

〔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 I'm sorry, I cannot take you to the station because there is no 1 for you in my car.

- ① case ② chance ③ room ④ time

問 2 I 2 stay up all night long without any problem, but now I feel tired by 9 p.m.

- ① did have ② had done ③ used to ④ was going to

問 3 3 at the news, Celina began shaking and couldn't speak a word.

- ① Shocked ② Shocking
③ Being shock ④ To be shocked

問 4 The 4 that it seems like the rainy season will start earlier this year is sure to disappoint many hikers.

- ① key ② fact ③ opinion ④ hope

問 5 The convention center is located on Arch Street, directly 5 Reading Terminal Market.

- ① opposite ② among ③ apart ④ nearby

問 6 I understand that you're interested in purchasing a vacuum cleaner. Here are some models that you can choose 6 .

- ① by ② from ③ to ④ without

問 7 It's been sunny and warm the past few days. I wonder how long this weather will 7 .

- ① end ② finish ③ last ④ stop

〔Ⅱ〕 次の各文において、それぞれ下の選択肢①～⑤の語(句)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(句)を選択肢の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

問 1 Please do not 1 () () 2 () you need to leave this classroom.

[もしこの教室を出る必要があれば、私に遠慮なく申し出てください。]

- ① hesitate ② if ③ me
④ tell ⑤ to

問 2 Two () 3 () 4 ().

[2を5から引くと3になる。]

- ① five ② leaves ③ of
④ out ⑤ three

問 3 Researchers unintentionally () () 5 6 () the experiment.

[研究者たちは実験を進める際に意図せずに重要な事実を見落としてしまった。]

- ① important facts ② overlooked ③ proceeding
④ while ⑤ with

〔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

David : Hey, I am planning to visit Tokyo this summer. Do you have any recommendations?

Rachel : Well, summer in Tokyo is probably going to be hot, but what kind of activities would you like to do?

David : 1

Rachel : Sounds good! They should have air conditioning, so the heat won't be a problem.

- ① My wife and I would love to go hiking.
- ② I prefer indoor activities like visiting museums.
- ③ We would be interested in seeing a summer festival.
- ④ I am interested in visiting traditional Japanese gardens.

会話 2

Ernie : Hi Darius. Are you still planning to join us when we record with the new rapper on Wednesday?

Darius : Yes, you can count on me. I'll be there at 2 p.m. Oh, I saw someone's already booked Studio A.

Ernie : 2 I'll book Studio B, then.

Darius : I know time is limited, so I'll make sure to arrive early.

- ① Whatever you want. I can rely on you.
- ② I want to start making rap music myself.
- ③ Great! See you on Saturday.
- ④ Good to know, thanks.

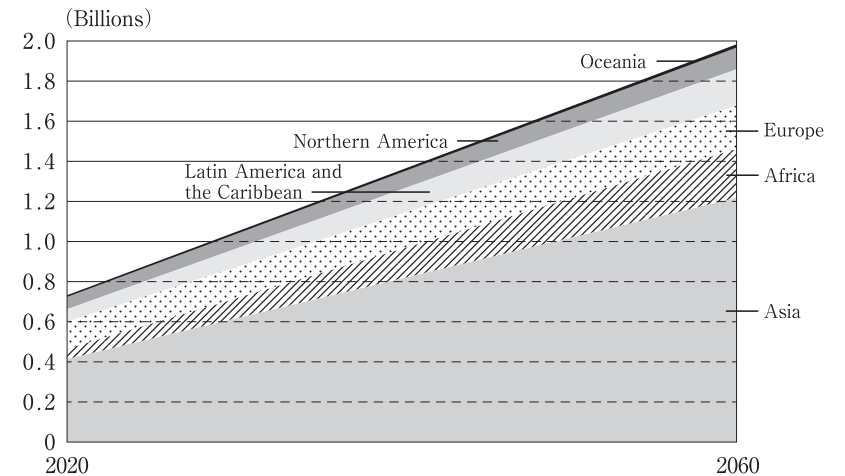
問 2 次の文と図を読み、各問の答えとして最も適切なものを①～④の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

Aging Asia: Trends and Transitions in the World's Most Populous Continent

Asia is home to more than 4.5 billion people, more than one-half of the world's total population, including two countries that are population billionaires: China and India. By far, the fastest growing age group in Asia is those age 65 and older, which is projected to triple from 414 million in 2020 to 1.2 billion by 2060, as illustrated in Figure 1.

Given this fast growth of the older population, Asia's share of the world's older population will increase from 56 percent in 2020 to over 61 percent in 2060. As a result, of the 10.2 billion world population projected in 2060, nearly 1 in 8 people will be an Asian person 65 years and older—in contrast to less than 1 in 40 who will be an older African person.

