

## 英語

1

次の問1～7の英文の空所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1つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

問1 

I'm used ( ) on the left because I've lived in Britain for a long time.

- ① drive                      ② driving                      ③ to drive                      ④ to driving

問2 

It ( ) ten years since he came to Japan.

- ① passes                      ② spends                      ③ is                              ④ takes

問3 

( ) in plain English, this book is easy for you to read.

- ① To write                      ② Writing                      ③ Written                      ④ Having written

問4 

She wasn't born a great pianist. Practice has made her ( ) she is.

- ① what                              ② that                              ③ why                              ④ which

問5 

I must say that this is one of the most impressive novels I have ( ) read.

- ① ever                              ② never                              ③ rarely                              ④ hardly

問6 

( ) our students are successful in gaining employment after graduation.

- ① Most                              ② Almost                              ③ Most of                              ④ Almost of

問7 

You have no right to ask questions like that. My private life is none of your ( ).

- ① chance                              ② taste                              ③ career                              ④ business

2

次の会話を読んで、空所  ~  に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①~⑥のうちから1つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

Joseph : It's so hot today!

Claire : It's about 30 degrees.

Joseph : Well, it's not as hot as yesterday. Yesterday, it was 32 degrees ! I hate this hot weather.

Claire : Three days ago was worse. Do you remember Saturday ?   
I stayed at the mall all day. At least it was cool inside the mall.

Joseph : Hey, that's a good idea. We should go to the mall today.

Claire : Well, there are too many people at the mall.

Joseph : What ?

Claire : Let's go swimming. The new swimming pool opens today.

Joseph : Oh, right ! It's clear and sunny today.

Claire : Alright, let's go.

Joseph : By the way, what's the weather forecast for tomorrow ?

Claire :  Maybe 34 degrees.

Joseph : Oh no !

- ① I think the temperature was 35 degrees that day.
- ② Much cooler.
- ③ Very hot, I think.
- ④ Perfect for swimming outside !
- ⑤ What is the temperature outside ?
- ⑥ I have a better idea.

3

次の問1～4について、それぞれの日本文と合うように（ ）内の語（句）を並べかえた場合、[ ]内で3番目に来るものを選び、その番号をマークしなさい。ただし、文頭に来る文字も小文字で示してあります。

問1 私がここに来たのは、パーティーの準備を手伝いたかったからです。

[    1   ] that I wanted to help with the preparation for the party.

( ① I ② the reason ③ was ④ came here ⑤ why )

問2 将来どんな困難に遭おうと、君はきっとそれを克服できるだろう。

[    2   ] in your future, I'm sure you'll be able to overcome them.

( ① you ② whatever ③ have ④ may ⑤ difficulties )

問3 彼は確かに見知らぬ人物だったが、以前会ったことがあるような気がした。

He was certainly a stranger, yet I [    3   ] seen him before.

( ① had ② if ③ as ④ I ⑤ felt )

問4 親には子供が育つのにふさわしい環境を整える責任がある。

Parents are responsible for providing the right environment [    4   ] in.

( ① to ② their children ③ up ④ grow ⑤ for )

4

下の3つのグラフを参照しながら、次の英文を読んで、それぞれの問いの答えとして最も適切なものを選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

While the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic\* has been felt all across industries, the tourism sector\* has been the hardest hit. At the end of 2020, severe limitations to travel are still present in most countries around the world. The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) reports that international tourist arrivals declined by 74 percent in 2020 compared to the previous year. That is equal to a decline of around 1 billion international arrivals, bringing the industry back to levels last seen in the late 1980s. (cf. Figure 1)

Figures 2 and 3 show the country rankings of the number of international tourists and the receipts\* of international tourism before the pandemic, in 2017. As for the number of international tourists, Turkey went up to 8th place from 10th in 2016, while France stayed in 1st place in both years. The USA went down to 3rd place from 2nd in 2016. However, the international tourists spent the highest amount of money in the USA in 2017. They spent 210.7 billion US dollars.

