

受験番号						氏名	
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2024 年度

英 語

I 注 意 事 項

- 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
- この問題冊子は13ページあります。試験開始後に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気づいた場合は、手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
- 解答用紙は、**英語解答用紙A**（マークシート）および**英語解答用紙B**があります。
 - 監督者の指示**にしたがって、**英語解答用紙A**の下記の該当欄にそれぞれ正しく記入し、マークしなさい。
 - 受験番号欄** 受験番号を5ケタで記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄に該当する5ケタをマークしなさい。
 (例) 受験番号 10025 番 →

1	0	0	2	5
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 と記入。
 - 氏名欄** 氏名・フリガナを記入しなさい。
 - 監督者の指示**にしたがって**英語解答用紙B**の受験番号・氏名欄に受験番号・氏名・フリガナを記入しなさい。
- 受験番号が正しくマークされていない場合または正しく記入されていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。
- 第1問から第4問**b**までの解答は**英語解答用紙A**にマークしなさい。第4問**c**の解答は**英語解答用紙B**に記入しなさい。
- 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけません。
- 試験終了後、問題冊子および解答用紙を机上に置き、試験監督者の指示に従いなさい。

裏表紙に、**英語解答用紙A**にマークする上での注意が続きます。この問題冊子を裏返して必ず読みなさい。ただし、問題冊子を開いてはいけません。

Ⅱ 英語解答用紙Aにマークする上での注意

1. 受験番号が正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。
2. 解答は、解答用紙の解答欄にHB鉛筆で正確にマークしなさい。


例えば

30

 と表示された問題の正答として④を選んだ場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号30の解答欄の④を濃く完全にマークしなさい。薄いもの、不完全なものは解答したことにはなりません。

(例)

解答 番号	解 答 欄									
30	①	②	③	●	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

3. 解答を修正する場合は必ず「消しゴム」であとが残らないように完全に消しなさい。鉛筆の色や消しくずが残ったり、のような消し方などをした場合は、修正したことになりません。
4. 問題冊子の余白等は、適宜利用してよいが、どの頁も切り離してはいけません。
5. 試験終了後、問題冊子および解答用紙を机上に置き、試験監督者の指示に従いなさい。

第1問 次のa～fの各英文の空欄 ～ に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～⑤のうちから一つずつ選べ。

a. This invention made a major to road safety.

- ① association ② contribution ③ description
④ expedition ⑤ investigation

b. The lack of food in the desert caused the animals to to death.

- ① boil ② curse ③ drown
④ starve ⑤ threaten

c. The government's policy on refugees has remained unchanged for the past 25 years.

- ① comfortably ② consequently ③ namely
④ rapidly ⑤ virtually

d. I watched two squirrels chase each other around the of a cherry tree.

- ① blank ② cabin ③ grass
④ playground ⑤ trunk

e. The temperature inside a refrigerator usually remains at about 4℃.

- ① awkward ② fair ③ stable
④ useless ⑤ visible

f. Police officers were at all subway entrances to stop people from entering.

- ① dismissed ② disturbed ③ joined
④ motioned ⑤ stationed

第2問 次のa～fの各英文の空欄を、それぞれ下の①～⑥の語で埋めて最適な英文にすると、7 ～ 18 に入る語を示せ。

a. Not 7 his daughter _____ 8 he _____ about her.

- | | | |
|----------|---------|------------|
| ① called | ② did | ③ him |
| ④ stop | ⑤ until | ⑥ worrying |

b. In an emergency, it is 9 to know 10 _____ as _____ to know how to do it.

- | | | |
|------|---------|--------|
| ① do | ② is | ③ it |
| ④ to | ⑤ vital | ⑥ what |

c. Some studies have shown that face masks _____ 11 in communities, similar to 12 .

- | | | |
|---------------|---------|--------------|
| ① assumed | ② offer | ③ protection |
| ④ significant | ⑤ we | ⑥ what |

d. I woke up _____ 13 and 14 _____ my _____.

- | | | |
|--------|-------|-----------|
| ① at | ② bed | ③ crawled |
| ④ dawn | ⑤ of | ⑥ out |

e. The television drama is _____ 15 _____ 16 as the book that it is _____.

