

〔Ⅰ〕 次の各文の空所に入れるべき最も適切な語(句)を①～④の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

問 1 You need to  1 attention to what the teacher says.

- ① pay      ② make      ③ drain      ④ have

問 2 I know you're sad that you didn't get into the company you wanted, but maybe it's a  2 in disguise.

- ① blessing      ② curse      ③ nightmare      ④ secret

問 3 This is the most exciting moment I  3 experienced.

- ① have never      ② have ever      ③ have been      ④ have had

問 4 When the potatoes are done, cut them into thin slices, add the dressing, and turn them upside down without  4 them.

- ① break      ② broke      ③ breaking      ④ to break

問 5 I've already read five books, but I have to read  5 five before the end of summer break.

- ① another      ② more      ③ other      ④ further

問 6 If you had not arrived late, we  6 have started on time.

- ① could      ② did      ③ had      ④ will

問 7 The driver  7 for three hours when he found the restaurant.

- ① has been driven      ② has been driving  
③ had been driven      ④ had been driving

〔Ⅱ〕 次の各文において、それぞれ下の選択肢①～⑤の語を並べ替えて空所を補い、和文と同じ意味の英文を完成させるとき、空所  1 ～  6 に入れるべき語を選択肢の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

問 1 I don't think (      )  1 (      )  2 (      ) to the premiere of the movie screening.

[今夜のプレミア映画上映会に有名人は来ないでしょう。]

- ① anyone      ② be      ③ coming  
④ famous      ⑤ will

問 2 Bats probably acquired their wings (      )  3 (      )  4 (      ) from their enemies.

[コウモリはおそらく敵から逃げるために羽を獲得した。]

- ① escaping      ② for      ③ of  
④ purpose      ⑤ the

問 3 Teddy respects him (      )  5 (      )  6 (      ), but because he is kind-hearted.

[テディは彼のことを賢いから尊敬しているわけではなく、心優しいから尊敬しているのである。]

- ① because      ② he      ③ is  
④ not      ⑤ smart

〔Ⅲ〕 次の各問に答えなさい。

問 1 次の2つの会話を完成させるために、空所 1 と 2 に入れるべき最も適切な文を①～④の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

会話 1

James : I like your outfit today.

Miguel : To be honest, I am kind of regretting my choice of bright-colored clothes. I look too childish.

James : 1

Miguel : Really? How interesting! I thought dark-colored clothes suited me better.

- ① I've always thought bright colors looked good on you.
- ② Yes, bright colors give the impression of youth and energy.
- ③ I don't know because that's not my taste.
- ④ You should change your clothes right away.

会話 2

Jennifer : I got two tickets for the Modern Art Museum. Would you like to come with me?

Jack : Sure! I would love to. How did you get the tickets?

Jennifer : 2

Jack : Oh wow! I would love to see that!

- ① My friend created a sculpture, and he invited me to check it out.
- ② The tickets were sold online, but I can't go anymore.
- ③ I always wanted to see Picasso's paintings, and now they're there for the special exhibition.
- ④ It is my dream to visit that museum.

問 2 次の文を読み、各問の答えとして最も適切なものを①～④の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

Welcome to Hotel New Kansai! Our hotel is located between Osaka and Kyoto, offering lovely landscapes and exciting tourist attractions in close reach. We provide five different types of rooms. Please check the fee table and find whichever room matches your preference.

Room	Room charge per person per night	Maximum number of guests	Remarks
Standard Single	¥7,500	1	◆ A ¥1,000 per night discount is applied if you reserve more than 45 days before your stay.
Superior Single	¥9,500	1	
Standard Double	¥7,000	2	◆ A ¥1,000 per person per night discount is applied if you reserve more than 45 days before your stay. ◆ If you are a single traveler, we charge ¥3,000 in addition to the standard room fee.
Superior Double	¥9,000	3	◆ For three adult guests, the room charge is discounted to ¥8,000 per person. ◆ If you are a single traveler, we charge ¥3,000 in addition to the standard room fee.
Suite	¥15,000	3	◆ Free breakfast included.