Figure 1
Population Aged 65 and Older in Asia Is Projected to Reach 1.2 Billion by 2060



出典

U.S. Census Bureau. "Aging Asia: Trends and Transitions in the World's Most Populous Continent." October 4, 2023. <https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/2023/demo/aging-asia.html> より一部抜粋。

1. What is the main purpose of Figure 1? 3

- ① To illuminate the largest population in the world
- ② To illustrate the projected growth of a certain age group in Asia
- ③ To show how the Asian labor force population will increase by 2060
- ④ To indicate new trends in the demographic changes of Asia, Africa, and Europe

2. Which of the following statements is true? 4

- ① Asians will be the second-largest population in the world by 2060.
- ② In 2060, the Asian population aged 65 and older will be tripled from 2020.
- ③ In 2060, less than 1 in 8 people will be an Asian person 65 years or younger.
- ④ The population aged 65 and older in Asia and Africa will be 1.6 billion by 2060.

〔Ⅳ〕 次の文章を読み、問に答えなさい。

問題文は著作権の都合により掲載できません

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出典

MacPherson, Masha, and Angela Charlton. "Wine Experts Taste Space Wine." Adapted by John Russell. *Voice of America*. March 26, 2021. <https://learningenglish.voanews.com/a/wine-experts-taste-space-wine-/5828225.html>

問 1 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 recall ② restrict ③ resist ④ replace

問 2 第 1 段落から第 2 段落(It tastes like ... during the journey.)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 The twelve bottles of wine brought to the Space Station cost \$6,000 in total.
② The bottles of wine were placed under special care during the journey to space.
③ Alcohol is prohibited on the Space Station because it catches fire easily.
④ Researchers from Bordeaux traveled to the Space Station with wine and vines.

問 3 空所 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 altogether ② regardless of
③ on behalf of ④ alongside

問 4 空所 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 the experts did not know which wine they were drinking
② the experts did not describe which wine stayed on Earth
③ the experts were not able to differentiate the taste of the wines
④ the experts did not travel to the Space Station

問 5 下線部(5) arranged 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 advised ② regulated ③ organized ④ adapted

問 6 第4段落(Nicolas Gaume is ... been to space.)の内容と一致するものを

①～④の中から1つ選りなさい。 6

- ① The experiment was arranged by an academic institution.
- ② The experiment aimed to examine differences in wine and vines with and without gravity.
- ③ Nicolas Gaume cried because of the disgusting taste of the wine brought back from space.
- ④ Jane Anson could not tell the difference between the wine and vines from space and those that did not travel to space.

問 7 空所 7-1 及び 7-2 に入れるべき最も適切な語(句)の組み合わせを

①～④の中から1つ選りなさい。 7

- ① 7-1 unadjusted 7-2 isolated
- ② 7-1 discovered 7-2 vital
- ③ 7-1 extracted 7-2 plenty of
- ④ 7-1 unaffected 7-2 limited

問 8 第5段落(Chemical and biological ... wine in space.)の内容と一致しないものを①～④の中から1つ選りなさい。 8

- ① Additional research is expected to aid wine-making in space.
- ② Researchers discovered why grapes grew more quickly in space.
- ③ Research on growing grapes in space will contribute to improving vines on Earth.
- ④ The grapevines scientists brought to the space station stayed alive in space.

問 9 第6段落から第7段落(Christophe Chateau of ... were both beautiful.)の内容と一致するものを①～④の中から1つ選りなさい。 9

- ① The project to grow grapevines and wine in space was purely financed by the public sector.
- ② Investors were confident that wine from space would be profitable in the near future.
- ③ One person from the wine industry was enthusiastic about the potential innovations resulting from this experiment.
- ④ Researchers were confused by the different opinions expressed by the wine experts who tasted the wine.

問10 本文全体の内容と一致するものを①～④の中から1つ選りなさい。 10

- ① Grapevines and wine were brought to the space station mainly because wine experts were curious about changes in their taste.
- ② According to biologists, grapes grown in space are more suitable for making wine than grapes grown on Earth.
- ③ Both researchers and investors expected positive outcomes from the project of bringing vines and wine to the space station.
- ④ In order to grow grapes in space, researchers obtained special permission to bring soil from Bordeaux.

〔V〕 次の文章を読み、問に答えなさい。

Since the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, countries in the developed world have mainly been divided into two kinds of economic systems. In the US, the role of the government in the economy is 1 small: not only restaurants, banks, and supermarkets, but also many hospitals, schools, train companies, and power suppliers are privately owned. This is called 'laissez-faire' economics, and comes from a French phrase meaning 'let do': the government lets private companies have more freedom to determine the development of the economy. Taxes are lower, which is good for people with a high salary, but many say that poorer people who rely on public transport and state healthcare and education are less well supported by this system. In Norway, 2, hospitals, schools, train companies and power suppliers are almost entirely owned by the government, which plays a more prominent role in the economy. Taxes are higher, but healthcare and education (including universities) are free. This is often called the 'social democratic' economic system.

Both economic systems were strongly influenced by famous British economists. The Scottish economist Adam Smith is best known for promoting the 'laissez-faire' economic system used in the United States. Born in the small town of Kirkcaldy on the North Sea coast, he studied at the universities of Glasgow and Oxford. In the year the US declared independence from the UK, 1776, his most famous book, *The Wealth of Nations*, was published. In it, he claims that it is people's self-interest that motivates them to work hard and be productive, which benefits society. This motivation is enough, he thinks, to grow the economy. The government's role, Smith argues, should be limited to enforcing justice and defending the nation. In the nineteenth century, his ideas dominated the economic policy of the US, which had sought freedom from the British government and was distrustful of too much government power, and the

UK, which spread his 'laissez-faire' system of economics around the world through the British Empire. Even today, his ideas are influential in both countries. Both the Republican Party in the US and the Conservative Party in the UK think 4 of his economic theory.