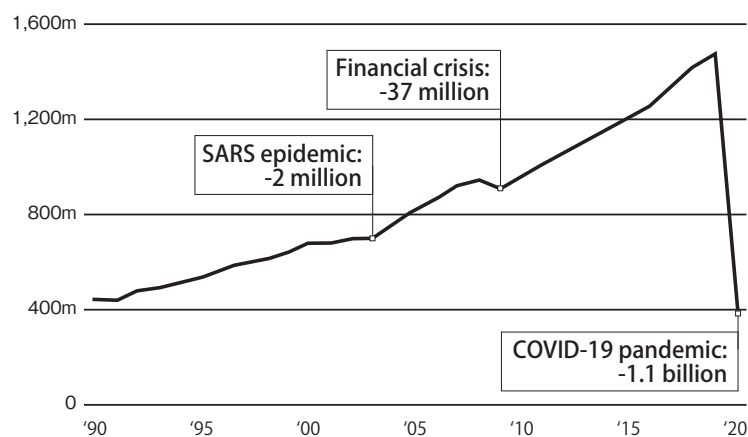
(出典 CLIL 英語で培う文化間意識 三修社)

- (注) the COVID-19 pandemic : 新型コロナウイルス感染症の世界的流行  
 tourism sector : 観光部門 (観光業界のこと)  
 receipt : 収入

Figure 1

## Tourism Back to 1990 Levels As Pandemic Halts Travel

International tourist arrivals worldwide since 1990



Source: UNWTO

Figure 2

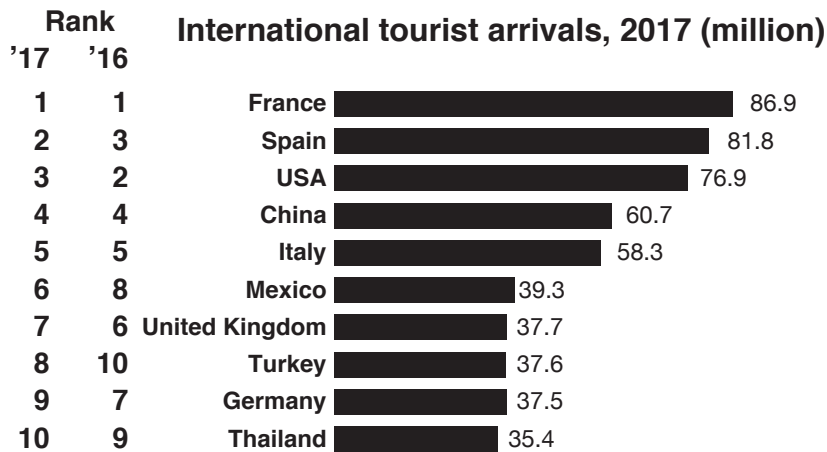
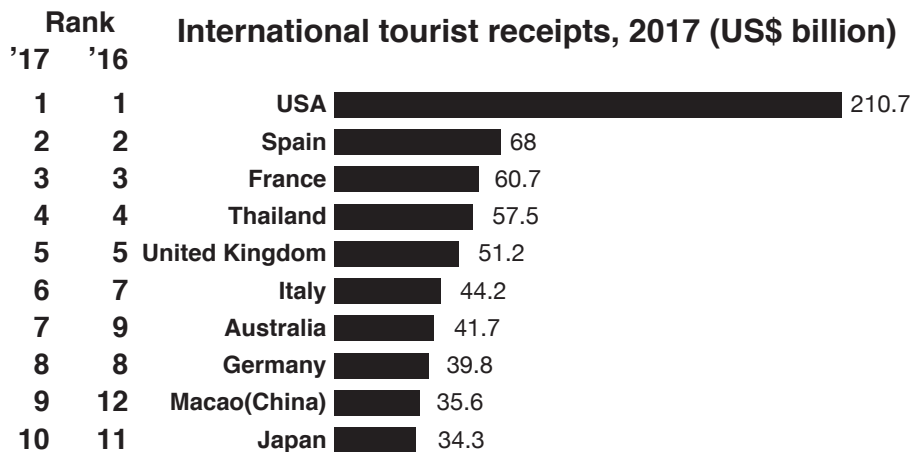


Figure 3



(Source: United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO,2018))

問1 According to paragraph 1 and figure 1, which of the following is NOT true ?

- ① There had been a steady increase in international tourist arrivals until the COVID-19 pandemic occurred.
- ② In 2020, there was a sharp decline in international tourist arrivals.
- ③ The scale of the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic had on tourism is similar to that caused by the financial crisis in 2008.
- ④ Owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, international tourism was brought back to the levels it was in about 30 years ago.

問2 According to figure 2, which of the following regions of the world was the most popular tourist destination in 2016 and 2017 ?

- ① Europe      ② North America      ③ East Asia      ④ Middle East

問3 According to figures 2 and 3, what is the name of the country that fills the blank in the following sentence?

Although (            ) had nearly 5 million more visitors than the USA in 2017, the total amount of money they spent was less than a third of the amount visitors to the USA spent.

