# 2024年度　学校推薦型選抜　適性検査Ⅰ

## 筆　記

設問 【1】～【8】

| | |
|---|---|
| 【1】～【4】 問1 | マーク式解答番号 1 ～ 16 |
| 【4】 問2～問4 | 記述式 |
| 【4】 問5～【5】 問3 | マーク式解答番号 17 ～ 23 |
| 【5】 問4・問5 | 記述式 |
| 【5】 問6 | マーク式解答番号 24 |
| 【5】 問7 | 記述式 |
| 【5】 問8 | マーク式解答番号 25 |
| 【6】 | 記述式 |
| 【7】・【8】 | マーク式解答番号 26 ～ 33 |

【1】 次の(1)～(5)の下線部の意味を最もよく表しているものを、それぞれ①～④の中から選び、**マーク解答用紙(1)**にマークしなさい。

解答番号は、(1) 1 ～(5) 5 。 (配点 10 点)

(1) During the speech contest, Emily's speech was deeply moving. The judges couldn't help but <u>compliment</u> her on her extraordinary delivery.

① advise ② criticize
③ praise ④ analyze

1

(2) When studying abroad, experiencing different cultures and customs is inevitable. It's essential to accept differences to <u>appreciate</u> diversity.

① destroy ② overcome
③ isolate ④ welcome

2

(3) Elementary schools are playing a pivotal role in promoting digital literacy. They are trying to <u>foster</u> a learning environment that adapts to the needs of every student.

① cultivate ② dominate
③ evaluate ④ state

3

(4) Unfortunately, many people are indifferent to the challenges young caregivers <u>encounter</u> daily. More awareness needs to be raised about their struggles and the support they require.

① face ② ignore
③ need ④ oppose

4

(5) To win a debate, you should listen carefully to your opponent's argument. It's crucial to <u>justify</u> your perspective effectively.

① attend ② defend
③ pretend ④ offend

5

【2】 次の(1)～(3)において、各組の空所に共通する動詞として最も適当なものを、下の①～⑧の中からそれぞれ選び、**マーク解答用紙(1)**にマークしなさい。必要に応じて活用上の語形変化を考慮すること。

解答番号は、(1) 6 ～(3) 8 。 (配点 12 点)

(1) a. I was really surprised when the medicine (　　). It was almost like magic, much better than I ever expected.

b. Unfortunately, our financial plan didn't go as well as we thought it would. We expected it to (　　) out perfectly, but it turned out differently.

6

(2) a. The workers, loyal and diligent, did exactly as they were told by their boss. They followed every order, (　　) out each task with great precision and dedication.

b. This bag is really heavy. Could you possibly (　　) it for me? It would be a big help if you could put it in the overhead compartment.

7

(3) a. After a long and intense discussion, they were finally able to (　　) a clear conclusion.

b. You'll find some straws in the box on the table. Please (　　) one to determine who is the winner.

8

Verbs：① be　② break　③ carry　④ do
⑤ draw　⑥ fall　⑦ play　⑧ work

【3】 次の(1)～(3)の対話を読み、各 Question に対する最も適当な答えを、それぞれ①～④の中から選び、**マーク解答用紙(1)**にマークしなさい。

解答番号は、(1) 9 ～(3) 11 。 (配点 12 点)

(1) Eugene : The food we are being served here is absolutely wonderful! I cannot believe how lovely everything tastes and how beautiful it looks!

Makoto : Japanese cuisine is highly acclaimed throughout the world and now there are Japanese restaurants just about everywhere, speaking for its reputation.

Eugene : Well, I have eaten Japanese food many times in Canada, but it definitely tastes better here where it originated. I'm so glad we came to this place.

Makoto : Using fresh seasonal ingredients while preserving the natural flavors and serving it on beautiful plates certainly adds to the appeal of these dishes.

Question : Where is this conversation probably taking place?

9

① They could be eating at Makoto's house in Japan where the meal was prepared by Makoto himself.

② They could be eating at Eugene's home in Canada where the meal was prepared by him.

③ They might be eating at a restaurant in Canada where it was prepared by a really good Japanese chef.

④ They might be eating at a restaurant in Japan where it was prepared by a professional chef.

(2) Melissa : Where were you last week? You were absent from class, and we were supposed to start our group project.

Sarah : I'm so sorry for my selfishness. I forgot to tell you that I was going back to my hometown to celebrate my grandfather's centenary birthday.

Melissa : That's wonderful! How is he doing? I mean, is he still pretty healthy?

