

英 語

解答は、(1) ～ (34) まではマークシートに記入し、それ以外は解答用紙に記入しなさい。

- 1 次の文章中の空所 (1) ～ (10) に入れるのに最も適切な表現を1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。(ただし、同じ番号の空所には同じ表現が入ります。)

Scientists are interested in the differences between short-term and long-term memory. Short-term memory (1) to your ability to remember something for a few minutes, (2) long-term memory (1) to remembering something for a much longer time. Remembering a phone number while you look for a pen to write it (3) is an example of short-term memory. (4), remembering how to (5) up something on the Internet is an example of long-term memory. There are (6) differences between these two types of memory. Short-term memory only lasts from a few minutes to a few days. However, long-term memory can last a lifetime if the person regularly thinks about the information. (7) difference is space. The brain has (8) space for short-term memory. (9), the average person can only recall between five and nine items in the short-term. On the other hand, there is no limit to how (10) you can remember long-term.

(出典 : *Focus 1*. Jo McEntire. 2024. Cengage Learning)

Republished with permission of Cengage Learning, from Jo McEntire. Lawrence J. Zwier. Reading and Vocabulary Focus 1. Cengage Learning. 2014; permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| (1) : 1. refers | 2. calls | 3. means | 4. speaks |
| (2) : 1. since | 2. when | 3. whereas | 4. however |
| (3) : 1. on | 2. down | 3. over | 4. off |
| (4) : 1. As a result | 2. In contrast | 3. Once again | 4. Before long |
| (5) : 1. give | 2. go | 3. look | 4. come |
| (6) : 1. random | 2. grateful | 3. scarce | 4. significant |
| (7) : 1. Other | 2. Another | 3. Each other | 4. Others |
| (8) : 1. better | 2. more | 3. less | 4. longer |
| (9) : 1. In fact | 2. In addition | 3. However | 4. Contrarily |
| (10) : 1. old | 2. hard | 3. fast | 4. much |

2 (11) ～ (15) に示した語義をもつ単語を□および■にアルファベットの文字を1つずつ入れて完成させるとき、■に入る文字を選んで番号で答えなさい。

(11) showing agreement or approval

po □□■□ ve

1. d 2. t 3. p 4. r

(12) to have a plan, result or purpose in your mind when you do something

in □□□■

1. d 2. t 3. e 4. c

(13) to tell or show what you are feeling or thinking by using words, looks, or actions

exp □□□■

1. n 2. s 3. e 4. l

(14) a prize such as money, etc. for something that somebody has done

a □■□□

1. o 2. e 3. u 4. a

(15) a small piece of rubber or a similar substance, used for removing pencil marks from paper

□■□□ er

1. l 2. r 3. m 4. e

- 3 次の各和文の意味に合うように、{ } 内の語（句）を並べ替えて英文を作るとき、（ 16 ）～（ 25 ）に入る語（句）の番号を答えなさい。なお、文頭に来るべき語（句）も語頭は小文字で示してあります。

彼らはパーティの準備をするのに十分な時間があるかどうか知りたがっていた。

They wanted to know (16) () () () (17)
prepare for the party.

{1. enough time 2. there 3. if 4. would be 5. to}

会議は正午から始まる予定だった。

The meeting (18) () () (19) () .

{1. was 2. to 3. begin 4. at noon 5. scheduled}

子どもたちは床の真ん中におもちゃを置きっぱなしにした。

The children () () (20) () (21) .

{1. of the floor 2. lying 3. their toys 4. in the middle 5. left}

この機械は人間の脳の働きを理解する助けとなるでしょう。

This machine will help () (22) () (23) () .

{1. how 2. us 3. works 4. understand 5. the human brain}

もう行かないと遅れてしまう。

(24) () (25) () () .

{1. or 2. be late 3. I'll 4. I'd better 5. go now}

4 次の文章を読み、(26)～(34) および問ア～問イに答えなさい。

[1] Lions in downtown Nairobi? Baboons* in the middle of Cape Town? People expect an exciting life in the city. They don't expect to come face-to-face with a wild animal. Yet this is an increasingly common occurrence in many cities. As urban areas grow, animal habitats* disappear. (), all kinds of animals move into the cities looking for food. Unfortunately, this human-animal interaction is often deadly—for the animal.

