

I 次の問い(問1～10)の英文の空欄  ～  に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれの①～④の中から一つずつ選べ。また、下の問い(問11～15)のAとBの二人の会話の空欄  ～  に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれ①～④の中から一つずつ選べ。

問1 One of the factors that (  ) to excessive school absence is a lack of enthusiasm.

- ① influences      ② is opposed      ③ resembles      ④ contributes

問2 According to the hospital (  ), his surgery was a success.

- ① chart      ② bill      ③ form      ④ plate

問3 If I had known why that student was late, I (  ) him so harshly yesterday.

- ① had not scolded      ② did not scold  
③ would not scold      ④ would not have scolded

問4 I think it is important (  ).

- ① that people to do volunteer work      ② for people to do volunteer work  
③ that people volunteering      ④ for people volunteered

問5 Those (  ) take care of children in the community.

- ① human      ② peoples      ③ people      ④ person

問6 I (  ) my phone because I was expecting an important call from my boss.

- ① stopped checking      ② stopped to checking  
③ stopped to check      ④ stopped check

問7 The three major (  ) are carbohydrates, proteins, and fats.

- ① nutritionists      ② ingredients      ③ organisms      ④ nutrients

問8 The latest (  ) for cancer is given not only to increase patients' chances of survival but also to improve their quality of life.

- ① vulnerability      ② bacteria      ③ side effect      ④ treatment

問9 I (  ) strange sounds from outside. What are they?

- ① hear      ② am heard      ③ have listen to      ④ listen to

問10 Freedom of expression is one of the basic human (  ).

- ① processes      ② habits      ③ rights      ④ emotions

問11 A : Let's look at some rental properties today.

B : ( サ )

- ① Great idea! I'm exhausted.
- ② I'll have more time tomorrow actually.
- ③ I looked over the documents yesterday, so it's finished already!
- ④ My meeting just got cancelled. What would you like to do?

問12 A : ( シ )

B : Yes, but you'll need to pay extra for that.

- ① We can receive the additional products by next Tuesday, right?
- ② Upgrading to the newest version is included in the total price, isn't it?
- ③ Really? I wasn't aware of that. How much extra is it?
- ④ I was told I can pay with cash, credit card, or e-money. Is that correct?

問13 A : When did you switch to this brand?

B : ( ス )

- ① It's a great one. I really like it.
- ② I'd have to check our records.
- ③ Making the switch was so easy, and it is much cheaper, too.
- ④ Oh, I have the same brand of tennis shoes as you.

問14 A : The president's presentation is in Conference Room G.

B : ( セ )

- ① It was fantastic. I learned a lot from her speech.
- ② Do you know where the president is going to be presenting?
- ③ Can you tell me what's happening at 2:30?
- ④ Is that so? I was heading the wrong way.

問15 A : ( ソ )

B : I know, but it will be worth it, I promise. Please be patient.

- ① This is not so expensive. You are so impatient.
- ② How long do you promise to wait?
- ③ Ok, but I am only going to wait for another patient.
- ④ I'm surprised that the service is so slow here.

Ⅱ 次の問い(問1～5)の日本語に合うように、それぞれの①～⑧の語を並べ替えて空所を補い、文を完成させよ。ただし、解答は ア ～ コ に入る番号のみを解答欄にマークせよ。なお、文頭に来るべき語も小文字で記してある。

問1 人前でからかわれるのが好きな人なんて誰もいない。

Nobody ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ア ) ( ) ( ) ( イ ) ( ).

- |        |       |          |         |
|--------|-------|----------|---------|
| ① be   | ② fun | ③ in     | ④ likes |
| ⑤ made | ⑥ of  | ⑦ public | ⑧ to    |

問2 言語は私達がこれまで生み出してきた中で最も優れた発明品の一つだ。

Language ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ウ ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ever ( エ ).

- |                |           |              |        |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|--------|
| ① of           | ② we      | ③ inventions | ④ is   |
| ⑤ the greatest | ⑥ created | ⑦ one        | ⑧ have |

問3 どのような人物を自分の友人にするか選ぶときには十分に注意してもしきれない。

You ( ) ( ) ( オ ) ( ) ( カ ) ( ) ( ) ( ).

- |              |          |                |      |
|--------------|----------|----------------|------|
| ① be         | ② cannot | ③ careful      | ④ of |
| ⑤ the choice | ⑥ too    | ⑦ your friends | ⑧ in |

問4 この新しい顕微鏡のおかげで、肉眼では見ることのできない微生物も観察できる。

This new microscope ( ) ( ) ( ) ( キ ) ( ) that ( ) ( ) ( ク ) with the naked eye.