Sarah : Well, he's not so active or spry, but his memory hardly seems to have faded at all, which is amazing for someone who is a hundred years old.

Question : From the context of this conversation, what do we know about Sarah's grandfather?

10

① He does not seem to be able to remember many things, especially his birthday.

② He does not seem to be very energetic anymore, but his mind is still very sharp.

③ He seems to be physically fine, but he does not remember his own name.

④ He seems to be very selfish because he wants to celebrate his own birthday.

(3) Yua : If you really want to study abroad, you need to be really motivated and spend a lot of time learning a foreign language.

Noa : I know what you mean and now I realize that. I feel that I have already missed the boat.

Yua : It's not too late. Have you talked to your class advisor? I'm sure he can give you some very good advice to help you get back on track.

Noa : Do you think it is still possible? I mean, I'm almost a third-year student.

Question : In the context of this conversation, what does Noa mean by "have already missed the boat"?

11

① It could mean that she really wants to study abroad by taking a boat across the ocean to a foreign country.

② It may mean that she might not have a chance to study abroad because she has not studied very hard.

③ It might mean that studying a foreign language is like rowing a boat and she needs to paddle as hard as she can.

④ It probably means that she really likes to travel by plane, but unfortunately, she gets airsick.

【4】 次の英文を読み、問1 ～問6に答えなさい。

（配点 51 点）

(A) The (e　　) that humans are causing climate change, with drastic consequences for life on the planet is, overwhelming, but the question of what to do about it remains (c　　). Economics, sociology, and politics are all important factors in planning for the future. A global conversation that began with concern over warming has now turned to the broader (1) term, *climate change*, preferred by scientists to describe the complex shifts now affecting our planet's weather and climate systems. Climate change encompasses not only rising average temperatures but also extreme weather events, shifting wildlife populations and habitats, rising seas and a range of other impacts. All of these changes are emerging as humans continue to add heat-trapping greenhouse gases to the atmosphere.

Countries around the world acknowledged the imperative to act on climate change with the Paris Agreement in 2015, making pledges to reduce greenhouse gas pollution. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which synthesizes the scientific consensus on the issue, has set a goal of keeping warming under 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 Fahrenheit) and pursuing an even lower warming cap of 1.5 degrees Celsius (2.7 Fahrenheit).

Both of those targets are (2) in jeopardy. Major countries are already falling behind on their pledges, according to a UN report issued at the end of 2018, and emissions levels in 2030 need to be approximately 25 to 55 per cent lower than they were in 2017. (B) Previous research suggests that even if countries do meet their pledges to reduce emissions, it won't be enough to stave off severe warming.

(3) Addressing climate change will require many solutions — there's no magic bullet. Yet nearly all of these solutions exist today, and many of them

(C) hinge on humans changing the way we behave, shifting the way we make and consume energy. The required changes span technologies, behaviors, and policies that encourage less waste and (D) smarter use of our resources. For example, improvements to energy efficiency and vehicle fuel economy, increases in wind and solar power, biofuels from organic waste, setting a price on carbon, and protecting forests are all potent ways to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide and other gases trapping heat on the planet.

Scientists are also working on ways to sustainably produce hydrogen, most of which is currently derived from natural gas, to feed zero-emission fuel cells for transportation and electricity. Other efforts are aimed at building better batteries to store renewable energy; engineering a smarter electric grid; and capturing carbon dioxide from power plants and other sources with the goal of storing it underground or turning it into valuable products such as gasoline. Some people argue that nuclear power — despite concerns over safety, water use, and toxic waste — should also be part of the solution because nuclear plants don't contribute any direct air pollution while operating.

While halting new greenhouse gas emissions is critical, (E) scientists have also emphasized that we need to (　　) existing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. More fanciful ideas for cooling the planet — so-called "geoengineering" schemes such as spraying sunlight-reflecting aerosols into the air or blocking the sun with a giant space mirror — have largely been dismissed because they may pose more environmental risks than proven benefits.

But planting trees, restoring seagrasses, and boosting agricultural cover crops could help clean up significant amounts of carbon dioxide. Restoring forests already chopped down in Brazil, for example, could draw about 1.5 billion metric tons of CO2 out of the air, and a recent study published by the National Academies of Science (4) estimates the world's forests and

farms could store 2.5 gigatons. Those are relatively modest numbers given historic carbon emissions of 2.2 trillion metric tons, but every contribution is needed to curtail the world's current trajectory.

