

I 次の対話文の空所に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれア～エから一つ選べ。

[A]

A: Congratulations, Bob! I heard you graduated from university with honors.

B: Thank you, Uncle Rick. I even received _____ 1 _____.

A: Wow! That's impressive, and it'll put you in a strong financial position at a young age, too.

B: Yeah, it's going to be a difficult decision, but I think I'll accept one in this area to be close to Alison.

A: I can understand your decision as you two have been together for such a long time now.

B: Actually, I have more great news. _____ 2 _____

A: That is indeed wonderful news!

B: Yeah, we're thrilled. She loves caring for people, so I'm sure she'll love her new career.

A: Aunt Susie and I would love to take you both out for dinner to celebrate your accomplishments soon.

B: That's very kind of you. _____ 3 _____

A: That sounds like a plan. Aunt Susie and I look forward to it.

B: We do too. It has been way too long since we've gotten together.

A: It really has. It'll be wonderful to spend some quality time with just the two of you!

1. ア. a permanent teaching position at one of the largest universities in the country
イ. scholarships from my university to continue my studies there as a graduate student
ウ. several high-paying job offers from multinational companies here and abroad
エ. the Outstanding Student Award for achieving the highest grades in my faculty
2. ア. I'm planning on proposing to her sometime in the near future.
イ. She'll start working as a nurse at the local hospital next month.
ウ. We're planning on living together now that we've both finished school.
エ. We're thinking about getting married in the next couple of years.
3. ア. After checking with Alison, I'll send you a message to let you know when we're free.
イ. How about making reservations at that Italian restaurant we all went to last week?
ウ. Unfortunately, we're just too busy now to meet, but I could give you and Aunt Susie a call next weekend.
エ. Would you mind if I asked my parents to join us at the restaurant as well?

[B]

A: I think I saw you jogging past the school last week a little after dawn.

B: I've been running more recently, and sometimes I go that way.

4

A: So, why are you running more?

B: I just need to get healthier and lose some weight. And I feel most active just after waking up in the morning.

A: Oh, that's interesting. Truthfully, that's been on my mind recently, too.

B: Well, 5 ?

A: Me? I can't see myself doing that.

B: Why? It's free and you can do it at any time and just about anywhere.

A: I get what you're saying, but it isn't for everyone.

B: That's true. In that case, 6

A: That's thoughtful of you. I'm open to any new suggestions.

B: I think it might be the healthiest way for you to lose weight without having to take anything.

A: I agree. If it's OK, I'll come pick them up tomorrow.

4. ア. I couldn't have known you jog that way.
イ. I must've been jogging home from my night shift.
ウ. I only jog in that area after class these days.
エ. I wouldn't be surprised if that was me.
5. ア. how about joining the Community Center's fitness program for free
イ. how about subscribing to a fitness application online for a small fee
ウ. why don't you get a gym membership
エ. why don't you start jogging like me
6. ア. I can recommend some supplements that can help you with weight loss.
イ. I could give you some books that offer tips to improve your diet.
ウ. I have a pal working at a bicycle shop who could give you a discount.
エ. I've got an extra pair of sneakers so you can join me.

Ⅱ 次の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適当な語を、ア～クから選べ。ただし、同じものを繰り返し用いてはならない。

Many people believe that a sugar tax is an effective way to reduce obesity. In the UK, more than 50% of people are in favor of a sugar tax. However, *the Guardian* data editor, Alberto Nardelli, points to the need to (7) its potential negative impact more carefully.

First, flat indirect taxes such as a sugar tax are considered unfair. Poor people end up spending a larger (8) of their income on tax than rich people. People in the bottom 20% of (9) spend around 37% of their income on “sin” taxes and VAT. However, the top 20% of people spend only 15%. It should also be noted that (10) high taxes, there is little evidence that people change their eating habits. Second, (11) extra flat indirect taxes may cause price inflation and put jobs at risk. This was (12) in Denmark in 2011. The Danish government introduced an extra tax on high-fat foods. However, they reversed their decision because food became so expensive that people crossed into Germany to buy food more cheaply.

ア. demand

イ. despite

ウ. earners

エ. examine

オ. illustrated

カ. implementing

キ. percentage

ク. positioning

Ⅲ 次の各英文の空所に入れるのに最も適当な語句を、ア～エから一つ選べ。

13. If she had listened to her professor then, she () a successful researcher now.

ア. has been イ. is ウ. will be エ. would be

14. One piece of advice for those who will study abroad is to get used () in uncomfortable and embarrassing situations.

ア. by being イ. for being ウ. to be エ. to being

15. David is the first biologist () have qualified for government funding to study the rare disease.

ア. for イ. may ウ. to エ. who

16. () could I have imagined a better outcome.

