

一般選抜 前期 B

試験問題

英 語

【注意事項】

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この表紙を表にして、この試験問題冊子を開かないでください。
2. 試験問題冊子は、9 ページ（この表紙は含めません）あります。
3. 試験終了後、解答用紙は、すべて回収しますので持ち帰らないでください。
4. 試験終了後、この試験問題冊子は、持ち帰ることができます。

【Ⅱ】 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、その番号を記しなさい。

- Pete: Hey, Tina! How was your trip to Japan? I've always wanted to go back there again.
 Tina: It was amazing! I saw so many cool places! But
 Pete: Oh, yeah? What happened? Did you get lost or something?
 Tina: No, not really.
 Pete: I've heard tipping isn't common in Japan. It must have been a bit awkward.
 Tina: Yeah, I didn't know that. I felt so embarrassed, so now I'll never forget it!
 Pete: In my case, I once spoke loudly on the train in Japan and got some strange looks from people around me.
 Tina: Everyone was either reading or looking at their phones.
 Pete: Yeah. I was surprised how respectful and calm everyone is in public spaces.
 Tina: Me, too. I couldn't believe how much good food they had.
 Pete: I miss the rice balls already.
 Tina: Absolutely! I wish we had them, too.

- ① And the convenience stores were amazing!
- ② I made a funny mistake on the first day.
- ③ I tried to leave a tip at a restaurant, but the waiter looked really confused.
- ④ I wish we had stores like that here.
- ⑤ Japanese trains are really quiet, right?
- ⑥ Trains in Japan always come on time.

【Ⅲ】 次の問1～5について、日本語と合うように①～④の語を並べ替え、(A)～(E)
 にくるものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その番号を記しなさい。

問1 電車にカサを置き忘れてくるなんて、彼女もそそっかしいね。

It was () (A) () () leave her umbrella in the train.

- ① careless ② her ③ of ④ to

問2 あなたはそのアイコンをクリックしさえすればいいのです。

All () (B) () () is click the icon.

- ① do ② have ③ to ④ you

問3 子どもたちは動物園へ行くのを楽しみに待っている。

Our children are () () (C) () the zoo.

- ① forward ② looking ③ to ④ visiting

問4 彼女はコーヒーをブラックで飲むことには慣れていない。

She () (D) () () drinking coffee black.

- ① is ② not ③ to ④ used

問5 私は彼のジョークに笑わずにはいられなかった。

I () () (E) () his joke.

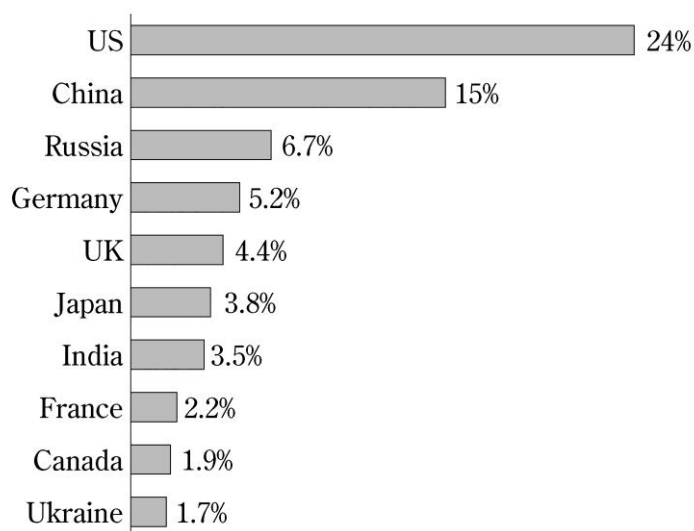
- ① couldn't ② laughing ③ help ④ at

【IV】 世界の CO₂ 排出に関連する次のグラフと英文を読んで、それぞれの問いの答えとして最も適切なものを選び、その番号を記しなさい。

When we emit* carbon dioxide (CO₂) into the air, most of it stays there for centuries or thousands of years. This means CO₂ that was emitted 100 years ago has been one of the causes of the rising temperatures we see today. In other words, how much the climate warms depends on the total amount of CO₂ people put into the air.

The graph shows the ten countries that have added the most CO₂ to the air from fossil fuel* and industry since 1750. The United States put the most CO₂ into the air — about one quarter of the total. This is followed by China and Russia.

Countries that have emitted the most CO₂ emissions to date
Each country's share of global cumulative CO₂ emissions since 1750.
This measures fossil fuel and industry emissions; land use is not included.



Data source: Global Carbon Budget (2024)

(出典 : *Our World in Data* 一部改変)

(注 1) emit : 排出する

(注 2) fossil fuel : 化石燃料

【グラフ内】

to date : これまでに

cumulative : 累積の, 積み重なった

問 1 Where does most of the CO₂ we emit into the air go?

- ① It soon disappears into space.
- ② It goes into the ground little by little.
- ③ It is taken in by animals and plants on earth.
- ④ It stays in the air for hundreds or thousands of years.