Communities around the world are already recognizing that adaptation must also be part of the response to climate change. From flood-prone coastal towns to regions facing increased droughts and fires, a new wave of initiatives focuses on boosting resilience. Those include managing or preventing land erosion, building microgrids and other energy systems built to (5)withstand disruptions, and designing buildings with rising sea levels in mind. Recent books such as *Drawdown* and *Designing Climate Solutions* have proposed bold and comprehensive yet simple plans for reversing our current course. The ideas vary, but the message is consistent: We already have many of the tools needed to address climate change. Some of the concepts are broad ones that governments and businesses must implement, but many other ideas involve changes that anyone can make — eating less meat, for example, or rethinking your modes of transport. "We have the technology today to rapidly move to a clean energy system," write the authors of *Designing Climate Solutions*. "And the price of that future, without counting environmental benefits, is about the same as that of a carbon-intensive future."

出典：Nunez, Christina. "Global Warming Solutions Explained" *National Geographic*. January 24, 2019.

問 1　下線部(1)～(5)に最も意味の近いものを、それぞれ①～④の中から選び、**マーク解答用紙(1)**にマークしなさい。

解答番号は、(1) 12 ・(2) 13 ・(3) 14 ・(4) 15 ・(5) 16 。

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | ① | semester | ② | condition | ③ | expression | ④ | period |
| (2) | ① | so few | ② | in effect | ③ | at risk | ④ | in essence |
| (3) | ① | Tackling | ② | Enhancing | ③ | Ignoring | ④ | Advertising |
| (4) | ① | conceals | ② | punishes | ③ | replaces | ④ | assesses |
| (5) | ① | grow | ② | resist | ③ | visit | ④ | represent |

問 2　下線部(A)が「人間が気候変動を起こしており、それはこの惑星の生命に劇的な結果をもたらしつつあるという証拠は、圧倒的である。だがそれについて何をなすべきかという問題は、論争の的となったままだ。」という意味になるとき、それぞれの(　　)に入る最も適当な語を**記述解答用紙(A)**に記入しなさい。ただし、最初の 1 字は(　　)内に示してあるので、それに続けて単語を綴ること。

問 3　下線部(B)を日本語で説明するとき、以下の ㋐ 、 ㋑ に入る言葉を答えなさい。解答は**記述解答用紙(A)**に記入しなさい。

先行する研究は、もし各国が放出を減らすという誓約を［　㋐　］しても［　㋑　］を食い止めるには十分ではないだろう、ということを示唆している。

問 4　下線部(C)、(D)を別の語で言い換えるとき、(　　)に入る最も適当な語を**記述解答用紙(A)**に記入しなさい。ただし、最初の 1 字は解答欄に示してあるので、それに続けて単語を綴ること。

問5　下線部(E)が、「科学者達はまた、現存する二酸化炭素を大気の中から抜き出すことが必要だと強調している」という意味になるとき、(　　)に入る最も適当な語を①～④の中から選び、**マーク解答用紙(1)**にマークしなさい。
解答番号は、17 。

① increase　② extract　③ destruct　④ transform

問6　本文の内容と一致するものを、①～④の中から1つ選び、**マーク解答用紙(1)**にマークしなさい。
解答番号は、18 。

① 気候変動は、地球で暮らす動物の生態系に大きな影響を及ぼしてはいない。
② 気候変動の原因については、科学者の間で意見が一致していない。
③ 気候変動にとって原子力発電所は極めて危険であり、根絶されるべきである。
④ 我々には多くの気候変動に対処する道具があり、これを活用すべきである。

【5】 次の英文を読み、問1 ～問8に答えなさい。

（配点 51 点）

To a visitor, one of the most striking impressions of Iran is the sheer size of the country, a feeling enhanced by the ruggedness of the land and the difficulties of transportation. In its contemporary political borders, Iran has an area of 628,000 square miles (1,648,000 sq. km), making it the sixteenth largest country in the world. This is an area larger than France, Spain, Germany, and Italy combined; larger than Alaska, Iran would (1)occupy much of the United States east of the Mississippi.