ア. Less イ. Much ウ. Nothing エ. Scarcely

17. The students have () differing ideas about the new robot they are creating.

ア. wide イ. widely ウ. widen エ. wider

18. I am proud of the way () my diverse background has shaped my personality.

ア. for how イ. in how ウ. in which エ. which of

19. No sooner () left home than it began to snow.

ア. did he イ. had he ウ. he did エ. would he

20. As she had such a good voice, we all hoped () and join the musical which we have been practicing for months.

ア. her coming

イ. her to come

ウ. she came

エ. she would come

IV 次の各英文の意味に最も近いものを，ア～エから一つ選べ。

21. Jim seemed a little put out that he was not invited to the party.

ア. Jim appeared a little relieved that he was not asked to join the party.

イ. Jim appeared slightly annoyed that he was not invited to the party.

ウ. Jim seemed a little exhausted that he was not asked to join the party.

エ. Jim seemed slightly content that he was not invited to the party.

22. Jo admired generous people but thought her father gave to a fault.

ア. Although Jo admired generous people, she thought her father gave too little.

イ. Although Jo respected generous people, she felt what her dad gave was adequate.

ウ. Jo admired generous people but thought what her father gave was the perfect amount.

エ. Jo respected generous people but felt her dad gave more than necessary.

23. The careless driver who ignored traffic laws had it coming when he got a big fine.

ア. The careless driver who ignored traffic laws got angry when he received a big fine.

イ. The careless driver who ignored traffic rules was rewarded when he received a big fine.

ウ. When the careless driver who ignored traffic laws got a big fine, he deserved it.

エ. When the careless driver who ignored traffic rules got a big fine, he reflected on it.

24. If the police show the photos of the suspect to the witnesses, it might ring a bell.

ア. If the police show the witnesses the photos of the suspect, it might make them cry.

イ. If the police show the witnesses the pictures of the suspect, it might trigger fear in them.

ウ. It might cause the witnesses to scream if the police show them the pictures of the suspect.

エ. It might trigger the memory of the witnesses if the police show them the photos of the suspect.

V 次の(a)に示される意味を持ち、かつ(b)の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適した語を、それぞれア～エから一つ選べ。

25. (a) medicine that can kill or prevent the growth of harmful bacteria
(b) The drug company has developed a new kind of () to treat infections.
ア. antibiotic イ. diagnosis ウ. pharmacy エ. recovery
26. (a) to remove the color from something
(b) If I spend the day at the beach, the sun will naturally () my hair.
ア. bleach イ. compromise ウ. extract エ. stain
27. (a) awkward to carry or use because of irregular shape, size, or weight
(b) Carrying a big backpack full of textbooks to school can be ().
ア. cumbersome イ. elaborate ウ. hectic エ. painful
28. (a) to make something known or public
(b) The police will not () the suspect's identity until they have been arrested.
ア. condemn イ. disclose ウ. prosecute エ. testify

29. (a) support for others because of shared feelings, goals, or opinions

(b) The Prime Minister made a speech to show () with the
leaders of other countries.

ア. accountability

イ. disparity

ウ. hostility

エ. solidarity

Ⅵ 次の [A]～[D] の日本文に合うように、空所にそれぞれア～カの適当な語句を入れ、英文を完成させよ。解答は番号で指定された空所に入れるもののみをマークせよ。

[A] あなたが電話をしたとき私はテレビ番組を見ていて、そのために着信音に気が付かなかったに違いない。

I was watching a TV show when you called, and ()(30)
()(31)()() hear the phone ring.

- | | | |
|---------|------------|--------|
| ア. be | イ. did not | ウ. I |
| エ. must | オ. that | カ. why |

[B] 幸せは追いかけるほど遠ざかるようだ。

The more we chase happiness, ()(32)()()
(33)() us.

- | | | |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| ア. escape | イ. it | ウ. more |
| エ. seems | オ. the | カ. to |

[C] 彼は故郷を3年前に出たきりで、その後何の消息也没有ありません。

He left his hometown three years ago, ()()(34)
()(35)().

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-------------|
| ア. and | イ. been | ウ. has |
| エ. heard | オ. never | カ. of since |

[D] 一般的に、過激なコンテンツを見せるソーシャルメディアのアルゴリズムは懸念すべきことだが、若者への影響という観点から言えば、特にそうだ。

Social media algorithms providing people with extreme content is worrying in general, but ()(36)()()(37) () young people.

ア. considering

イ. its impact

ウ. on

エ. particularly

オ. so

カ. when

VII 次の英文を読み、あとの問いに答えよ。

The fashion industry has changed significantly in recent years. Traditionally, fashion retailers created two clothing collections per year, called seasons. Each season was a collection of clothes for spring/summer and fall/winter. Nowadays, in contrast, they can design and manufacture clothes in as little as four weeks. *Fast fashion* means that the latest designs shown at the fashion shows in Paris, London, New York, and Milan can be copied and sold in shopping malls within a month. A typical fast-fashion retailer can stock 10,000 designs annually, compared with 2,000 for its high-fashion competitors. The largest fast-fashion retailers have annual sales in the billions of dollars.