問 2 Which choice best fits the blank in the following sentence?

The level of global warming is related to how much () we have emitted so far.

- ① air
- ② CO₂
- ③ fossil fuel
- ④ temperature

問 3 Which choice best fits the blank in the following sentence?

According to the graph, () of the world's CO₂ emissions since 1750 have come from the United States.

- ① 6.7%
- ② 15%
- ③ 24%
- ④ one half

問 4 According to the passage and the graph, which of the following statements is true?

- ① CO₂ emitted 100 years ago does not affect today's temperature.
- ② Japan is the seventh largest emitter of CO₂ in the world since 1750.
- ③ Since 1750, the UK has emitted twice as much CO₂ as France.
- ④ Since 1750, Russia has emitted more CO₂ than China.

【V】 次の英文を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

A Mysterious Force of Nature

If you throw a rock into the air, you have to be careful. The rock will come down, and it might hit you on the head. The rock is just obeying the law—the law of gravity*.

Gravity is the force that keeps us on Earth. If we did not have gravity, then we would (1) float off into space. And (2) speaking of space, gravity keeps the moon attached to Earth. And it keeps Earth circling the sun. Without gravity, all the planets with their moons would just move off into space. So you can see how important gravity is. (3) Without it, we would not be here. People have tried to explain this force called gravity for a long time.

People tell a story about a man from long ago who was sitting under an apple tree. An apple fell and hit him on the head. He began to wonder why apples fell from trees. The man was Isaac Newton, one of the greatest minds* of all time. And he decided to try to (4) figure out why things fell to the ground. Newton decided that there was a force between two objects. In this case, the objects were Earth and the apple. He (5) came up with the idea that gravity is based on two things. Those two things are the mass of the objects* and the distance between them. In effect*, Newton said that (6) the larger the size of the objects, the greater the force of gravity between them.

For more than 200 years, Newton's theory of gravity's force was the accepted theory. Then, Albert Einstein said that gravity was not a usual force. He said that gravity was caused by the shape of space-time*. Einstein's idea is a bit difficult for most people to (7) understand. After all, it's easier to think of gravity as an unseen force rather than a result of bent space*. However, scientists have shown that gravity really makes light change direction in space, which (8) with Einstein's theory.

Recently, a couple of new theories have been suggested about how gravity works. One says that gravity is caused by tiny things called "gravitons." Another says it is caused by waves. Maybe one day we will know how gravity works. But until that time, gravity will just remain one of those great mysteries of life.

(出典 : *Timed Reading for Fluency 4*, Paul Nation / Casey Malarcher, Seed Learning, Inc. 一部改変)

(注) gravity : 重力 minds : 知性的な人たち mass of the objects : 物体の質量
in effect : 事実上 the shape of space-time : 時空の形 bent space : 曲がった空間

A 次の問 1～8に答えなさい。

問 1 下線部(1)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、その番号を記しなさい。

float : ① coat ② cold ③ hole ④ walk

問 2 下線部(2)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、その番号を記しなさい。

- ① 宇宙とはいっても、まだ重力は月と地球を引き離しているのである。
- ② 宇宙について言うと、重力は月を地球につなぎとめているのだ。
- ③ 宇宙の話をするれば、重力は月が地球に衝突しないようにしている。
- ④ 宇宙といえども、重力によって月と地球の距離が保たれているのだ。

問 3 下線部(3)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、その番号を記しなさい。

- ① 月がなければ、私たち人類はこんな所にはいないだろう。
- ② 太陽なしには、私たちは地球で生きることにはできないだろう。
- ③ 重力がなければ、私たちは他の惑星に移っていることだろう。
- ④ 重力がなければ、私たちはこの地球に存在していないだろう。

問 4 下線部(4)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、その番号を記しなさい。

- ① draw ② experiment
- ③ know ④ practice

問 5 下線部(5)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、その番号を記しなさい。

- ① その考えを思いついた
- ② そうした考えに賛同した
- ③ そのような考えを抱いていた
- ④ その考えを理解した

問 6 下線部 (6) を以下のように言い換えたとき空欄に入る最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから 1 つ選び、その番号を記しなさい。

if the objects are bigger, the gravity between them becomes ().

- ① heavier ② lower ③ stronger ④ smaller

問 7 下線部 (7) の語と最も強く発音する音節の位置が同じものを、次の①～④のうちから 1 つ選び、その番号を記しなさい。

un-der-stand : ① con-sid-er ② de-vel-op ③ en-ter-tain ④ ex-er-cise

問 8 空欄 (8) に入る語として最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから 1 つ選び、その番号を記しなさい。

- ① conflicts ② contradicts ③ disagrees ④ matches

B 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、その番号を記しなさい。

- ① The stone you throw falls to the ground because it is heavy.
② Newton thought gravity is based on the mass of objects and their distance from each other.
③ Einstein's theory was hard to understand, but many people managed to get it.
④ It is impossible for us to understand how gravity works.