- | | | |
|----------|---------|--------|
| ① as | ② based | ③ good |
| ④ nearly | ⑤ not | ⑥ on |

f. Online activities 17 _____ 18 to _____ different types of people.

- | | | |
|----------|---------------|--------|
| ① chance | ② communicate | ③ give |
| ④ the | ⑤ us | ⑥ with |

第3問 次の文章を読み、下記の問いa～dに答えよ。

注：overturn：ひっくり返す，覆す / reopened：再開した /
refurbishments：一新，改装 / soaking：浸かっている /
racked their brains：思案した，記憶をふりしぼった / reasoning：推理
する，推論する / rustic：田舎の，質朴な / lattice：格子 / All
Japan Association of Public Bathhouses and Environmental Hygiene
Services：全国公衆浴場業生活衛生同業組合連合会 / pandemic：パンデ
ミック（世界的大流行）

In recent years, there has been a decline in the number of Japanese public baths, which have long been social places where people taking baths can exchange their “bare” thoughts. New facilities **overturning** conventional^A styles of Japanese “sento” have been emerging, including a Tokyo bath opening a beer bar and another selling pizza fresh from the oven.

In August 2020, the public bath “Koganeyu” in Sumida Ward, close to Tokyo Skytree, **reopened** after **refurbishments**. Visitors entering the facility are greeted by a stylishly designed reception with a beer bar next to it. Its original Koganeyu craft beer is 600 yen a glass and has become extremely popular among visitors looking to enjoy a cold drink after **soaking** in a steaming bath.

The bathhouse has been run by Takuya Shinbo, 42, and his wife. Upon taking charge of Koganeyu, the couple **racked their brains** over how to B the bath’s function as a social place for many generations to come.

They realized that people often want a beer after getting out of the bath and that it could lead to conversations between visitors. A staff member suggested playing records there, **reasoning** that the odd pairing of a public bath and records could draw attention. “I want to continue doing things by trial and error so we can leave behind some good old bath culture,” Shinbo said.

The Kanamachiyu public bath in Katsushika Ward, which boasts a 78-year history, began its business again in September 2021, after newly designing its

bath. Fourth-generation operator Shintaro Yamada, a former office worker, decided to take the challenge of running a public bath when he turned 30, and quit his job at a company to take over the business.

When renewing the building, Yamada had an event space made between the counter and changing rooms. While preserving_C the public bath's **rustic** elements, such as a wall clock and **lattice** ceiling, he tried to create a new space for visitors. He designed a new, simple logo, and promotes the bath on Twitter and Instagram.

Since reopening, it has welcomed new visitors and regulars, and Yamada has heard customers say it is now cleaner and easier to bathe there.

According to the **All Japan Association of Public Bathhouses and Environmental Hygiene Services** (Zenyokuren), a total of 17,999 public bathhouses were registered with the association in 1968, but as of 2021 it was just 1,964. Meanwhile, a Tokyo Metropolitan Government survey found there were 963 public baths in the capital as of December 2006, but by the end of December 2020 the figure had nearly

D

 50% to 499.

A major cause of this is that (ア) Japan entered a period of high economic growth, it has become common for homes to have their own showers and baths. Public baths, meanwhile, have struggled to find people to take over the facilities, and the huge repair costs have forced some out of business. Recently, the coronavirus **pandemic** has driven customers away, and more bathhouses are seeing their earnings decrease.

Zenyokuren head Shinichi Uno said, “Some people still need public baths, such as those who don’t have a bath at home, or people who cannot clean their baths at home on their own. There are also safety merits_E, too, (イ) if a person feels unwell while bathing, there are other people and staff who can help in case of an emergency. Public baths have been places of communication since long ago, and I hope many people will continue using them in the future.”

(583 words) (*The Mainichi* January 4, 2022 一部改変)

- a. 19 次の文の下線部に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～④のうちから一つ選べ。

The main reason behind the general decline in the number of public bathhouses is the _____.