Note that children under five years old can stay free of charge in all rooms. We offer a buffet-style breakfast for ¥2,000 per person. If you pay for breakfast at the time of reservation, the cost is discounted to ¥1,500 per person. Breakfast is free for children under five years old. Since there is no

restaurant in walking distance, we highly recommend you reserve breakfast when you make a reservation.

We also have a relaxing spa facility. The spa costs ¥2,000 per day, with a ¥200 discount if you pay at the time of reservation. Additionally, we offer a large parking lot free of charge.

1. Which of the following is true? 3
  - ① A ¥1,000 per night discount is applied to all rooms if you reserve more than 45 days before your stay.
  - ② Due to the limited availability, parking lot reservations are highly recommended.
  - ③ Breakfast is not included in any of the room fees and requires an additional cost.
  - ④ For both Standard Double and Superior Double rooms, the cost per person varies based on the number of people staying.
2. How much money will you have to pay if you stay with another adult guest and a four-year-old child in the Superior Double room? Note that you decide to pay for breakfast at the time of the reservation, and your reservation is made 50 days in advance. 4
  - ① ¥19,000
  - ② ¥21,000
  - ③ ¥22,000
  - ④ ¥28,500

〔Ⅳ〕 次の文章を読み、問に答えなさい。

#### Prison Then vs. Prison Now

In the past, people were not sent to jails and prisons as a legal punishment. Instead, these places were used to contain people who were suspected of a crime, to keep them from escaping before their punishment was decided.

If they were 2 guilty, sometimes they were punished with physical pain, such as being whipped. Sometimes they were forced to work without pay or for very low wages. Others might be sent far away from their communities and not allowed to come back. The most serious punishment was execution, and many people were killed for their crimes.

Over time, most countries decided that these types of punishment were cruel or ineffective, so they started using jails and prisons as places where people could be punished by losing their freedom for a specific amount of time. Judges could give some people longer sentences if their crimes were more serious, and shorter sentences if their crimes did not deserve a long punishment.

People expected that some prisoners would learn a lesson from their prison experience. If they were scared of going back to prison, hopefully they would be less likely to break the law in the future. Some prisons tried to “rehabilitate\*” people by giving them an education, job training or therapy that might help them prepare to return home.

#### Longer Sentences

In the 1970s, there was an increase in the number of crimes reported in the United States, and many people were scared. 4 The size of the prison population increased from around 200,000 people in the 1970s to around 2 million people in recent years.

People started spending very long periods of time in prison, and more

people were given life sentences, meaning that they could never return home. Before, those punishments had been reserved for very serious crimes, but new laws passed during this time made them more common.

Prisons became overcrowded, which spread resources more thinly, including programs to help prisoners prepare to return to society. More people wound up\*\* committing crimes again after they returned home.

## Improving Prisons

People who study correctional facilities, like me, have found many problems to fix. Some have to do with the large number of people in prisons. Many nondangerous people wind up serving time there, when they could serve a different punishment and receive therapy in their communities instead.

Another major problem is 7 . Many researchers have found that Black, Hispanic, and Native American people are more likely to be sent to prison than people from other racial and ethnic groups, even if they were convicted 8 the same crimes. This can cause a lot of serious problems for their families and communities.

Societies might always need to incarcerate\*\*\* some people who have committed serious crimes or who pose a danger to others. Perhaps the system can become safer, fairer and more successful in punishing crimes while rehabilitating.

\*rehabilitate 更生させる

**\*\*wound up** 結局～をする結果になった。現在形が“wind up”

\*\*\*incarcerate 投獄する

出典

"Why are there prisons?" by Joshua Long. Originally Published on *The*

*Conversation*, Jan.30, 2023. <https://theconversation.com/why-are-there-prisons-an-expert-explains-the-history-of-using-correctional-facilities-to-punish-people-198202>より一部抜粋。

問 1 第 1 段落(In the past, ... punishment was decided.)の内容をふまえ、過去の jail や prison の目的としてふさわしいものを①～④の中から 1 つ選びなさい。

- ① punishment                      ② rehabilitation  
③ containment                    ④ shelter

問 2 空所 2 に入れるべき最も適切な語を①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① denied      ② looked      ③ found      ④ became

問 3 第1段落から第4段落(In the past, ... to return home.)の内容と一致するものを①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① In the past, prisons were used to punish criminals.
- ② Modern prisons are places where criminals are punished by losing their freedom.
- ③ In the past, prisons provided education to criminals, but not anymore.
- ④ Modern prisons aim to punish criminals through education and job training.