- ① France      ② Spain      ③ Thailand      ④ Italy

問4 Which of the following is NOT true?

- ① The USA made by far the largest money in the world from international tourism in 2017.
- ② France had more foreign visitors than any other country both in 2016 and 2017.
- ③ Compared to Thailand, Germany had more foreign visitors in 2017 and made more money from them.
- ④ Macao made more money from foreign visitors in 2017 than Japan did in the same year.

5

次の英文を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

Many newspapers have a section that includes short letters written by readers. In these letters, readers often express their <sup>(1)</sup> positions on current events or important issues facing society. Read two letters expressing opposite positions on nuclear power.

### Letter 1: The Future is Nuclear

Despite the terrible accident in Fukushima, <sup>(2)</sup> Japan has no choice but to expand its use of nuclear power. We already rely too heavily on imported sources of energy, such as oil and natural gas. In 2010 Japan imported 42 percent of its energy. This puts our economy at risk because the sources of the energy we import may be unreliable. To <sup>(3)</sup> avoid a possible energy crisis, we must produce more of our energy domestically. <sup>(4)</sup> The only way to do this is by building more nuclear power plants. Some people say we should develop renewable sources of energy, but these people are unrealistic dreamers. Renewable sources can only produce a small percentage of the energy we need. Instead of wasting our time on renewables, we should <sup>(5)</sup> focus on making nuclear power plants safer. The accident in Fukushima could have been prevented if stricter safety standards had been followed. In order for Japan to gain energy independence and compete in the global economy, we must continue to use nuclear energy. Our future depends on it.

### Letter 2: Time to <sup>(6)</sup> Get Rid of Nuclear Power

Japan must end its use of nuclear power because it is too risky. The accident in Fukushima shows that it is impossible to make nuclear power plants completely safe. Although the chances of an accident are small, the results of an accident are too horrible to think about. <sup>(7)</sup> Anyone who believes otherwise is crazy. Instead, we should focus on developing safe, clean sources of energy, such as solar and wind. Germany gets more than 25 percent of its energy from renewable sources, and only 11 percent from nuclear plants. In contrast, before the 2011 accident, Japan relied on nuclear power plants for 30 percent of its energy. That's too much! Even worse, our leaders had planned to increase that number to 40 percent! The only safe percentage is zero. Unfortunately, Japanese people <sup>(8)</sup> are too passive to challenge their leaders. I do not think anything will change. Only when the Japanese people realize that nuclear power is evil, will they stand up and <sup>(9)</sup> demand change.

(出典 Think Smart – Critical Thinking in Critical Times KINSEIDO)

問1 下線部(1)の意味として最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① opinions      ② roles      ③ levels      ④ situations

問2 下線部(2)と最も意味が近いものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① Japan is incapable of expanding its use of nuclear power.  
② Japan is capable of expanding its use of nuclear power.  
③ Japan must not expand its use of nuclear power.  
④ Japan must expand its use of nuclear power.

問3 下線部(3)の語と最も強く発音する音節の位置が異なるものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- a-void      ① ex-pand      ② is-sue      ③ in-stead      ④ com-pete

問4 下線部(4)の具体的内容として最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① 経済危機を乗り越える唯一の方法  
② エネルギー危機を避ける唯一の方法  
③ エネルギー資源を輸入する唯一の方法  
④ 国内でより多くのエネルギーを生産する唯一の方法

問5 下線部(5)の語と下線を引いた部分の発音が異なるものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- focus      ① often      ② only      ③ global      ④ solar

問6 下線部(6)の意味として最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① abandon      ② promote      ③ oppose      ④ defend



問7 下線部(7)の具体的内容として最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① 事故の可能性が大きいと信じている人
- ② 事故の可能性が小さいと信じている人
- ③ 事故の結果が恐ろしいものであると信じている人
- ④ 事故の結果がさほど大したものではないと信じている人

問8 下線部(8)を言い換えたものとして最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① do not pay attention
- ② do not take action
- ③ do not have information
- ④ do not get education

問9 下線部(9)の意味として最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① look for
- ② call for
- ③ work for
- ④ hope for

問10 本文の内容と合致するものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① Letter 1 says that in 2010 Japan bought more than 40 percent of energy from renewable sources from abroad.
- ② Letter 1 says that it is necessary for Japan to keep using nuclear energy to gain energy independence.
- ③ Letter 2 says that it is possible to make nuclear power plants perfectly safe.
- ④ Letter 2 says that Japan should not make the same mistake Germany has made.