

第1問 次の問い(問1~15)の□1~□15に入れるのに最も適当なものを、①~④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は□1~□15の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- 問1 What do you □1 to having lunch with us?  
① feel ② say ③ think ④ like
- 問2 Tie your shoelaces, □2 you will step on them.  
① or ② and ③ but ④ unless
- 問3 The pipe under the sink is leaking and needs □3.  
① repairing ② repaired ③ to have repaired ④ to repair
- 問4 If I move to Kyoto next April, I □4 four times.  
① have moved ② would move ③ will have moved ④ had moved
- 問5 You speak Spanish with □5 like a native speaker.  
① fluent ② fluid ③ fluency ④ fluently
- 問6 □6 his lack of experience, he did well enough.  
① Considered ② Consider ③ Given ④ Giving
- 問7 It is □7 that she'll win the game. She's not been practicing lately.  
① like ② likely ③ unlike ④ unlikely
- 問8 She is □8 a leader by the team members.  
① looking up to ② looking up as  
③ looked up to ④ looked up to as
- 問9 Our niece □9 be only 10 years old. She's graduating from elementary school this year.  
① must ② will ③ can't ④ shouldn't
- 問10 If I □10 ten years younger, I could participate in this race.  
① am ② were ③ would be ④ had been
- 問11 Do you □11 it difficult to sleep when the lights are on?  
① look ② see ③ sound ④ find
- 問12 I like □12 Nick interacts with children.  
① what ② the way which ③ why ④ how
- 問13 Nothing □13 from my cousin since he emailed me last month.  
① has been heard ② has heard  
③ is being heard ④ was being heard
- 問14 □14 500 households were forced to evacuate due to the wildfires.  
① As long as ② As much as ③ As soon as ④ As many as
- 問15 We had to keep the water □15 so that the water pipes would not freeze.  
① running ② to run ③ run ④ being run

第2問 次の問い(A・B)に答えなさい。

A 次の問い(問1~4)の下線部の意味に最も近いものを、①~④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は□16~□19の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- 問1 A fight between two students broke out on the street. □16  
① stopped ② continued ③ occurred ④ settled
- 問2 He used up his energy and couldn't move anymore. □17  
① stored ② exhausted ③ regain ④ saved
- 問3 Jennifer and I took rooms next to each other at the hotel by chance. □18  
① intentionally ② temporarily ③ coincidentally ④ reluctantly
- 問4 In regard to the construction of the plant, most of the residents are against it. □19  
① Besides ② Concerning ③ Without ④ Including

B 次の問い(問1~4)の□20~□23に入れるのに最も適当なものを、①~④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は□20~□23の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- 問1 If you □20 someone, you pay them a wage to do a particular job for you.  
① fire ② hire ③ serve ④ vote
- 問2 Someone who is □21 is friendly and finds it easy to meet and talk to new people.  
① shy ② stubborn ③ outgoing ④ diligent
- 問3 An event that takes place once every year is an □22 event.  
① annual ② exceptional ③ irregular ④ official
- 問4 If you stop blaming someone for something they have done, you □23 them.  
① punish ② arrest ③ beg ④ forgive

第3問 次の問い(問1~3)の日本語の意味に合うように、①~⑤の各語をそれぞれ最も適当な順に並べかえて英文を完成させなさい。完成文の[24]~[29]に配置される語の番号を答えなさい。解答は[24]~[29]の該当欄にマークしなさい。

問1 そんな根拠のないうわさを広めるほど、彼女はほかではない。  
She ( ) ( [24] ) ( ) ( [25] ) ( ) such a groundless rumor.

- ① than            ② spread            ③ better  
④ to                ⑤ knows

問2 毎日自炊をするのは大変だ。栄養バランスに気を使っている余裕がない。  
Cooking for myself every day is hard. I ( ) ( [26] ) ( ) ( [27] ) ( ) to nutritional balance.

