E—1

令和６年度入学者選抜学力検査問題

英　　語

注　意　事　項

1. この冊子は，監督者から解答を始めるよう合図があるまで開いてはいけません。
2. 監督者から指示があったら，解答用紙の上部の所定欄に受験番号と座席番号を，また，下部の所定欄には座席番号をそれぞれ記入しなさい。その他の欄に記入してはいけません。
3. 解答用紙は，記入の有無にかかわらず，持ち帰ってはいけません。
4. この冊子は持ち帰りなさい。
5. 落丁，乱丁または印刷不備があったら申し出なさい。

I 次の文章を読んで，問１～問７に答えなさい。*の付いている表現には本文の後に注があります。また，本文中[…]とあるのは原文を省略していることを示しています。

A few years ago, an ordinary event shook up my life.

I made a trip to the eye doctor.

One wintry Thursday morning, my eyes felt gummy* and sandy when I got out of bed, but I paid no attention to them until I caught a glimpse of myself in the bathroom mirror. I was startled to see that the whites of my eyes had turned an angry pink, and my lashes* were clumped together*: the distinctive signs of pink eye*. I ignored my condition for as long as I could, but eventually I found myself in my eye doctor's exam room, trying not to touch my face.

How many times had I sat in this chair and counted the certificates mounted against the light wood of the walls? To someone unfamiliar with bulky eye-exam equipment, the complicated shapes might look menacing*, but I'd been facing off with those machines since third grade. I cried when I first learned that I needed glasses, but (1)the minute I put them on and discovered that I could make out a bird on a branch and every face on the playground, I loved them.

Finally my doctor breezed in*. He checked my (very pink) eyes, confirmed my amateur diagnosis, and prescribed some drops. As we said goodbye, he added casually, "Make sure you schedule a regular checkup soon. As you know, you're more at risk for a detached retina*."

(2)"Wait, what?" I asked, turning around. "Actually, no, I *don't* know about that."

"You're extremely nearsighted, which makes it more likely that your retina will pull away from its normal position. It's a serious problem that could damage your vision, so if it starts we want to catch it right away." He spoke as cheerfully as if he were giving me a standard reminder to drink enough water or wear sunscreen*.

"I'm sorry," I said, "can you explain that again?" I flashed back to the fact that the nurse had referred to me as a "high myope*" just before the doctor came in.

He repeated himself, and I listened with mounting* alarm; I had a friend who had recently lost some of his sight due to a detached retina. I became so distracted by my anxiety that as the doctor talked I could hardly hear what he was saying. ((3)I didn't take notes, and I *always* take notes.) He finished by saying, "So I'll see you at your next checkup, okay?"

"Okay, thanks," I said, stunned, and continued out the door.

By the time I was outside, (4)something in me had shifted. I felt frightened. My sight! Until this conversation, I had never given much thought to my sense of sight beyond making sure my contact-lens prescription was up-to-date.

As I headed home through the soft dusk, I realized that it had been a long time since I'd noticed the New York City streetscape* that I loved. What if it dimmed or even vanished for me?

I turned a corner, and in an instant, all my senses seemed to sharpen. It was as if every knob in my brain had suddenly been dialed to its maximum setting of awareness. I gazed through my sticky eyes at the luminous* gray sky above the buildings and at the frilly* purple leaves of the ornamental kale* in the tree boxes. I picked out every sound in the weekday city racket* of sirens, jackhammers*, horns, and shouts. I smelled a heady* mixture of car exhaust* [···] and honey-roasted peanuts from a Nuts4Nuts* cart.

(5)Never before had I experienced the world with such intensity — it was *extraordinary*. As I continued through the streets, waves of exhilaration* made me want to laugh out loud or say to a passing stranger, "Look at the trees! Aren't they beautiful?" For too long, I realized, I'd been taking it all for granted — the colors, the sounds, the feel of everything around me.

My walk home took only twenty minutes, but those twenty minutes were transcendent*. I kept thinking, "This experience is *now*, it's here; and it's also

past, never to be repeated."

In (6)that time, I woke to a profound truth: I had my one body and its capacities right now, and I wouldn't have them forever. In college, I'd read a cheap edition of Henry James's *The Portrait of a Lady* on a top bunk* with no proper reading light; now I had to enlarge my smartphone's font to answer my emails. One day I might no longer hear my husband Jamie's loud yawns, or see our dog, Barnaby, triumphantly race through the apartment with his beloved Abominable Snowman toy in his mouth. Already, our daughter Eliza was out of the apartment, and we had just a few years left with Eleanor under our roof.

I was a dutiful* caretaker of my body — careful to get enough sleep, to exercise, to eat healthy food, to get my checkups and vaccines, to wear sunglasses and a seatbelt. (7)But was I appreciating my body and its powers? Was I savoring* each day of my life as it was unfolding? Was I paying attention to the people I loved?