[2] In cities across Australia, people are likely to see koalas in downtown areas. In fact, city residents are getting used to () koalas in their backyards. As cities grow and suburbs spread, koala habitat has turned into parking lots and shopping malls. This is not good news. Cars and dogs, in particular, have not been kind to this animal. They kill many koalas. In the past few years, koala numbers have declined at an alarming rate.

[3] Volunteers are stepping in to try to protect this species from the deadly effects of urbanization. One of these volunteers is Megan Aitken, a resident of Brisbane. When the phone rings in the middle of the night, she knows what to do. The caller gives her the location, and within minutes, she is out the door.

[4] When Aitken arrives at the scene, she finds a koala is stuck in a chain-link fence*. () their cuddly* appearance, koalas are fierce. So Aitken puts on heavy leather gloves and carefully frees the koala from the fence. She drops it into a cage. The koala snarls and snaps*. It's terrified.

[5] Koalas survive by feeding on eucalyptus* trees. Each koala also has its own territory, or space. So Aitken must release this one in a nearby eucalyptus tree. "This is the whole problem," she says. "There are so few places left for the koala." In the dark, she drives a short way and frees the koala. It quickly climbs a tree and disappears. "Good luck, little one," Aitken says.

[6] Deidré de Villiers knows that koalas need more than luck to survive. She is a koala specialist. She studies koalas by day, and at night, she takes her job home with her. Her living room is equipped with baskets for

the babies and cages for the teenagers. Over the years, she has provided foster care* to over 60 koalas, nursing them back to health. Then, like Aitken, she releases them and hopes they survive.

[7] De Villiers believes that the government needs to do more to protect this creature. She has a clear idea of how to go about doing ⁽³²⁾ this. She thinks the government should first monitor koala numbers to get more accurate information. Then, she argues, the government must limit new construction in koala habitat. ⁽³³⁾ This will give the koala population a chance to increase again. Until this happens, however, de Villiers and Aitken will no doubt wake up to more midnight phone calls. And they will do ⁽³⁴⁾ this willingly. After all, the future of this much loved species is at stake*.

(出典：Focus 1. Jo McEntire. Cengage Learning)

Republished with permission of Cengage Learning, from Jo McEntire. Lawrence J. Zwier. Reading and Vocabulary Focus 1. Cengage Learning. 2014; permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.

(注) baboon(s) ヒヒ habitat(s) 生息場所
chain-link fence 金網のフェンス cuddly 愛らしい
snarls and snaps 唸り声を上げて噛みつこうとする
eucalyptus ユーカリ foster care 里子の養育
at stake 危うくなって

(26) 第 [1] 段落の () に入る最も適切な語を1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. As a result 2. That's because 3. For example
4. On the contrary

(27) 第 [2] 段落の () に入る最も適切な語を1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. see 2. seeing 3. to see 4. to seeing

(28) 第 [2] 段落の下線部 This is not good news の理由として最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. 人々は都会の中でコアラを見たくないから。
2. コアラの生息場所が都市開発を妨げているから。
3. 駐車場やショッピングモールで多くのコアラが命を落としているから。
4. 住民の飼い犬が怯えたコアラに襲われるようになったから。

(29) 第[3]段落の下線部 this species とは何のことか。正しいものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. city resident 2. koala 3. koala habitat 4. dog

(30) 第[4]段落の()に入る最も適切な語を1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. Despite 2. Due to 3. Without 4. Although

(31) Megan Aitken と Deidré de Villiers の共通点として本文で挙げられていることを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. 自宅でコアラを飼育している。
2. ボランティアとしてコアラの保護に取り組んでいる。
3. 保護したコアラは最終的に自然に戻る。
4. コアラの研究を専門に行っている。

(32－34) 第[7]段落の下線部 (32)～(34)の3つの this について、それぞれが指す内容を次から1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. コアラの頭数を監視して正確な情報を得ること
2. 夜中の電話通報に応えること
3. コアラの保護をより一層進めること
4. コアラの個体数を増やすこと
5. コアラの生息場所での新たな建築を制限すること

問ア. 第[1]段落の下線部 this が指す内容を日本語で答えなさい。解答は解答用紙に記入すること。

問イ. 第[5]段落の下線部を日本語に訳しなさい。解答は解答用紙に記入すること。