- ① pay              ② to                  ③ afford  
④ attention       ⑤ can't

問3 令和になってから、すでに大きな出来事がたくさん起こっている。  
The Reiwa Era ( ) ( [28] ) ( ) ( [29] ) ( ) few major events.

- ① quite            ② seen               ③ has  
④ already        ⑤ a

第4問 次の「音楽と言語について」の英文を読み、あとの問い(問1~8)に答えなさい。[1]~[7]は段落の番号です。解答は[30]~[37]の該当欄にマークしなさい。

[1] Music can be found in all cultures in the world. It plays an important role in many societies. Because of this, it has long been called <sup>(1)</sup>“the universal language of all mankind.” Recent research suggests that language and music not only complement each other, but may actually be more connected than anyone has ever realized. They share the same fundamental building blocks. Both can be used as a way to communicate with others. There may also be a link between the two that suggests that music actually improves intellectual and emotional capacity in children.

[2] Music and language can be broken down into basic components and compared. They are compositional, meaning that they are made of small parts that can be used to create the meaning of something bigger. Language can be broken down into basic sounds, or \*phonemes, while music is made up of individual notes. Both music and language are symbolic and can be used to communicate. They can also be read and written. The vocabulary of language is made up of different letters while music is made up of notes. Eight notes make up an \*octave, which can then be repeated at a lower or higher pitch. These notes can be arranged into \*measures in music, and many measures can create a piece. Similarly, words make up sentences, and sentences are used to create paragraphs.

[3] Music and language also both have a certain logic and consistent rules to them. Language has an order in which words can be arranged to make sense. By following these rules, words can be put together in an endless

variety of ways. Understanding basic grammatical rules allows others to understand sentences they may have never heard before. This is important in communicating with others. Music also has rules for putting notes in sequences that sound good together. There are also rules for stringing together sequences to create a melody. However, this can vary, depending on the culture. Generally speaking, what is or is not acceptable in certain types of music appears to be more culturally based.

[4] Both music and language have the ability to function in bringing people together. Language is used to communicate and to form social bonds. Music, likewise, can form bonds between people. Singing, such as a \*national anthem or \*hymns in church, can evoke a strong sense of emotion and togetherness. <sup>(2)</sup>This is especially true of group singing. The interesting thing about music is that it does not need to be explicit in order to be understood or send a message.

[5] Scientists determined years ago that certain areas of the brain are responsible for language production and comprehension. Ongoing research suggests that music and language involve the same areas of the brain. The ability to comprehend and produce language is located in the Broca's area in the left hemisphere at the front of the brain. This area is also where knowledge of grammar is stored, which allows people to create sentences that make sense to others. During brain scans, the Broca's area shows activity while listening to and interpreting speech and music.

[6] While certain research has shown that music and language are processed using complex areas of the brain which overlap, other studies have shown an apparent link between music and higher IQ. Studies show the importance of using music to enhance learning. Children who study music before the age of seven have a better vocabulary and grammatical skills. Researchers believe that music helps students learn to recognize the differences between sounds and increases the ability to understand patterns within a language. Data shows that being able to understand sound patterns is helpful in learning how to read because it helps students connect sounds to the letters, characters, or symbols of their languages.

[7] Connections made in the brain by allowing children to experience music early in life can help them <sup>(3)</sup>solve problems unrelated to music. Exposure to music helps them grow and improve in reading, communicating, and interacting with others.

注) \*phoneme 音素 \*octave オクターブ \*measure (楽譜の)小節  
\*national anthem 国歌 \*hymn 讃美歌

Averil Coxhead and Paul Nation, *Reading for the Academic World 2*, 2018



問1 第[1]段落によると、音楽と言語はどのような共通点を持っているか。正しいものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は [30] の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① すべての文化間で共通する特徴を持っている。
- ② 子どもの感情的能力を向上させる。
- ③ 他者との意思の疎通をする手段として用いられる。
- ④ 多数の要素によって成り立っていて複雑である。

問2 第[1]段落の下線部(1)が表すものとして正しいものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は [31] の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① 英語
- ② 音楽
- ③ 文化
- ④ 人との絆