The Zagros and Elburz mountain ranges have relatively few passes, and those are typically at high altitudes, so that they present formidable barriers to human movement. The desert regions are not only largely uninhabited, they have been virtually impassable until modern times. Unwary travelers in the kavirs* can actually break through the salt crust to be swept away and drown in the briny slime below. Transportation by water is (2)impractical, since there is only one navigable river in the entire country, the Karun, and that only for about one hundred miles. By traditional means, in the days before mechanized transport, it would（ ア ）almost two months to travel from northern Iran to the Persian Gulf and about six months（ イ ）cross the plateau from east to west. Technical, economic, and political as well as geographic factors retarded the development of transportation systems, and even after extensive recent improvements, access to many areas is not easy. (3)(A　　) Spain, another plateau country, is one-(t　　) the size of Iran, it has (t　　) as many kilometers of rails and roads (three times as many paved roads). France has a rail system approximately five times bigger and a road system ten times as large. A good impression of the difficulty involved in traveling even today in many parts of Iran can be gleaned through films such as Abbas Kiarostami's *Life*

*and Nothing More*, which depicts the travails of a man trying to go by car from Tehran to one of the Caspian provincial towns.

Under such conditions, political unity, centralized authority, and cultural homogeneity have historically been very difficult to sustain in Iran. Regionalism has been a very pronounced factor in the history ( ウ ) the area. Perhaps the most significant and persistent division has been between the western areas, which have tended to interact in complex ways with the civilizations of Mesopotamia, and those of the northeast, which face Central Asia and constitute the main frontier areas. Apart from the development of related but different West Iranian and East Iranian traditions, a number ( エ ) distinct subregional or provincial areas have appeared, in addition to the Caspian and Mesopotamian areas mentioned above.

(4) The configuration of urban areas in Iran has changed constantly according to political and economic circumstances. Whatever city happens to become the seat of government tends to be the dominant metropolis. Tehran, once little more than a village, became the capital at the end of the eighteenth century and has since grown into the largest city by far. Its population in 1997 was about 8 million; in 2010, it was estimated to be 13 million. This has placed such demands on the city that the government in April 2010 announced a program of incentives to induce people to move to other parts of the country. Tabriz (with a population of 1.4 million according to the 2006 census), a former capital and center of the province of Azerbaijan, has often been second only to Tehran in importance. Historically, most of the significant cities have flourished in the belt of territory surrounding the central deserts and astride either the main east-west or north-south corridors of trade. These include the architectural jewels of Isfahan (population 1.6 million) and Yazd in central Iran; the fabled city of nightingales and poets, Shiraz (population 1.2 million), in Fars; Kerman in the southeast; Hamadan in the central Zagros; and

Mashhad, famous for its religious shrine, in Khorasan (its population has grown rapidly to 2.4 million in 2006, making it now the second largest city in the country).



* the kavirs：塩分の多い砂漠

問 1　下線部(1)、(2)を言い換えるとき、前後の文脈から判断して最も意味の近いものを、それぞれ①～④の中から選び、**マーク解答用紙(1)**にマークしなさい。
解答番号は、(1) 19 ・(2) 20 。

(1) ① cover　② invade　③ leave　④ touch
(2) ① uneconomical　② unhealthy　③ uninteresting　④ unrealistic

問 2　本文の空所(　ア　)、(　イ　)に入る最も適当な語を、それぞれ①～④の中から選び、**マーク解答用紙(1)**にマークしなさい。
解答番号は、(ア) 21 ・(イ) 22 。

(ア)① come　② have　③ go　④ take
(イ)① at　② for　③ to　④ with

問 3　イランでの交通網の発達を遅らせた要因として、本文に書かれていないものを、①～④の中から 1 つ選び、**マーク解答用紙(1)**にマークしなさい。
解答番号は、 23 。

① 外交的な要因　② 技術的な要因
③ 政治的な要因　④ 地理的な要因

問４　下線部(3)が「同じく高原地帯の国であるスペインの国土面積はイランの３分の１だが、鉄道や道路の総距離はイランの２倍である」という意味になるとき、それぞれの(　　)に入る最も適当な語を、**記述解答用紙(A)**に記入しなさい。ただし、最初の１字は(　　)内に示してあるので、それに続けて単語を綴ること。

問５　本文の空所(　ウ　)、(　エ　)には同じ語が入る。その１語を**記述解答用紙(A)**に記入しなさい。

問６　下線部(4)を言い換えるとき、最も適当なものを、①～④の中から選び、**マーク解答用紙(1)**にマークしなさい。
解答番号は、24 。

① Political and economic conditions have constantly developed in spite of the changing urban areas in Iran.
② Political and economic conditions have constantly had little impact on the changing urban areas in Iran.
③ Urban areas in Iran have continuously changed in response to political and economic conditions.
④ Urban areas in Iran have remained unchanged regardless of political and economic conditions.