問 4 前後の文脈をふまえて、空所 4 に入れるべき最も適切な文を①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① They thought that society would be safer if more people were sent to prison.
- ② They thought that prisoners should receive more education and training.
- ③ They thought that stronger measures needed to be taken to prevent prisoners from escaping.
- ④ They thought that the growing economic inequality was related to a decrease in crime.

問 5 第5段落から第7段落(In the 1970s, ... they returned home.)の内容をふまえ、1970年代以降アメリカで刑務所に収容されている人の数が急増した理由として正しいものを①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。 5

- ① People wanted to make the prisons more crowded and uncomfortable.
- ② The number of serious crimes significantly increased because of social unrest.
- ③ New laws made longer sentences and life sentences more common for crimes.
- ④ There were more programs to help prisoners return to society.

問 6 第5段落から第7段落(In the 1970s, ... they returned home.)の内容と一致するものを①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。 6

- ① The population in the United States increased significantly from the 1970s to recent years.
- ② New laws in the 1970s led to a decrease in the number of crimes reported.
- ③ Overcrowded prisons in the United States led to inadequate rehabilitation programs.
- ④ Life sentences in the 1970s were only given for very serious crimes and became less common over time.

問 7 前後の文脈をふまえて、空所 7 に入れるべき最も適切な語句を①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① racial discrimination
- ② ethnic diversity
- ③ gender inequality
- ④ cultural sensitivity

問 8 空所 8 に入れるべき最も適切な語を①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① at
- ② in
- ③ of
- ④ with

問 9 第8段落から第10段落(People who study ... crimes while rehabilitating.)の内容と一致するものを①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

9

- ① Correctional facilities are only problematic due to overcrowding and financial costs.
- ② Certain racial and ethnic groups face higher imprisonment rates than other groups, even for the same offenses.
- ③ The main issue with correctional facilities is the lack of adequate therapy programs.
- ④ Societies should not incarcerate individuals, regardless of the crimes committed.

問10 本文全体の内容をふまえ、内容と一致しないものを①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。 10

- ① Having too many people in prison uses up resources and leads to more reoffending.
- ② It might be more effective to rehabilitate non-violent offenders outside of prison.
- ③ Some groups are treated unfairly in the criminal justice system.
- ④ Long-term imprisonment is the best punishment for all offenders.

〔V〕 次の文章を読み、問に答えなさい。

To some, it might seem puzzling that curry is one of Japan's most popular dishes. It might be even more surprising to learn that curry regularly appears on the dinner table in Japanese homes. Or that every prefecture in Japan sells regional-specific curry in gift shops. Or that curry is occasionally referred to as the national food of Japan, a title usually reserved for foods thought to be more "typically" Japanese, like sushi.

The basics of a Japanese curry are fairly 2 : chopped meat and vegetables (usually potatoes, onions, and carrots) stewed in a thick, fragrant, slightly spicy brown sauce, poured onto a heap of boiled white rice. Of course, there are many variations on the basic curry recipe: seafood curry, curry *omurice* (ketchup-flavored rice with an omelet on top), curry rice with *katsu* (deep-fried pork cutlets), soup curry, curry *pan* (bread), curry *udon* (thick white noodles), and so on. While you'd be hard-pressed to find a town in Japan without a single restaurant that serves curry, most Japanese people today associate curry with home cooking. Every household has its own preferred way of preparing curry, and many Japanese adults fondly remember the taste of curry that their parents would make for them as children. In this way, curry is a kind of "soul food" for the Japanese.

