in math and reading tests than their 2019 counterparts. This result suggests that basic scholastic abilities were weakened by the absence of regular, face-to-face education.

⑤ While the COVID-19 pandemic continues and schools have returned to normal in recent months, many people are less concerned about the negative impact of the pandemic on youngsters than before. However, some of the damage already done may have long-lasting effects, and careful monitoring is needed to protect the welfare of children in the years to come.

* variants (ウイルスなどの) 変種、変異株

Selected References

- Alisha Lalljee (2022, Nov. 2) "How the COVID-19 pandemic has affected our children" *The Indian Express*. <https://indianexpress.com/article/parenting/covid-19-pandemic-children-8244633/>
- Nobuyoshi Yonezawa (2021, Sept. 20). "Korona-ka no shōgakusei 'gakuryoku-sa ga kakudai' kyōuin ankeito" *Asahi Shimbun Digital*. <https://www.asahi.com/articles/ASP9M74NYP9FUTNB011.html>

- (16) According to paragraph 1, what is true about COVID-19?
- A. Only the World Health Organization tracks COVID-19.
 - B. More than six million people died because of COVID-19.
 - C. It is easy to predict when the pandemic will be over.
 - D. Coronavirus variants kill children more than adults.
- (17) According to paragraph 1, which is NOT mentioned as an indirect result of COVID-19?
- A. Companies were closed.
 - B. People lost their jobs.
 - C. Children's learning suffered.
 - D. Scientists weakened the virus.
- (18) According to paragraph 2, which of the following is true about children?
- A. Children slept more hours during the pandemic than before.
 - B. Children preferred to eat outdoors to avoid gaining weight.
 - C. Children used TVs, computers, and smartphones less than before.
 - D. Children's biological clocks were disturbed during the pandemic.
- (19) According to paragraph 2, which of the following is true about children's eyesight?
- A. Children who develop nearsightedness earlier can have serious problems later.
 - B. Children's nearsightedness can usually be fixed within five years.
 - C. Eyesight is more likely to be impacted by insomnia than obesity in children.
 - D. Children's eyesight was affected three times more than that of adults.
- (20) According to paragraph 3, how did younger children feel about themselves?
- A. comfortable because they improved their social skills
 - B. worried because they didn't want to go back to school
 - C. less confident and also unsure about their futures
 - D. cut off from the internet community and lonely

(21) According to paragraph 3, older children and adolescents may not have been motivated to make new friends because ...

- A. they failed to learn how to use social media.
- B. they were happy being with old friends online.
- C. they had multiple physical and mental concerns.
- D. they were anxious about their uncertain future.

(22) In paragraph 4, what does the underlined word “they” refer to?

- A. impacts
- B. students
- C. classes
- D. schools

(23) According to paragraph 4, the US study suggests that student learning ...

- A. went down when students could not learn in school.
- B. was the same for both online learning and in-school learning.
- C. became less effective with math than with reading.
- D. was better in schools that introduced online learning.

(24) What does the author imply in paragraph 5?

- A. Schools should continue both online and in-class learning after COVID-19.
- B. People and schools should return to normal life.
- C. It is still too early to think the damage done by COVID-19 is over.
- D. COVID-19 is the most dangerous virus ever.

(25) What would be the best title for this passage?

- A. The Negative Impact of COVID-19 on the Young
- B. How COVID-19 has Changed Our Society
- C. The Advantages of Face-to-Face Education over Remote Education
- D. The Different Influence of COVID-19 on Adults and Children

(26) 下線部 (あ) を日本語に訳しなさい。

(27) 下線部 (い) を日本語に訳しなさい。

V

(28) 次の英文 (う) か (え) のどちらかひとつを選び、示された書き出しに続けて、英語で文章を書きなさい。具体例や理由をなるべく多く挙げて書きなさい。ボックスの中の語彙や表現は必要に応じて文章中に用いたり、内容の参考にしたりしてもかまいません。これらの語彙や表現の使用の有無は評価には影響しません。

(う) Which do you like better, spending time indoors or outdoors? Why?

I like spending time indoors/outdoors because ...

reading books or comics	watching TV or movies	playing video games		
relaxing at home	resting	studying	shopping	playing sports
jogging	traveling	enjoying scenery	climbing	

(え) Apart from humans, what animals do you think are the most intelligent? Why?

Apart from humans, I think the most intelligent animals are ...

elephants	crows	dogs	horses	dolphins	chimpanzees
large brain	communication	work with others	do tricks		
understand needs	share food				