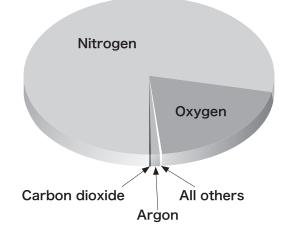
英 語 1/11

- 1 Answer questions $(1) \sim (5)$.
- (1) Choose the word that is most similar in meaning to the underlined word.



As you can see in the image above, the gas that accounts for the biggest chunk of the atmosphere is nitrogen. If we talk numbers, then 78.08% of the atmosphere is made of nitrogen. Clearly, it's the most <u>abundant</u> gas in Earth's atmosphere. The composition of atmospheres on other planets of the solar system is different from ours.

- a. plentiful
- b. rare
- c. scarce
- d. unusual

(2) Choose the sentence that is true according to the following passage.

著作権の関係で問題文は掲載できません。

- a. The analyses demonstrated that mood is related to the weather.
- b. The data was collected in two studies.
- c . The results were different in each study.
- d. The studies were conducted by Japanese students.

3/11 英 語

(3) Choose the sentence that fits the blank and is the best topic sentence.

There were 170,000 fewer children in Japan at the end of March 2018 than there were a year earlier. Japan's Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications issued a report on Friday showing the falling numbers of children. According to the statistics, the number of children aged 14 or under dropped for the 37th consecutive year. There was another record fall in the ratio of children to the overall Japanese population. This dropped to a new record low of 12.3 per cent and was the 44th year of decline in a row. This ratio is the lowest among countries in the world with a population of 40 million or more. Japan's Prime Minister Shinzo Abe has been trying to address the country's dwindling* birth rate. He has introduced several measures to encourage lower-income families to have bigger families. However, these measures seem to be having little success. This is coupled with the fact that fewer Japanese people are getting married, which demographers* say is a "ticking time-bomb*" for Japan. The number of annual births in 2016 fell below one million for the first time since the government began collecting data in 1899. Japanese demographers predict that by 2050, Japan will have 23 per cent fewer citizens. This means a rapidly aging society and a greatly diminishing workforce.

注) *dwindling: gradually going down in number

*demographers: people who study changes in human populations *ticking time-bomb: a situation that may become serious soon

- a. The annual birthrate in Japan will level off in 2050.
- b. The Japanese government is suggesting ways to encourage families to have more children.
- c. The Japanese government will track data on the falling numbers of children into 2050.
- d. The number of children in Japan has fallen to its lowest since records began.

(4) Choose the phrase that best fits the blank.

New research from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) suggests that if people want to achieve native-like proficiency in a new language, they should start learning that language before the age of ten. The researchers added that children up to the age of 17 or 18 remain adept^{*} at learning grammar. There is bad news for those who want to pick up a new language beyond their late teens. The researchers say this is past the "critical period" when language-learning ability _______. Researcher Joshua Hartshorne said: "As far as a child is concerned, it's quite easy to become bilingual That's when you're best at learning languages. It's not really something that you can make up later." The research was based on an analysis of results from a 10-minute online grammar quiz. Over 670,000 language learners of all ages participated in the test. Researchers measured the grammatical ability of people who started learning a language at different points in their life.

注) *adept: very good at doing something difficult

- a. becomes stronger
- b. is just beginning
- c. returns
- d. starts to decline

英 語 5/11

(5) Choose the sentence that best represents the main idea of the following passage.

With the population shrinking and the government leery* of allowing more immigrants into the country, foreign tourism has become an effective economic stimulus. In fact, its success has exceeded anyone's wildest dreams. More than 28 million tourists from abroad visited Japan last year, and it seems for sure that the stated goal of reaching 40 million tourists a year by 2020 will be achieved if not surpassed, with or without legalized casino gambling, which is part of the official tourism plan. That said, a downside has emerged - something the media is calling "kanko kogai," or "tourism pollution." However effective the tourism promotion scheme has been, it didn't take into account the numbers that actually materialized, nor the fact that many places, even those ostensibly* set up for tourism, are not capable of handling the amount of traffic they've seen. The most referenced example is Kyoto. In an Asahi Shimbun article on April 21, Masaru Takayama, a native of the city and the CEO of an eco-tourism company, said his hometown is practically overrun by overseas tourists these days, and the residents don't like it, despite the boost to the local economy. People who live along transportation routes that go through sightseeing areas find it difficult to use local buses anymore because they're crammed with tourists. Restaurants are always booked because of social network hype*. And foreign visitors, he states plainly, are often inconsiderate — eating on the street, making too much noise in general. The rush of out-of-towners has destroyed "miyabi" — that refined atmosphere unique to Kyoto. As a result, an increasing number of businesses are no longer offering multilingual service support on their homepages and are being selective when accepting reservations by phone. More to the point, Takayama says that a lot of tourism-related businesses that are "not being run with local money" have set up shop in Kyoto to take advantage of the foreign hordes and their revenue doesn't benefit people who live there.