Curry is said to have first come to Japan sometime around the beginning of the Meiji period (1868-1912). Although the word "curry" is associated with Indian cuisine\*, curry originally came to Japan from Europe. During the British colonization\*\* of India in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the British came up with their own Indian-style dish they called curry, which used a roux (flour mixed with fat) to thicken the sauce, making it closer to a stew. This British style of curry is what was transmitted to Japan. Thus, some restaurants in Japan call their curry "European curry" to highlight its history and 4 it from Indian cuisine.

When curry powder first came to Japan, it was considered a gourmet

spice, and curry was only available at restaurants that specialized in Western cuisine. During the Taisho period (1912-1926), curry began to be served at the cafeterias of school dormitories and military mess halls\*\*\*. One reason the Japanese military chose to feed its soldiers curry was because beriberi, a potentially fatal disease resulting from a lack of vitamin B1 in the diet, had become [ 5 ]. Soldiers were eating polished white rice and nothing else, leading to a vitamin deficiency that took the lives of many young men. The Japanese navy served curry as a way to try to prevent disease. In fact, still today the Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force serves curry on Fridays.

After World War II, pre-packaged curry roux blocks appeared on supermarket shelves, [ 7 ] popularizing curry throughout the nation. Now, thanks to the ease of preparation, curry makes an appearance not only in homes and schools but also an array of social gatherings: parties, family get-togethers, camping trips. Curry is not limited to mealtime either; curry is also a standard flavor of Japanese snacks: curry-flavored rice crackers, curry-flavored potato chips, curry-flavored instant noodles. Everywhere you look in Japan, you can find curry. While one could say sushi is the [ 9-1 ] of Japan, curry is arguably its [ 9-2 ].

\*cuisine 料理

\*\*colonization 植民地化

\*\*\*mess halls 食堂

問 1 下線部(1) puzzling の言い換えとして最も適切な語を①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。 [ 1 ]

- ① complicated                      ② interesting  
③ logical                              ④ strange

問 2 空所 [ 2 ] に入れるべき最も適切な語を①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① consistent    ② genuine    ③ perfect    ④ uncertain

問 3 第1段落から第2段落(To some, it ... for the Japanese.)の内容と一致するものを①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。 [ 3 ]

- ① In Japan, it is far easier to find a restaurant that specializes in sushi than one that specializes in curry.  
② Curry is a common dish in Japanese home cooking and recalls nostalgic memories of childhood for many people.  
③ The fact that curry is called the national food of Japan is much more surprising than the fact that curry is sold all over the country.  
④ Japanese people prefer eating curry out in restaurants as opposed to eating it at home.

問 4 空所 [ 4 ] に入れるべき最も適切な語を①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① distinguish    ② generalize    ③ revive    ④ import

問 5 空所 [ 5 ] に入れるべき最も適切な語を①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① deprived    ② essential    ③ temporary    ④ widespread

問 6 第3段落から第4段落(Curry is said ... curry on Fridays.)の内容と一致するものを①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。 [ 6 ]

- ① Had the British never colonized India, it is likely that authentic Indian curry would have spread throughout Japan instead.  
② Japanese curry is more similar to British curry than to Indian curry due to its route of transmission.  
③ The kind of curry that modern Japanese people enjoy originated in the cafeterias of the Japanese military.  
④ In the Taisho period, the Japanese military served curry on Fridays in order to prevent disease.

問 7 空所  に入れるべき最も適切な語を①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① further      ② more      ③ still      ④ yet

問 8 下線部(8) an array の言い換えとして最も適切な語句を①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① a display      ② a pattern      ③ a range      ④ a tradition

問 9 空所  と  に入れるべき語の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

①  face       heart

②  future       past

③  logic       emotion

④  reality       image

問10 本文全体の内容と一致するものを①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① Curry is sometimes called the national food of Japan because of its association with the Japanese military.
- ② Curry is beloved in Japan because it is simple to make and fun to eat at social gatherings.
- ③ Though curry has its roots in Great Britain and India, it has been thoroughly integrated into Japanese food culture.
- ④ While the popularity of Japanese curry has risen and fallen over time, the development of pre-packaged curry roux cemented its position in Japanese cooking.