- ① economic growth and increased facilities in homes
- ② fact that the bathhouses are not clean enough
- ③ lack of space for people to communicate in public bathhouses
- ④ large number of people who want to become owners of public bathhouses

- 20 次の文の下線部に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～④のうちから一つ選べ。

The coronavirus pandemic has also impacted public bathhouses. It has _____.

- ① caused people to drive away from public bathhouses because it is too expensive
- ② caused people to struggle to find public bathhouses in Tokyo
- ③ created an increase in the number of visitors because they understand that communication is important even during a pandemic
- ④ led to a decline in the number of visitors, resulting in reduced income for bathhouse owners

- 21 本文の内容と一致しないものを一つ選べ。

- ① Some public baths in Japan are paying a lot of money to introduce ancient features to attract visitors.
- ② The number of public bathhouses in Tokyo in 2020 was about half of what it used to be in 2006.
- ③ Uno mentions the significance of public bathhouses as a place where people can communicate with each other.
- ④ Yamada left his office job to become the owner of a public bathhouse and introduced new ideas to change it.

b. 22 下線語 A に意味が最も近い単語を一つ選べ。

- ① contemporary
- ② traditional
- ③ unique
- ④ unknown

23 空欄 B に入れるのに最も適切なものを一つ選べ。

- ① abandon
- ② investigate
- ③ restrict
- ④ retain

24 下線語 C の対義語として最も適切なものを一つ選べ。

- ① destroying
- ② displaying
- ③ forming
- ④ maintaining

25 空欄 D に入れるのに最も適切なものを一つ選べ。

- ① decreased by
- ② erased by
- ③ expanded by
- ④ flourished by

26 下線語 E の対義語として最も適切なものを一つ選べ。

- ① disadvantages
- ② disappointments
- ③ disasters
- ④ discoveries

c. 本文中の(ア)(イ)に入る最も適当な語を、それぞれ下の①～⑧の中から1つずつ選べ。

(ア) (イ)

- ① as if
- ② because
- ③ since
- ④ so
- ⑤ though
- ⑥ until
- ⑦ whereas
- ⑧ whenever

d. 本文の表題として最も適切なものを一つ選べ。

- ① Efforts to restore and promote public bathhouses in Japan
- ② Safety standards in public bathhouses and the Japanese tradition
- ③ Infections at public bathhouses during the coronavirus pandemic
- ④ The unique lives of the owners of public bathhouses in Japan

第4問 次の文章を読み、下記の問いa～cに答えよ。

注：obesity/obese：肥満，太りすぎの / junior high school：中学校 /
elementary school：小学校 / physical fitness and motor skills：
体力と運動能力 / questionnaire：アンケート / pandemic：パンデ
ミック(世界的大流行) / spurred：拍車をかけた / taken root：定
着した / boards of education：教育委員会

Obesity rates are at record highs among Japan's fifth graders and second-year **junior high school** boys, as **elementary school** and junior high school students are spending more time watching videos, a test by the Japan Sports Agency has revealed.

An academic 2022 ^A**physical fitness and motor skills** test was conducted between April and July last year on a total of approximately ^B1.9 million fifth-grade elementary school students and second-year junior high school students at all of Japan's national, public, and private institutions.

As a result, the total points scored in 8 sporting events, which included a 50-meter dash and a standing long jump, marked a record low for both elementary school and junior high school students since the test began in the 2008 school year.

The test also examined changes in lifestyle habits with a **questionnaire**. The proportion of children who spend 4 or more hours a day on “screen time” — watching TV or using smartphones for purposes other than studying — was 27.1% among fifth-grade boys, 22% for fifth-grade girls, 28.3% for second-year junior high school boys, and 26.1% for second-year junior high school girls, all of which were up from the previous year. In addition, fewer children were eating breakfast and sleeping 8 or more hours a day, indicating ^Cnegative changes in their “life rhythm.”

The agency considers that the decline ^Din physical fitness is due to changes in

lifestyle that have kept children away from physical activity, and that the coronavirus **pandemic** has **spurred** this trend.

The percentage of children who spend a total of 7 or more hours a week on physical activity has not returned to pre-pandemic levels in each age group, and even among fifth-grade boys, who showed the greatest improvement from the academic 2021 results, the percentage was 50.1%, about 5 percentage points below the 2017 figure.