In the nineteenth century, Smith's ideas proved popular. One negative effect of his economic system, however, was that it resulted in cycles of economic growth and collapse, also known as 'boom and bust'. This was especially apparent in the Great Wall Street Crash* of 1929, which drove millions into poverty. At first, the American government tried to resolve⁽⁶⁾ the situation by making budget cuts, but this created even more poverty. In the UK, an economist called John Maynard Keynes, who was born and raised in Cambridge and studied there, proposed in his *Treatise on Money*, published in 1930, that large-scale government spending on better infrastructure, healthcare, and welfare was the best way to recover from the Great Depression that resulted from the 1929 financial crash. Countries that adopted Keynes's approach, such as Norway and Sweden, made the best recoveries and it was the Democrat President Franklin D. Roosevelt who succeeded in regenerating the American economy in the 1930s with his 'New Deal', which included many Keynesian ideas. The economic policies of the Democrats in the US and the Labour Party in the UK have both been influenced by Keynes's approach. Many governments around the world took a similar approach in the wake of the 2008 financial crash. Critics of Keynes's system, though, point out that government spending and economic growth cannot continue forever.

Each economic system, then, has its positive and negative sides. Many people think economics is a dry⁽⁸⁾ subject, but it is not just about numbers: it is also about human nature. Are we naturally selfish, or 9 others? Are we always rational in seeking the best life goals for ourselves and others? These questions are difficult to solve, but they lie at the heart of these two

opposing views of economics. Smith's approach claimed that human beings are naturally self-interested and thought this could be used to create competition and motivate people to work; Keynes's model proposed that people are 9 others and are willing to pay more tax if it can provide good-quality education, healthcare, and safety, because it benefits everyone in the end. To ensure that we have the best possible economy, and so the best possible circumstances to live, it is necessary for us to decide whether we agree with the kind of economic system that Smith advocated, or one more similar to the one Keynes proposed. Whichever direction we choose in the future, these two British economists both revolutionised the way economies are run.

*the Great Wall Street Crash ニューヨークのウォール街にある証券取引所でおきた株価の大暴落

出典

Harada, Noriyuki, Andrew Houwen, and Akira Morita. "The British Debate about the Economy." In *Aspects of British Culture: Academic Approaches*. Kinseido, 2022, pp. 96-97.

問 1 空所 1 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 scarcely ② relatively ③ roughly ④ gradually

問 2 空所 2 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 by contrast ② in addition ③ moreover ④ therefore

問 3 第1段落(Since the fall ... democratic' economic system.)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 a country with a 'laissez-faire' economic system, people with low-paid jobs are disadvantaged, as many hospitals and schools are not fully funded by the government.
 ② Most developing countries adopt a 'social democratic' economic system, accumulating capital for building social infrastructure.
 ③ The US government demands all private companies to finance the healthcare fees of their employees.
 ④ The role of the government in Norway is somewhat limited compared to the United States; therefore, the maximum income tax rates in Norway are very low.

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 ahead ② back ③ highly ④ up

問 5 第2段落(Both economic systems ... his economic theory.)の内容と一致するものを①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。 5

- ① Americans were suspicious of Adam Smith's economic theory even though he supported the US's independence from the UK.
 ② *The Wealth of Nations* suggests that the government's responsibilities are not restricted to administering justice and protecting the country.
 ③ Adam Smith insisted that people's self-interest is a force that drives them to seek social benefits.
 ④ Adam Smith did not believe in transferring too much power to the government.

問 6 下線部(6) resolve the situation の言い換えとして適切でないものを①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。 6

- ① solve the matter ② settle the issue
③ make a decision ④ fix the problem

問 7 第3段落(In the nineteenth ... cannot continue forever.)の内容と一致するものを①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。 7

- ① Adam Smith's economic theory proved useful in solving the economic depression following the Great Wall Street Crash.
② A negative side of the 'laissez-faire' economic system is that government spending cannot continue forever.
③ Franklin D. Roosevelt adopted economic policies with large-scale government spending in the 1930s.
④ Among developed countries, only Norway and Sweden follow John Maynard Keynes's economic theory to this day.

問 8 下線部(8) a dry 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。 8

- ① a thirsty ② a humorous ③ an ironic ④ a dull

問 9 空所 9 (2箇所)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 critical of ② making fun of
③ responsive to ④ sympathetic to

問10 第4段落(Each economic system ... economies are run.)の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 The ideas of Adam Smith and John Maynard Keynes are based on how they thought of human nature.
② Although Adam Smith and John Maynard Keynes held opposing views on the economy, they each dramatically transformed how economies are operated.
③ When deciding on economic policy, the government should recognize the wishes of the people who want a comfortable life.
④ John Maynard Keynes thought that in order to receive a high standard of education, people would accept paying higher taxes.