問７　本文の内容を問う次の質問に対する答えを、それぞれ本文中から抜き出し、**記述解答用紙(A)**に記入しなさい。

(1) 国内を流れる唯一の航行可能な川の名前は何ですか。
(2) 18世紀後半までの首都で、現在の首都に次ぐ重要な都市の名は何ですか。
(3) 中央砂漠を囲む帯状の地域に位置し、詩人の町として知られる都市の名は何ですか。

問 8　本文の内容と一致しないものを、①～④の中から 1 つ選び、**マーク解答用紙(1)**にマークしなさい。

解答番号は、25 。

① イランの砂漠地帯は、大部分が無人であるだけでなく、近代まで通行することが実際には不可能だった。

② イランの地域性は、歴史的にも顕著な要素であり、最も重要かつ根強い分け目は、南北の地域間にある。

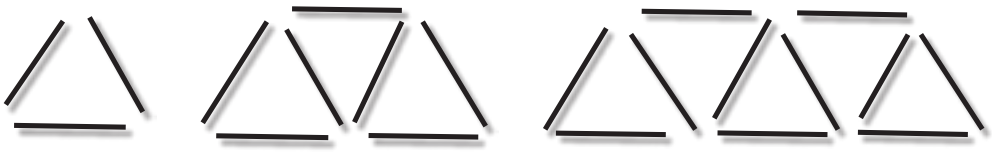
③ イランの面積は世界で16番目に広く、これはフランス、スペイン、ドイツ、イタリアを合わせた面積よりも広い。

④ イランは、その広大な国の規模にも関わらず、鉄道や道路の総距離はフランスほど長くない。

【6】 次の(1)、(2)の文章を読み、その中にあるそれぞれの質問に対する正しい答えを、算用数字で**記述解答用紙(A)**に記入しなさい。 (配点 8 点)

(1) Japan is 8 hours ahead of France, but France has Daylight Saving Time from the last Sunday of March to the last Sunday of October, in which time is one hour earlier. In August, Jean departed from Paris at 8 a.m., and arrived in Tokyo after a 12-hour flight. What time was it in Tokyo when Jean arrived? Write the time with a.m. or p.m.

(2) Amy is making patterns with sticks. Her first three patterns are shown below:



Pattern 1
3 sticks

Pattern 2
7 sticks

Pattern 3
11 sticks

If she continues in this way, how many sticks will she need in Pattern 21?

【7】 次の(1)～(4)の表現に関連する例文として最も適当なものを、それぞれ①～⑧の中から選び、**マーク解答用紙(1)**にマークしなさい。

解答番号は、(1) 26 ～(4) 29 。 (配点 16 点)

(1) 大きな顔をする 26

(2) 顔色をうかがう 27

(3) 顔が広い 28

(4) 顔を立てる 29

① All members got together at the venue.

② He behaves like a very important person.

③ He turned pale with shame and disappointment.

④ I just tried to make you look good.

⑤ My aunt has a wide circle of acquaintances.

⑥ She disgraced her mother by not coming to the party.

⑦ She struggled to make herself known to the public.

⑧ You always worry about your boss's mood.

【8】 次の各組の(　　)内の語を並べ換えて、日本語とほぼ同じ意味の英文を作るとき、並べ換えた語について、問題文の後の[　　]内の数字の順位にくる語を、それぞれ①～⑧の中から選び、**マーク解答用紙(1)**にマークしなさい。ただし、(　　)内には不要な語が1語含まれています。

解答番号は、(1) 30 ～(4) 33 。　　(配点 20 点)

(1) 私たちはインターネットのない生活がどんなものかをわかっていなかった。[5]

We had (① idea　② imagine　③ life　④ like　⑤ no
⑥ was　⑦ what　⑧ without) the internet.　　30

(2) 諦めるな。どんなに小さくても、まだ希望はある。[6]

Don't give up. There is still hope, (① be　② even　③ how
④ it　⑤ matter　⑥ may　⑦ no　⑧ small).　　31

(3) 私たちを結びつけたのは、音楽への興味だった。[5]

It was (① brought　② in　③ interest　④ music　⑤ our
⑥ that　⑦ us　⑧ with) together.　　32

(4) この計画について質問があれば、すぐにご連絡ください。[3]

Please contact us immediately, (① about　② any　③ have
④ questions　⑤ should　⑥ there　⑦ this　⑧ you) plan.　　33