On the other hand, 14.5% of fifth-grade boys were **obese**, up 1.4 points from the academic 2021 survey, as were 9.8% of fifth-grade girls, up 1 point. Regarding junior high school students, second-year boys had an 11.4% obesity rate, up 1.4 points. Obesity rates for all groups except female second-year junior high school students were at record highs.

The agency assumes that one of the reasons for the decline in exercise time and physical fitness is that the habit of wearing masks has **taken root** during the pandemic, and children tended to avoid hard physical exercise because they found it difficult to breathe while exercising with their masks on. While the agency has been informing schools through local **boards of education** and other bodies since 2020 that it is unnecessary^E to wear masks in physical education classes, there have been numerous^F cases of schools having students exercise while wearing masks due to concerns about the risk of infection.

However, even when the pandemic is over and children return to their normal lives, a dramatic improvement in physical fitness cannot be expected. Takahiro Nakano, a professor at Chukyo University's School of Health and Sport Sciences, who was involved in the analysis of the test, noted that the decline in total physical fitness scores has been a trend since around 2019, and stressed, "The effects of the coronavirus pandemic cannot be ignored, but they are not the only cause."

In recent years, the structure of children's daily lives has changed, and Nakano said that children's lives now include time for non-sports lessons and

looking at electronic devices.

“In addition to promoting the importance of playing sports in their daily lives, we need to think about how to let children secure time for exercise in their lives,” he added.⁽¹⁾

607 words (*The Mainichi* January 8, 2023 一部改変)

a.

30

 本文中の内容と合っているものを、下に示した①～⑫の中から四つ選べ。

- ① The Japan Sports Agency found that Japanese elementary and junior high school students are spending more time watching videos, which has resulted in an increase in obesity rates in fifth graders and second-year junior high school boys.
- ② Nakano, a fifth-grade school teacher, stated that it is important to help children make time for exercise in their daily lives, as well as to show them that playing sports is important.
- ③ The 2022 physical fitness and motor skills test showed that fewer fifth-grade boys were obese than fifth-grade girls.
- ④ A considerable number of fifth-grade elementary school students and second-year junior high school students in Japanese schools took a physical fitness and motor skills test between April and July of 2022.
- ⑤ The 2022 test also analyzed changes in lifestyle habits using a questionnaire, which showed that the proportion of children who spend 4 or more hours a day watching TV or using smartphones for their schoolwork had increased from the previous year.
- ⑥ The 2022 test also found that more children were experiencing negative changes in their “life rhythm,” with fewer children eating lunch and taking naps.
- ⑦ Nakano has stated that the coronavirus pandemic is not the only reason that physical fitness levels are decreasing in children.
- ⑧ The Japan Sports Agency believes that the reason for the increased physical fitness in children during the coronavirus pandemic is because they have been doing hard physical exercise while wearing their masks.
- ⑨ Elementary school and junior high school students scored the lowest score ever in the 2022 school year on the physical fitness and motor skills test, which includes a 50-meter long jump.

- ⑩ A big improvement in physical fitness cannot be expected even when children return to their normal lives after the pandemic, because the Japan Sports Agency has decided that children should spend more time on non-sports lessons.
- ⑪ The physical fitness and motor skills test, which includes 8 sporting events, was first conducted in the 2008 school year.
- ⑫ From 2020, the Japan Sports Agency has been stating that wearing masks at school is unnecessary, because there is no risk of infection in the classroom.

b. 本文中の下線部A～Fの語に意味が最も近いものを、それぞれ①～④の中から一つ選べ。

A revealed 31

① demanded

② demonstrated

③ disputed

④ disturbed

B approximately 32

① about

② above

③ exactly

④ precisely

C indicating 33

① accompanying

② attempting

③ suggesting

④ suppressing

D decline 34

① boost

② improvement

③ lower

④ shift

E unnecessary 35

① doubtless

② needless

③ nevertheless

④ regardless

F numerous 36

① expensive

② limited

③ many

④ maximum

c. 下線部(1)を和訳せよ。

第4問cの解答は、英語解答用紙Bの解答欄に記入せよ。