- |           |                  |          |        |
|-----------|------------------|----------|--------|
| ① observe | ② microorganisms | ③ cannot | ④ seen |
| ⑤ enables | ⑥ be             | ⑦ to     | ⑧ us   |

問 5 A : マークが高校を卒業した後どうしているか知ってる？彼は今、医療が届かない地域で困っている人々を支援するためにボランティアとして海外で働いてるんだって。

B : えっ！？それは思いもよらなかったわ。彼は高校の先生になることをずっと夢見ていたはずよ。だから私、彼は当然大学に入学するだろうと思っていたわ。

A : そうだね。僕も驚いたよ。でも、お兄さんから強い影響を受けたらしいんだ。

B : 確かにね。彼のお兄さんは医療系の非営利団体で働いていて、彼はそんなお兄さんのことがとても誇りだったものね。

A : Do you know what Mark has been doing since high school? Now he is working as a volunteer, helping people in medically isolated areas overseas.

B : What!? I never expected that. I remember that he was dreaming of becoming a high school teacher. So, I ( ) ( ) ( ケ ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( コ ) in college.

A : Right? I was surprised too. But that was the result of his brother's strong influence on him.

B : Sure. That reminds me that he was so proud of his brother, who is working for a medical NPO.

① for

② took

③ he

④ granted

⑤ would

⑥ it

⑦ enroll

⑧ that

Ⅲ 次の文章〔英文１・２〕を読み、下の問い(問１～９)に答えよ。なお、\*印のある語句には注がある。

〔英文１〕

Mention the name Goethe and most people immediately think of the great German romantic poet and author of *The Sorrows of Young Werther* and *Faust*. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe was also a scientist who made contributions in anatomy, geology, physics, and botany. In fact, he felt that the most important of all his works was *Theory of Colors* (1810), his anti-Newtonian analysis of the theory of light. In many respects, poetry and science were closely linked for Goethe — science appeared in his poems and poetry appeared in his scientific papers. He characterized many of his scientific views and beliefs in his *Prose Aphorisms*.

Goethe, who was born in Frankfurt, studied law at the University of Leipzig, as well as in Strasbourg. Rather than being inspired by the law, in Strasbourg especially, Goethe was inspired by the Gothic style and the birth of a new type of German literature. He returned to Frankfurt in 1771 to practice law, but promptly unleashed the Shakespeare mania ( A ) the Sturm and Drang movement is famous. He arrived at the court of Duke Karl August in Weimar in 1775, and it was here that his scientific interests asserted themselves. In 1784, he demonstrated the existence of the \*intermaxillary bone in humans, thus establishing the continuity of anatomy across species. Previous to this, it was believed that the absence of this bone in humans separated them from all other animal species. Unfortunately, and not known to Goethe, this discovery was also made in France in 1780. His influential theory regarding \*metamorphosis in plants was devised in 1789 and published as the book *The Metamorphosis of Plants* in 1790. Goethe resigned his position at Court in 1817 and turned to writing scientific essays, ( B ) continuing his \*prodigious literary pursuits.

A true romantic, Goethe believed that the manner in which his passions and emotions found form in his poems followed the same laws that make flowers bloom. He did not agree with the Linnean method of categorizing species of plants. Goethe thought that there was an 'Urpflanze,' or primal plant, and that all plant forms were a transformation of the leaf. He examined plants by observing and describing their sameness of form and their stages of growth. In studying malformations in plants, Goethe made comparative observations of the formation of flowers and studied the interconnection that he observed. One of his major intellectual achievements, which is now a central tenet of modern genetics, was understanding that it is possible to learn about normal processes by studying abnormal variants ( C ) the process is disrupted. In Goethe's words, "From our acquaintance with this abnormal metamorphosis, we are enabled to unveil the secrets that normal metamorphosis conceals from us, and to see distinctly what, from the

regular course of development, we can only infer.”

“Type” was the key to understanding the development of forms — single variants of form could be understood from this general idea of type, an ideal primal organism. One had to train his or her faculties rigorously for observation and thinking, and then from this contemplative relationship with nature, one could obtain the deepest knowledge of phenomena. “My attention has always been directed exclusively towards objects that surrounded me in the earthly realm and which could be directly perceived through the senses.”

Goethe believed in the sensory characteristics of science and nature and in its unity; he was opposed to \*reductionist techniques that looked behind the scenes, and he \*dissected what he saw with his own eyes. “Seek nothing behind the phenomena, they are themselves the theory.” He felt that scientific instruments such as microscopes and prisms could distort reality; one must trust the immediate truth of sensory perception.