注) *leery: cautious

*ostensibly: seeming to be true but very possibly not true

*hype: talk or writing that makes people excited about something

- a. Eco-tourism is booming in Japan.
- b. Japan is finding it hard to cope with the boom in foreign tourism.
- c. Japan's official tourism plan has finally been released.
- d. Tourists to Japan are arriving mostly from neighboring countries.

[出典]

- Reprinted from "Why Has Life Evolved To Depend On Oxygen Instead Of Nitrogen?" by Ashish, Science ABC. Copyright © 2018 Science ABC Limited.
- (2) "Do Rainy Days Really Get You Down?", Patrick J. Kiger, June 12, 2018, HowStuffWorks, https://science.howstuffworks.com/life/inside-the-mind/emotions/rainy-days-get-some-but-not-mostpeople-down.htm, 一部改
- (3) Banville, Sean "Number of Japanese children at record low" Breaking News English. 8, May, 2018. Copyright © 2018 Sean Banville. Used with permission
- (4) Banville, Sean "Best to learn a new language before age of 10" Breaking News English. 4, May, 2018. Copyright © 2018 Sean Banville. Used with permission
- (5) "Japan is struggling to deal with the foreign tourism boom", Philip Brasor, May 5, 2018, The Japan Times,

https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2018/05/05/national/media-national/japan-struggling-deal-foreign-tourism-boom/

2 Read the following article and answer questions $(1) \sim (5)$.

- [1] There is no doubt that Japan is one of the leading bitcoin nations right now. Indeed, on some days up to 60% of all the trades carried out on the planet originate here. So, what is it that has led to the virtual currency being so accepted here when other countries have been far slower in taking it up? There are a number of reasons why this is the case.
- [2] There are far more places to spend bitcoins in Japan than there are in most other countries. It has been reported that more than 4,500 stores accept this as a payment method, with that number expected to grow enormously in the near future. As well as land-based stores, restaurants and bars, this currency can also be used to pay conveniently online too. A good example of how bitcoin has changed the spending habits of the Japanese comes with the emergence of sites such as Bit Casino, which accept the cryptocurrency* to fund online gambling on a range of casino games.
- [3] A huge factor in the rise of bitcoin in Japan is the fact that it is now fully legal and regulated here. Right from the very start of bitcoin usage, it was welcomed more in Japan than in many other places but this official seal* of approval has made it an even more popular choice. In 2017 the Japanese government brought out a new bill called the Virtual Currency Act. This new piece of legislation means that people can legally trade bitcoin in the country without any fear of breaking the law.
- [4] While the Japanese authorities have embraced cryptocurrencies, some neighbouring countries have been less reluctant to approve their use. This helped to cement Japan's position as the number one bitcoin country in the region. For example, not too long ago it was China that dominated the scene, with 90% of all bitcoin transactions coming from here. However, the recent Chinese crackdown on virtual currency trading has led to Japan being in a stronger position. South Korea is another Asian country that is reported to be considering banning the trading of cryptocurrencies.
- [5] Despite it being so widely accepted in so many different establishments and websites, many Japanese still see bitcoin as being an investment vehicle more than as a currency. This is no bad thing right now, as the currency has been going through an incredible period of growth. Indeed, the rise of bitcoin in 2017 has been spectacular, encouraging even more people to invest in it in the hope of making a fortune. It started the year at a fairly modest price of \$800 but has rocketed up to as high as \$17,000 during 2017. With some analysts predicting that there is still a long way to go before bitcoin reaches its upper limit, the potential of this digital currency as an investment is certainly tempting. While no-one really knows what will happen to the value of bitcoin in the future it seems clear that the Japanese love affair with the currency still has a long way to run.