出典：Gretchen Rubin, *Life in Five Senses: How Exploring the Senses Got Me out of My Head and into the World* (Crown Publishing, 2023), pp. 3–5. 一部改変。

(注) gummy　ねばねばした
lashes　まつ毛
clumped together　くっついて束になっている
pink eye　結膜炎
menacing　威嚇的な
breezed in　さっそうと入ってきた
detached retina　網膜剥離
sunscreen　日焼け止め
myope　近視の人
mounting　高まる

streetscape　街の風景
luminous　明るい
frilly　縮れた
ornamental kale　ハボタン（アブラナ科の植物）
racket　騒音
jackhammers　削岩ドリル
heady　くらくらするような
exhaust　排気ガス
Nuts4Nuts　ナッツフォーナッツ（炒ったナッツを販売するニューヨークの会社の名前）
exhilaration　高揚感
transcendent　超越的
bunk　二段ベッドなどの寝台
dutiful　忠実な
savoring　ゆっくり味わっている

問 1　下線部(1)を両方の them が指すものを明らかにして和訳しなさい。

問 2　下線部(2)のように筆者が反応したのは何に驚いたからであるかを日本語で答えなさい。

問 3　下線部(3)のような状況になった理由を日本語で答えなさい。

問 4　下線部(4)が具体的にどのようなことであるかを日本語で説明しなさい。

問 5　下線部(5)を和訳しなさい。

問 6　下線部(6)が具体的に何を指すかを日本語で答えなさい。

問 7　下線部(7)のように筆者が考えたのはどのようなことに気づいたからであるかを日本語で説明しなさい。

Ⅱ 次の文章を読んで，問１～問７に答えなさい。*の付いている表現には本文の後に注があります。また，本文中[…]とあるのは原文を省略していることを示しています。

Quick, (1)what are the most successful organisms on the planet? Many people will answer with apex predators* like lions and great white sharks. Others will bring up birds, insects or bacteria. But few people will mention a family of plants that is right up there with the best: grasses. These organisms meet at least (2)two criteria for spectacular success. The first is abundance. Grasses cover the North American prairies, the African savannahs, the Eurasian steppes and countless other grasslands. The Eurasian steppes alone span eight thousand kilometres, from the Caucasus to the Pacific Ocean. A second criterion is the […] diversity of species. Since the time grasses originated in life's evolution, they have evolved into ten thousand species with an astonishing variety of forms, from centimetre-high tufts* of hair grass adapted to the freezing cold of Antarctica to the towering grasses of northern India that can hide entire elephant herds, and to Asian bamboo forests, with 'trees' that grow up to thirty metres tall.

But grasses weren't always so spectacularly successful. For tens of millions of years — most of their evolutionary history in fact — grasses barely eked out a living*. They failed to flourish by any standard.

The origin of grasses dates back to the age of dinosaurs, more than sixty-five million years ago. (3)But for many million years their fossils are so rare that they cannot possibly have been abundant. And they did not become today's dominant species until less than twenty-five million years ago, more than forty million years *after* their origin.

Why did grasses have to wait forty million years for their […] spot in the sun? This mystery deepens once you know that evolution endowed* grasses with multiple survival-enhancing innovations right from the start. Among them are chemical defences like lignin* and silicon dioxide* that grind down the teeth of

grazing animals. They also protect grasses against drought, as do sophisticated metabolic* innovations that help grasses conserve water.

With these and other innovations you'd think that grasses would do very well. But they didn't, for the unimaginably long time of forty million years. And their delayed success holds (4)a profound truth about new life forms. Success depends on much more than some intrinsic characteristic of a new life form, some inner *quality*, like an enhancement or a novel ability bestowed* by an innovation. It depends on the world into which this life form is born.

Grasses are not unique in this way. They are among myriad* new life forms whose success — measured in abundance or diversity of species — was delayed for millions of years. The first ants, for example, appear on the scene 140 million years ago. However, ants did not begin to branch into today's more than eleven thousand species until forty million years later. Mammals with various lifestyles — ground-dwelling, tree-climbing, flying or swimming — originated more than a hundred million years before they became successful sixty-five million years ago. And a family of salt water clams had to wait for a whopping* 350 million years before it hit the big time, diversifying into 500 species.

These and many other new life forms remained dormant* before succeeding explosively. They are the sleeping beauties of biological evolution. They fascinate me to no end, because they cast doubt on the truths about success and failure that we hold self-evident. And these doubts ((5)also / apply / but / human culture / just / nature / not / the innovations of / those of / to / to).

When life first crawled out of the primordial soup*, when it first discovered how to extract energy from minerals, from organic molecules and from sunlight, when it first learned to swim for a living through vast primordial oceans, when it first formed multicellular* organisms in which highly specialised cells share the labour and sacrifice of growing and reproducing, of escaping predators and stalking prey, of self-defence and attack, when it mastered each of these challenges, it had to innovate. And each challenge can be met in many ways,

each emerging as a creative product of biological evolution, each embodied* in a species with a unique lifestyle, millions of them and counting as evolution marches on.