問3 第[2]段落の内容に一致するものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は [32] の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① 言語も音楽も、小さな部品の組み合わせによってより大きな意味を作っている。
- ② 音楽における音符は、それ以上分解できないという点で、言語における単語に相当する。
- ③ 音楽は8つの音符で成り立つオクターブの繰り返しで構成されるため、言語よりも単純であると言える。
- ④ 言語を扱うには読み書きの能力が必要となるが、音楽を作る際に読み書きは必要ではない。

問4 第[3]段落によると、文化によって異なるものは何か。正しいものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は [33] の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① 言語の基本的な文法のルール
- ② 音楽で使われる楽器
- ③ コミュニケーションの際の作法
- ④ 音楽を作る際の規範

問5 第[4]段落の下線部(2)が表すものとして正しいものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は [34] の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① 音楽がもたらす感情と一体感の強さ
- ② 音楽の明示性の高さ
- ③ 言語の情報伝達能力の高さ
- ④ 言語と音楽の結びつきの強さ

問6 第[5]段落の内容に一致するものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は [35] の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① 文法知識は、言語の生成に関わる脳の領域とは異なる領域に保存される。
- ② 言語の理解と音楽の理解は、脳の同じ領域で行われる。
- ③ 音楽を聞いたり解釈したりする際には、右前頭葉が活動する。
- ④ 言語の生成能力と文法知識の豊富さは必ずしも比例しない。

問7 第[6]段落の内容と一致しないものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は [36] の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① 音楽教育と高い知能指数との関連を示す研究がある。
- ② 音楽の音の違いを認識できると、言語のパターンをよりよく理解できるようになる。
- ③ 文字と音を結びつけて理解できることが、読むことの学習に役立つとされる。
- ④ 7歳を過ぎてから音楽を学ぶことが、語彙力の向上により有効である。

問8 第[7]段落の下線部(3)の具体的な内容に含まれるものとして正しいものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は [37] の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① 文化への理解
- ② 美術的な技術の習得
- ③ 読解力の向上
- ④ 運動能力の向上

第5問 次の英文 (A~C) を読み、あとの問い (問 1~6) に答えなさい。

解答は 38~43 の該当欄にマークしなさい。

A・B.

問題文・問題・解答につきましては、著作権の関係上、掲載しておりません。

C. In Ancient Greece, if a person wanted to see a drama, there were usually two main options: tragedy and comedy. In Greek tragedy, the main character often has a fatal \*flaw which leads to his inevitable downfall. The main character can do nothing to alter the course of events that will carry him or her to a tragic end. Conversely, Greek comedy was lighter in mood. However, as opposed to comedies of modern times, Greek comedy was not necessarily funny. Instead, they were considered to be comedies because they \*mocked the foolishness of men—especially men who held power. By close assessment of the writers' aims in Greek dramas, whether tragedies or comedies, one will find that both types of drama were highly philosophical and focused on themes such as loss, pain, and pride.

注) \*flaw 欠点 \*mock ~をあざ笑う

Averil Coxhead and Paul Nation, *Reading for the Academic World 3*, 2018



問 5 本文の要旨として最も適するものを、次の①~④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は 42 の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① 古代ギリシャの悲劇の主人公は、たいてい自らの欠点によって破滅的な結末を迎える。
- ② 古代ギリシャの喜劇は、権力者の愚かさをあざ笑う内容のものが多かった。
- ③ 古代ギリシャの演劇には主に悲劇と喜劇があり、どちらも哲学的なものだった。
- ④ 現代の喜劇とは異なり、古代ギリシャの喜劇は面白おかしいものばかりではなかった。

問 6 本文につける題名として最も適するものを、次の①~④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は 43 の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① What Were Ancient Greek Plays Like?
- ② The Famous Dramas of Ancient Greece
- ③ Ancient Greece's Foolish Men of Power
- ④ The Tragic End of Ancient Greece