[出典]

"Why Is Bitcoin Now So Popular in Japan?", January 22, 2018, Japan Inc, https://www.japaninc.com/why-is-Bitcoin-now-so-popular-in-Japan, 一部改

英語 約11

- 注) *cryptocurrency: digital or virtual money *official seal: approval from the government
- (1) In which of the following paragraphs does the author explain which countries do not encourage cryptocurrencies?
 - a. Paragraph 1
 - b. Paragraph 2
 - c. Paragraph 3
 - d. Paragraph 4
- (2) In which of the following paragraphs does the author provide information about people buying and selling bitcoin for profit?
 - a. Paragraph 2
 - b. Paragraph 3
 - c. Paragraph 4
 - d. Paragraph 5
- (3) In which of the following paragraphs does the author talk about the wide range of places that bitcoin can be spent?
 - a. Paragraph 1
 - b. Paragraph 2
 - c. Paragraph 3
 - d. Paragraph 4
- (4) According to this article, what is one reason for the popularity of bitcoin in Japan?
 - a. Because bitcoin can be traded in Japan without breaking any laws.
 - b. Because bitcoin is also being embraced by neighboring countries.
 - c. Because bitcoin was developed in Japan.
 - d. Because the government is encouraging Japanese companies to accept bitcoin.
- (5) What is the main point of this article?
 - a. Bitcoin has a strong future in Japan.
 - b. Bitcoin is being accepted by more and more stores in Japan.
 - c. Bitcoin is being used mainly for investment in Japan.
 - d. Bitcoin's outlook is uncertain in Japan.

3 Follow the directions and write sentences in English.

- (1) Write a question to complete the conversation below.
 - A: I fell off my bicycle and had to go to hospital.
 - B:
 - A: My front wheel slipped on the wet road.
- (2) Write a question to complete the conversation below.
 - A: I'm going back to my hometown to visit my family this weekend.
 - B:_____
 - A: There are four of us. My parents, my sister and me.

(3) Write a question to complete the conversation below.

- A : On the back of a 100-yen coin is a picture of a "kiku".
- B:_____
- A: In English, it's chrysanthemum.
- (4) Write a complete sentence to answer the following question, using the information written in Japanese.
 - A : What's the difference between a spider and a butterfly?
 - B: _____[飛ぶ]
- (5) Write a complete sentence to answer the following question, using the information written in Japanese.
 - A : Which of those boys is your brother?
 - B: _____[左側の背の高い方]

英 語 10/11

4 次の語義に当てはまる単語を下の a ~ q の中から一つずつ選び, 解答欄に記号で答えなさい。

- (1) the process of watching something or someone carefully for a period of time
- (2) something that you say to show disapproval of an action or idea
- (3) the scientific idea that plants and animals develop gradually from simpler to more complicated forms
- (4) state officially and publicly that a particular situation exists or that something is true
- (5) an idea of what something is
- (6) the period of time between two events or activities
- (7) a state of having a close personal relationship with someone
- (8) having a high level of mental ability so that you are good at understanding ideas and thinking quickly and clearly
- (9) behave as if something is true when in fact you know it is not
- (10) one of the first people to do something that other people will later develop or continue to do
 - a. privilege
 - e. principle
 - i. objection
 - m. pioneer
 - q. interval
- b. concept f. evolution
- 1. Ovoration
- j. observation
- n. declare
- g. intimacy

c. agreement

o. intelligent

- k. humane
- l. volunteer

d. pretend

h. recognition

p. anticipate

◆M英Z(2019)

英語 11/11

5 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

Welcoming the unwelcome refers to the capacity to see challenges and obstacles as opportunities for learning and growth. This principle invites us to lean into (rather than away from) those situations that make us uncomfortable. Often when challenges arise, especially in the form of students acting out^{*}, we feel resistant, frustrated, or afraid. Or, when conflict appears in our classrooms or with colleagues, we want to avoid it. If, however, we can reframe the situation and allow ourselves to let go of our ideas about how things should be, new possibilities emerge.

From this perspective of openness, we can then see what lessons or opportunities are being offered to us or our students. The student who is acting out is providing us essential information — either about the way we are teaching or about that student's needs or internal state. The restless student who can't sit still might help us to see that we need to take a five-minute break to stretch and get a breath of fresh air. The "heckling*" student in the back of the class may help us consider a new approach to teaching a novel we've taught a dozen times. The student who repeatedly talks back may be asking for attention of any kind — positive or negative. The student who resists any personal sharing may have a painful family situation she is afraid of exposing. The colleague who confronts us about a point we made at a meeting may give us the opportunity to clarify the meaning of our comments or uncover a misunderstanding. When we welcome the unwelcome, we get curious about <u>the jewels</u> that might be present in the muck and mud* of an uncomfortable situation.

[出典]

Reprinted from "*The five dimensions of engaged teaching a practical guide for educators*" by Laura Weaver and Mark Wilding, Solution Tree Press. Copyright © 2013 Solution Tree Press Limited.

- 注) *acting out: behaving badly to express uncomfortable emotions *heckling: interrupting with aggressive comments *muck and mud: confusion
- 下線部 the jewels とは何か。本文に即して、句読点も含めて、50 字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。
- (2) あなたは、不快な思いをしたり、やる気が出ない時、どのようにして気分転換をしますか。その 方法を 50 語程度の英語で書きなさい。