The fusion of science and poetry that formed the fabric of Goethe’s work is not something seen very often in 20th-century science. However, his work, ( D ) making its mark on plant genetics, has influenced modern-day environmentalists as well as such scientists as the German physicist Werner Heisenberg (1901-1976), who formulated the famous uncertainty principle.

(The Coiled Spring: How Life Begins by Ethan Bier. © 2000 by Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press. Reproduced with permission of Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press.)

\*intermaxillary bone 「切歯骨」

\*metamorphosis 「生物が成長や進化の過程で姿・形を変えること, 変態」

\*prodigious 「桁外れの」

\*reductionist 「還元主義の」

\*dissect 「～を詳細に分析する」

問 1 本文で用いられている次の語において, 最も強いアクセント(第一強勢)のある音節を, それぞれ次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

a · nat · o · my  
① ② ③ ④

ア

im · me · di · ate  
① ② ③ ④

イ

問 2 本文中の空欄 ( A ) ~ ( D ) に入る最も適当な語句を、それぞれ次の①~④の中から一つ選べ。

空欄 ( A ) ウ

- ① over when      ② over that      ③ for which      ④ for those

空欄 ( B ) エ

- ① according to      ② as well as      ③ as many as      ④ relative to

空欄 ( C ) オ

- ① in which      ② where to      ③ whatever      ④ during

空欄 ( D ) カ

- ① so much that      ② on his own      ③ not less than      ④ in addition to

問 3 下線部(1)のように考えられているのはなぜか。理由として最も適当なものを、次の①~④の中から一つ選べ。 キ

- ① ゲーテといえば本来は科学者であり、多くの科学的分野に業績を残した人物であるから
- ② ゲーテ自身が、自分の一番重要な業績は『色彩理論』だと考えていたから
- ③ ゲーテがニュートンの光の理論の考え方に反対して、色彩理論を打ち立てたから
- ④ ゲーテの詩の中には科学的なものが、彼の科学論文には詩的なものが登場するから

問 4 下線部(2)の語が同じ意味で使われているものを、次の①~④の中から一つ選べ。 ク

- ① Giving three weeks' notice is standard practice if you wish to resign from a job in the United States.
- ② You have to practice every day if you want to become a professional guitarist.
- ③ A physician or surgeon is an individual who is issued a license which allows them to practice medicine.
- ④ We had a chance to see how these social experiments would work in practice.

問 5 下線部(3)についての説明として、最も適当なものを、次の①~④の中から一つ選べ。

ケ

- ① 切歯骨が人間から欠如していることが、人間と他の動物を隔てる証拠だと考えられていたこと
- ② ゲーテが、裁判所に勤めながら、科学の才能を本格的に開花させたこと
- ③ ゲーテが、植物の変態に関する理論を打ち立て、それに関する書物を 1790 年に出版したこと
- ④ ゲーテが、人間の切歯骨の存在を証明し、解剖学的構造の種を超えた連続性を打ち立てたこと

問 6 下線部④の語の意味として、最も適当なものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

コ

- ① the state of knowing someone in a personal or social way
- ② the state of having knowledge or information about something
- ③ the way in which two or more people or things are connected
- ④ a view or judgement formed about something, not based on facts

問 7 本文の内容と一致するものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

サ

- ① ゲーテがリンネ学派に賛同しなかったのは、リンネの分類がゲーテの目には詩的情緒を欠いていたからである。
- ② ゲーテは、全ての植物の元となる原始植物の異常な変異体についての研究を途中で断念した。
- ③ 異常な変異体の研究に対するゲーテの考え方は、今では近代遺伝学の主要な考え方になっている。
- ④ ゲーテが近代遺伝学に与えた影響は、彼が法学に与えた影響ほど大きいとはいえない。

問 8 本文の内容と一致しないものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

シ

- ① ゲーテはフランクフルトで生まれ、ライプツィヒ大学で法学を学んだ。
- ② ゲーテにとって、自分が詩を生み出す方法と、花が咲く現象とは同じ法則に従っていた。
- ③ ゲーテが著した物理学に関する書物は、ニュートンの支持派から多くの批判を受けた。
- ④ ゲーテは、人間は自分の感覚的知覚がもたらす即時的な真実性を信頼すべきと考えていた。



In 1969, police \*raids of gay bars in Manhattan followed a pattern. Officers would pour in, threatening and beating bar staff and \*patrons, who would pour out, lining up on the street so police could arrest them. But when police raided the Stonewall Inn in the early morning hours of June 28, 1969, things didn't go as expected. Patrons and onlookers fought back — and the days-long chaos that ensued, characterized then as a riot and now known as the Stonewall Rebellion, helped spark the modern LGBTQ civil rights movement. Each June, Pride Month honors the history of Stonewall with parades and events. In the years after the uprising, LGBTQ activists pushed for their legal rights, and in June 2015, the U.S. gave all same-sex couples the right to marry.