Innovation did not stop with biological evolution. Species with sophisticated nervous systems like chimpanzees, dolphins and crows have discovered simple technologies, tools they use to hunt or gather food. In the ten thousand years since the agricultural revolution, human culture has come up with revolutionary innovations such as mathematics and writing, as well as countless smaller ones, from the wheel to wallpaper. Human ingenuity* has discovered fundamental laws of nature and produced myriad creative works, from poems to songs, symphonies and novels. Countless sleeping beauties are among (6)them. They include ignored breakthrough technologies like radar, neglected scientific discoveries like Gregor Mendel's genetic laws of inheritance, or artistic works like Vermeer's painting *Girl with a Pearl Earring*, which languished* unrecognised for more than a century.

Granted*, nature and culture do not create in exactly the same way. The ink and paper of Newton's *Principia* is a different substrate* of creativity than the cells, tissues and organs in a blue whale. A writer's grit* in wrestling with the fifteenth draft of a chapter is a different motor of creation than random mutations* of DNA. A patent's commercial value is a different measure of success than how often *Escherichia coli** divides every day. But beyond these differences lie deeper similarities. One of them is that a great number of innovations arrive before their time. Sleeping beauties, creative products without apparent merit, value or utility, but with the power to transform life given enough time, are everywhere in both nature and culture. They will help us understand that Gregor Mendel's ignored laws of inheritance and Johannes Vermeer's forgotten paintings are part of a broad pattern in a history of innovation that goes back all the way to the origin of life. (7)The sleeping beauties of nature can help us understand why creating may be easy, but creating *successfully* is beyond hard. It is outside the

creator's control.

出典：Andreas Wagner, *Sleeping Beauties: The Mystery of Dormant Innovations in Nature and Culture* (Oneworld Publications, 2023), pp. 1–4. 一部改変。

（注） apex predators　頂点捕食者
tufts　茂み
eked out a living　かろうじて生きてきた
endowed　～に授けた
lignin　木質素
silicon dioxide　二酸化ケイ素
metabolic　新陳代謝の
bestowed　授けられた
myriad　無数の
whopping　途方もない
dormant　休眠状態にある
the primordial soup　原始スープ(地球上に生命を誕生させた化合物の混合体)
multicellular　多細胞の
embodied　具体化される
ingenuity　創意
languished　低迷していた
Granted　なるほどその通りであるが
substrate　基質(酵素の作用を受けて化学反応を起こす物質)
grit　へこたれない根性
mutations　突然変異
Escherichia coli　大腸菌

問 1　下線部(1)の答えとして筆者が最も適切だと考える英単語を書きなさい。

問 2　下線部(2)が何であるのかを日本語で答えなさい。

問 3　下線部(3)を和訳しなさい。

問 4　下線部(4)の内容を日本語で説明しなさい。

問 5　下線部(5)を意味が通るように最も適切な順番に並べ替えなさい。

問 6　下線部(6)が指すものを日本語で説明しなさい。

問 7　下線部(7)を和訳しなさい。

Ⅲ

問 1　次の(1)～(5)の英文の空所に入る単語 1 語を書きなさい。ただし，英文の意味がとおるように，(　)内の太字で書かれた単語を適切に変化させること。

例　This new department needs to improve productivity; otherwise, the company will remain _____. (**PROFIT**)　　答：unprofitable

(1) An _____ to listen to other people is Suella's main defect. (**ABLE**)

(2) There are _____ ways to reach the beach, but the small path through the dunes is quickest. (**VARY**)

(3) The pandemic led the government to _____ the country's health service. (**STRONG**)

(4) The _____ of the machine never got the recognition she deserved for her brilliance. (**INVENT**)

(5) It's too cold here! I wish I could live somewhere with a _____ climate. (**TEMPER**)

問 2　次の(1)～(10)の上下の英文が同様の意味になるように，空欄に入る2～5語の英語表現を書きなさい。ただし，太字で書かれた単語をそのままの形で含めること。なお，文頭の語は最初の文字を大文字で書くこと。

例　I would like to be richer.

wish

I _____ poor.　　答：wish I were less

(1)　The King is launching this ship on Friday.

being

This ship _____ the King on Friday.

(2)　I'm sure that Taulupe was at work this morning.

must

Taulupe _____ at work this morning.

(3)　Can you distribute these papers to your classmates, Salvo?

hand

Can you _____ to your classmates, Salvo?

(4)　"I heard you are going to get a promotion," he said to her.

heard

He told her that he _____ going to get a promotion.

(5)　Resigning from your job was not a good idea.

better

It would _____ have resigned from your job.

(6) Heavy rain has caused the cancellation of the train to Birmingham.

due

_____, the train to Birmingham has been cancelled.

(7) Although it was snowing, we went ahead with the barbecue.

spite

In _____, we went ahead with the barbecue.

(8) Could you please try harder to understand me?

effort

Could you please _____ to understand me?

(9) It's not important whether you pass this test or not.

matter

It _____ you pass this test or not.

(10) I am sure that the parcel will come this week.

bound

The parcel _____ this week.