

1 Answer questions in English.

(1) Read the article and complete the statement below.

One of the hardest things about going back to school after a break is waking up for it. And unfortunately, many schools start too early, according to scientific experts.

The American Academy of Pediatrics* says that middle and high schools shouldn't start before 8:30 a.m. That's because as people go through puberty*, their internal clocks naturally shift. It becomes hard for them to nod off before 11:00 p.m. But teens still need an average of nine hours of sleep per night. So, when they have to get up before the sun peeks over the horizon, they miss out on crucial shut-eye.

Dozing in class is only the most visible of problems caused by this lack of sleep. That sleep now lost to early alarm clocks is vital for helping the body grow and heal from illness or injuries. The brain also loses out on time to process memories. Sleepy teens are more likely to feel anxious or depressed, as well as use drugs or alcohol. And sleeping in on weekends is no replacement for lost zzz's* during the week. Binge-sleeping* poses its own health risks.

Some schools have shifted their start times to later in the morning. Researchers are now tracking the impacts. It seems that teens who start school later do get more sleep. They're more likely to get to class on time and stay awake during the day. They even seem to do better in school.

注) *Pediatrics: 小児科

*puberty: the time of a person's life when their body changes from a child to an adult

*zzz's: sleep

*Binge-sleeping: sleep continuously for a long time

Statement: The article suggests that schools should start after 8:30 a.m. in order to _____.

(2) Read the article and complete the statement below.

Gardening is a natural way to reuse leftover materials. For example, using leftover plant material to enrich soil, also called composting, is a good way to reuse uneaten food.

Growing food from parts of plants not used in cooking also reduces waste and saves money.

Instead of throwing away or composting the bottoms or tops of vegetables when preparing them, you can grow them into leafy greens or other produce right in front of your window. Produce like beets, celery, scallions and leeks, and romaine lettuce* can be regrown in this way.

It is important to note that these methods are not likely to produce plants that will grow well in your garden. Regrowing plants is not a good way to replace young, growing seedlings*. But they are likely to make enough greens for side dish to add to a dinner or two. And regrowing plants can be a fun project.

Leftover produce will grow best with a lot of sunlight. Use slightly warm water and replace it every day or two to avoid the growth of bacteria. Do not worry if the part of the plant under water becomes a bit slimy. However, if the whole plant starts to turn brown, throw it in the compost and start over.

注) *Produce like beets, celery, scallions and leeks, and romaine lettuce: ビーツ、セロリ、春タマネギや西洋ネギ、ロメインレタスなどの農業生産物

*seedlings: small, young plants

Statement: The author wrote this passage to suggest _____ .

(3) Read the article and answer the question below.

The residents of a seaside town came together to clean up their local beach. The beach had become dirty and dangerous for marine life due to litter and debris*. A group of volunteers formed a committee to organize the cleanup. They reached out to local businesses and organizations for support and donations, and also created a social media campaign to raise awareness about the cleanup and encourage participation from the community.

On the day of the cleanup, the volunteers met at the beach and divided into teams to cover different areas. They were provided with all necessary cleanup materials, such as trash bags, gloves, and litter pickers. The teams walked the beach, picking up litter and debris of all sizes, from small pieces of plastic to abandoned furniture. After the cleanup, they had a final count of the waste collected and properly disposed of. They also had a plan for monitoring the beach in the future to prevent litter from accumulating again. The cleanup was a great success and it brought the community together and gave them a sense of pride in their beach.

注) *debris: waste materials

Question: How did this project benefit the people living in this town?

(4) Read the article and complete the statement below.

Have you ever wondered why thinking too much makes you tired? A new study has found out some answers to this question. Researchers from the Paris Brain Institute looked at why mental effort makes us tired. They found that when people think a lot, the brain releases a chemical called glutamate*. Too much glutamate upsets the brain's functions. It means the brain tells the body it is tired and that it must rest. People who spend more than six hours working on a task that requires a lot of thought are more likely to feel tired. A period of rest allows the brain to return to normal. This explains why a power nap is good for us. A power nap can be as short as 20 minutes, but can make us feel totally refreshed.