LGBTQ people had long been subject to social sanction and legal harassment for their sexual orientation, which had been criminalized on the pretexts of religion and morality. By the 1960s, homosexuality was clinically classified as a mental disorder, and most cities had laws forbidding same-sex relationships. Although some gay rights groups had begun to protest this treatment publicly, many LGBTQ people led their lives in secret.

New York City, however, was home to a large LGBTQ population and a thriving gay nightlife. Gay bars were rare places where people could be open about their sexual orientation. Business was humming, but gay bars were still dangerous places to gather. The Stonewall Inn was \*grubby and barely legal. Located in Greenwich Village, the heart of gay life in New York at the time, its patrons were those who were not welcome in, or could not afford, other places of homosexual social gathering. On the night of the raid, police arrived intending to follow their usual pattern of seizing the bar's liquor and arresting its patrons. But this time, the patrons resisted, and violence broke out as the officers tried to calm the crowd. In a spontaneous outpouring of frustration, patrons and onlookers began yelling and throwing objects at the police.

There is little agreement about the events of that night — aside from the fact that patrons violently clashed with police. Newspaper accounts, oral histories, and reports conflict with one another. Regardless of who started the uprising, the police raid did not go according to plan. As violence flared outside the bar, officers retreated inside and barricaded themselves in the building. Protesters burst through the barricade, exchanged blows with police, and lit a fire in the club. It took hours for officers to clear the streets. The next night, thousands came to the Stonewall Inn to \*taunt the police. Clashes broke out again that night and sporadically in the days that followed.

The movement, intensified by the police raid in Greenwich Village, soon spread to cities across the country. In 1970, a year after the raid, activists led by Craig Rodwell commemorated its anniversary with what they called Christopher Street Liberation Day, now recognized as the

first gay pride march. The events at Stonewall have been celebrated ever since. Decades later, the events at the Stonewall Inn are seen as a revolutionary turning point that electrified the gay rights movement. Though the movement has seen many important successes, an uphill battle for equal rights remains. In recent years, many U.S. state governments have tried to weaken non-discrimination laws, limit access to medical care and public accommodations like restrooms for trans people, and ban LGBTQ books and performances. The passion that ignited Stonewall lives on in today's advocates fighting for LGBTQ rights.

(“What was the Stonewall uprising?” by Erin Blakemore, from National Geographic, June 2, 2023)

\*raid 「強制捜査」

\*patron 「上得意, 常連」

\*grubby 「不潔な」

\*taunt 「あざける」

問 9 「英文 2」を読み, 次の[A群]～[F群]の設問への答えをそれぞれ①～③の中から一つずつ選べ。

[A群] According to the passage, what was true about the 1960s in the U.S.? ス

- ① Police often arrested people who were in gay bars because they were drinking alcohol and beating the bar staff.
- ② In many places in America, it was often against the law for two women to be in a relationship.
- ③ Gay people were always harassed because of their lack of religious values and morality.

[B群] According to the passage, what was the Stonewall Inn? セ

- ① an illegal gay bar in Manhattan
- ② a gay bar in Greenwich Village
- ③ the place where the first gay pride march took place in 1970

[C群] According to the passage, what happened on June 28, 1969? ソ

- ① Police officers and customers fought against each other and the police had to defend themselves.
- ② Police, newspaper reporters, and customers were in conflict and the violence lasted for many days.
- ③ There was a lot of violence, but the police officers won the battle in the end and arrested hundreds of people.

[D群] According to the passage, what is Christopher Street Liberation Day? タ

- ① the anniversary of Craig Rodwell's activism one year after the Stonewall raid
- ② the anniversary of the police raids that happened around the country
- ③ the first of many gay pride marches

[E群] According to the passage, what is true about the gay rights movement in the U.S. today? チ

- ① It says that there is no more discrimination against LGBTQ people.
- ② It says that same-sex marriage is legal.
- ③ It says that there are more and more special restrooms against trans people.

[F群] Which of the following best expresses the **main idea** of this whole passage?

ツ

- ① LGBTQ people in the U.S. have fought and won many battles, but there are still many states which are trying to discriminate against them.
- ② The riot at the Stonewall Inn in 1969 is seen as the start of the gay rights movement that ended in 2015 when same-sex marriage became legal.
- ③ LGBTQ people living in America were harassed, beaten by police officers, and forced to live their lives in secret after the Stonewall Inn riot in New York City.