The advantages of rapidly changing fashions are clear. Shortening the life cycle of a product means that if a design doesn't sell well within a week, it is taken out of the stores and replaced with a new one. This is good for manufacturers, as it means a greater volume of sales. It is also good for customers, who can keep up with fast-moving trends cheaply and who can enjoy finding something new every time they visit the store.

However, there are also a number of disadvantages to the fast-fashion approach. Perhaps the biggest concern is the impact of wasted clothes on the environment. The low cost of most fast fashion enables shoppers to buy several new sets of clothes each season instead of wearing the same outfits year after year. This means that huge amounts of clothing are thrown away. Furthermore, with fashions changing so quickly, cotton growers need to produce more cotton more cheaply, and that means using more pesticides and chemicals. A third problem is the theft of ideas. Fashion houses invest a lot of time and money in new

designs, only to see these ideas stolen and copied by fast-fashion companies.

Fast fashion rests at one end of the fashion scale. At the other end is high-end designer clothing, where major changes are also happening. At the same time as fast fashion is becoming more and more popular, wealthy consumers worldwide are buying more and more expensive, luxury brands. Many well-off customers buy designer clothes just to show that they can afford them, but others choose luxury brands for their quality, saying that they will last longer. ⁽⁴²⁾They have a point. Due to their longer lifespan, expensive designer clothes are more environmentally friendly. In short, these days it seems that the fashion industry is changing almost as fast as the fashion it produces.

問1 本文の第1段落の内容に合わないものを, ア～エから一つ選べ。(38)

- ア. Because of fast fashion, new designs showcased at international fashion shows can be replicated and retailed within a month.
- イ. Corresponding to the spring/summer and fall/winter seasons, fashion retailers traditionally created two clothing collections annually.
- ウ. Due to major changes in the industry, fashion retailers can now create and manufacture clothes in as quickly as one month.
- エ. High-fashion retailers can typically manage an annual inventory five times greater than that of their fast-fashion counterparts.

問2 本文の第2段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。(39)

- ア. A design that has poor sales numbers over a seven-day period is retained in stores.
- イ. Changing fashions at rapid rates leads to prolonging product life cycles.
- ウ. Customers find it challenging to stay up-to-date with rapidly changing trends without spending much.
- エ. Frequent fashion updates can make shopping enjoyable for customers even when they visit the store on multiple occasions.

問3 本文の第3段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。(40)

- ア. Consumers do not have to wear the same clothes for multiple years as cheap fast fashion allows them to buy new ones once every calendar year.
- イ. One of at least three problems in the fast-fashion industry is the theft of ideas by fashion houses.
- ウ. The increased usage of chemicals to kill pests is a consequence of the rise in demand for cotton.
- エ. The main idea of this paragraph is to show one of the disadvantages to the approach adopted by fast fashion.

問4 本文の第3段落の内容に合わないものを, ア～エから一つ選べ。(41)

- ア. One of the major worries of the fast-fashion approach is how discarded clothing affects our environment.
- イ. Rapidly changing fashion trends put pressure on cotton growers to yield a greater amount of cotton at more reasonable prices.
- ウ. Since fast fashion is affordable, it allows shoppers to buy new outfits each season, leading to minimal clothing waste.
- エ. The new designs that take a lot of time and money for fashion houses to develop are subsequently reproduced by low-cost fashion retailers.

問5 下線部(42)の説明として最も適当なものを, ア～エから一つ選べ。

- ア. consumers who want to show others they have enough money to buy designer clothes
- イ. customers who value the environment more than the lifespan of luxury products
- ウ. people who purchase designer brands because they believe they are more durable
- エ. rich people who purchase luxury clothing brands to impress with their clothing's quality

問6 本文の第4段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。(43)

ア. Brands that are exclusively chosen by consumers for their superior quality tend to be more affordable.

イ. High-end designer clothing items have a greater negative impact on the environment than fast-fashion items.

ウ. Not all luxury brand purchases are solely motivated by symbols of wealth and status.

エ. The only point on the fashion spectrum where big changes are occurring is the end occupied by high-end designer clothing.

(次ページに続く)

問7 本文の内容と合わないものを、ア～キから二つ選び、(44)と(45)に一つずつマークせよ。ただし、マークする記号（ア、イ、ウ、...）の順序は問わない。

ア. Fashion retailers traditionally created a new clothing collection for each of the four seasons of the year.

イ. The biggest fast-fashion retailers achieve sales exceeding hundreds of millions of dollars in just one year.

ウ. Both consumers and manufacturers benefit from the greater amount of clothing made available.

エ. Shortening product life cycles is advantageous for manufacturers as it results in higher sales volumes.

オ. While fast fashion continues to gain in popularity, rich consumers around the world are increasingly purchasing high-end luxury brands.

カ. The people who argue that high-end brands will last longer make a valid argument.

キ. It appears that the fashion industry is recently evolving at a quicker pace compared to the speed at which it produces new fashion trends.

(以下余白)