The research team looked at the behaviour of 40 participants in their research. Twenty-four of these had to perform challenging tasks. These included looking at a computer screen and matching different letters that appeared. The other 16 participants did a similar, but easier task. Both teams worked for six hours, and had two ten-minute breaks. The researchers scanned the brains of the participants. They found that the group who had the more difficult task had higher levels of glutamate in their brain. Study author Antonius Wiehler said: "It would be great to find out more about how glutamate levels are restored." He asked: "Is sleep helpful? How long do breaks need to be to have a positive effect?"

注) *glutamate: グルタミン酸

Statement: The main idea of this article is that _____ .

[出典]

- (1) "Let's learn about why schools should start later", Maria Temming, Science News Explores, January 17, 2023, <https://www.snexplores.org/article/lets-learn-about-school-start-times-later>, ※一部改, Used with permission.
- (2) "Regrow Vegetables to Reduce Waste, Save Money", Gregory Stachel, October 3, 2022, Voice of America, <https://learningenglish.voanews.com/a/regrow-vegetables-to-reduce-waste-save-money/6767223.html>
- (4) "Why thinking makes us feel tired", August 18, 2022, Breaking News English, <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2208/220818-thinking.html>

2 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

Have you ever noticed that unplanned events – chance occurrences – more often determine your life choices than all the careful planning you do? A chance meeting, a broken appointment, spontaneous* vacation trip, a “fill-in” newly discovered hobby – these are the kinds of experiences – *happenstances* – that lead to unexpected life directions and career choices.

In this book we're encouraging you take actions to open up opportunities even when you don't know the outcomes, to take advantage of chance events, to keep your options open, and to make the most of what life offers. We are not opposed to planning, but we don't think you should stick with a plan that is not working for you anymore.

(中略)

Unexpected events take place throughout our lives. Many events that affect your life actually took place before you were born. For example, you had no role in choosing your parents, native language, ethnicity*, or birthplace. How much control did you have in choosing your school, your classmates, your teachers? You might think you had the opportunity to choose your friends, when in actuality* most people become friends when they happen to be in close proximity* of one another through a neighborhood, school, work, or family connections.

[出典]

John D. Krumholtz & Al S. Levin. *Luck Is No Accident: Making the Most of Happenstance in Your Life and Career*. Impact Publishers, 2010, pp.5-7, ※一部略

注) *spontaneous: happening in a natural and sudden way

*ethnicity: 民族性

*in actuality: actually

*proximity: nearness

- (1) 筆者は、*happenstance* とはどのようなものであると述べているか。筆者の主張を 50 字以内の日本語で説明せよ。
- (2) 筆者の主張に対するあなたの意見を、300 字以内の日本語で述べよ。

令和6年度 経済・マネジメント学群 総合型選抜

英 語 $\frac{6}{10}$

[メモ欄]

令和6年度 経済・マネジメント学群 総合型選抜

英 語 $\frac{7}{10}$

3 次の英文の要旨を、句読点も含め 80 字以内の日本語でまとめ、解答欄に書きなさい。

著作権の関係で問題文は掲載できません。

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[出典]

“Ecosystem superheroes: Sea otters help keep coastal waters in check”, The Guardian, November 14, 2019, Newsela, <https://newsela.com/read/lib-sea-otters-save-planet/id/55863/>

注) *predators: animals that eat other animals

*trophic cascade: 栄養カスケード

*prey: animals that are hunted

*sea otter: ラッコ

*sea urchins: ウニ

*barren: not able to support plants, fish or animals

*kelp: 海藻

*flourished: grew energetically

*disrupted: significantly interrupted

[メモ欄]

4 Write the story expressed in the following *manga* in English within 50 words.



[出典]

村岡マサヒロ. きんこん土佐日記第12巻, 高知新聞社, 2021, P102.

注) 新学期やに: 新学期なのに(「やに」は逆接の意味を表す土佐弁の一つ)

デビューしちゅう: デビューしている(「しちゅう」は完了の意味を表す土佐弁の一つ)

5 Answer the following question in English within 50 words.

More and more children are playing video games that show a lot of violence. Do you think that playing these kinds of video games can cause children to behave violently? Explain your opinion.

[メモ欄]