

# 英 語

(40分)

試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開かず、  
下の注意事項をよく読むこと。

## 注 意 事 項

- ① 問題冊子は、8ページあります。
2. 解答用紙は問題冊子の中央にはさんでいます。解答はすべて解答用紙に書いてください。
3. 「始め」の合図でページ数を確認し、受験番号・名前を書いてください。
4. 問題の内容についての質問には、いっさい応じられません。印刷のはっきりしないところがあれば、静かに手をあげてください。
5. 時間を知りたいときにも、静かに手をあげてください。
6. 具合が悪くなったり、トイレに行きたいときは、手をあげて、監督の先生の指示に従って行動してください。
7. 問題冊子は各自持ち帰って構いません。

(2024英語選択型)

【1】 Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

- (1) It's essential to ( ) the impacts of technology on our daily lives.  
1 recognize      2 achieve      3 employ      4 deliver
- (2) Does anyone ( ) to have a spare umbrella? It's starting to rain.  
1 need      2 bring      3 possess      4 happen
- (3) Many cafés try to create a pleasant atmosphere ( ) customers can enjoy their tea or coffee break.  
1 so      2 unless      3 while      4 though
- (4) The teacher praised the students for their ( ) efforts to complete the project.  
1 diligent      2 minimal      3 extreme      4 vain
- (5) When I moved to Sydney five years ago, my teacher asked me what ( ) in the first place.  
1 did give me there      2 did give me to there  
3 brought me there      4 brought me to there
- (6) The world's understanding of climate change ( ) over the past few decades, thanks to some of the world's top climate scientists.  
1 is improving      2 has improved  
3 improves      4 had been improved
- (7) UNICEF provides children affected by the war with a safe place ( ) they can express their emotions, learn new skills, and find support.  
1 which      2 where      3 when      4 who
- (8) Boston has more cultural organizations than any other city in the nation — even New York, a city with a population ( ) Boston.  
1 large as twelve times as      2 more than twelve times of  
3 twelve times larger than      4 twelve times the number of

[2] The following paragraphs [A]-[D] follow the 1st paragraph but are placed in random order.

Choose the best answer from the options to complete a logical, coherent passage.

### Why is fast fashion problematic?

[1] Fast fashion poses a multitude of problems that have far-reaching consequences for the environment, labour rights, and social equality.

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[A] To <sup>1</sup>mitigate the problems fast fashion poses, industry stakeholders must prioritise sustainable practices throughout the supply chain. This includes adopting eco-friendly production processes, promoting circular economy models, and ensuring fair wages and safe working conditions for all employees.

[B] One of the most pressing issues is its significant environmental impact. The fashion industry is responsible for approximately 10% of global carbon emissions, as much as the EU and more than all international flights and maritime shipping combined, making it a major contributor to climate change.

[C] Fast fashion also <sup>2</sup>depletes water sources and pollutes rivers and streams, <sup>3</sup>exacerbating water scarcity and harming aquatic ecosystems. Moreover, the sheer volume of discarded clothing adds to the mounting waste crisis, with 85% of textiles ending up in landfills yearly.

[D] The harmful effects of fast fashion extend beyond the environment. The reliance on cheap labour often <sup>4</sup>perpetuates exploitative practices, including child labour. Shockingly, an estimated 170 million children are engaged in child labour worldwide, with many working within the fashion supply chain. These children are denied their fundamental rights, subjected to hazardous conditions, and deprived of education.

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[6] Governments and regulatory bodies should strengthen legislation and enforce stricter regulations to hold fashion brands accountable for their actions, which is exactly what Change Now has set out to do with its declaration.

Slow Down Fast Fashion, 2023. (adapted)

<sup>1</sup>mitigate: to make something less harmful, unpleasant, or bad

<sup>2</sup>deplete: to reduce the amount of something, especially natural supply

<sup>3</sup>exacerbate: to make something bad even worse

<sup>4</sup>perpetuate: to cause something bad to continue

1 [A]→[B]→[C]→[D]

2 [A]→[D]→[B]→[C]

3 [B]→[C]→[D]→[A]

4 [B]→[D]→[A]→[C]

5 [D]→[A]→[B]→[C]

6 [D]→[B]→[C]→[A]

[3] Read the leaflet below and answer the following questions.

## Welcome to Riverside Art Gallery

### **Location:**

Riverside Art Gallery is located in the heart of downtown Riverside, California, just off Main Street.

### **Hours of Operation:**

Monday	Closed
Tuesday to Friday	10:00 AM - 8:00 PM
Saturday and Sunday	10:00 AM - 5:00 PM

### **Admission Prices:**

Adults (ages 18 and older)	\$10
Seniors (ages 65 and older)	\$7
Students	\$5
Preschoolers	Free

### **Special Exhibition:**

Explore the beautiful works of influential artists.

*"The Thinker" by Auguste Rodin	Gallery: Sculpture Garden
"Water Lilies" by Claude Monet	Gallery: Impressionism, Room 1
"Starry Night" by Vincent van Gogh	Gallery: Post-Impressionism, Room 1
"Apples and Oranges" by Paul Cezanne	Gallery: Post-Impressionism, Room 2

**\*NOT included in Guided Tours**

### **Guided Tours:**

Guided Tours are available every Saturday and Sunday at 11:00 AM, 1:00 PM, and 3:00 PM. Tours are included with admission and last approximately 45 minutes (see the map for more details).

### **Audio Guides (\$5):**

Enhance your experience with our audio guides, available for rent at the entrance.

### **Gift Shop:**

Don't forget to visit our gift shop for art-inspired souvenirs.

### **Café:**

Enjoy a cup of coffee or a light meal at our café, open during museum hours.

### **Notes:**

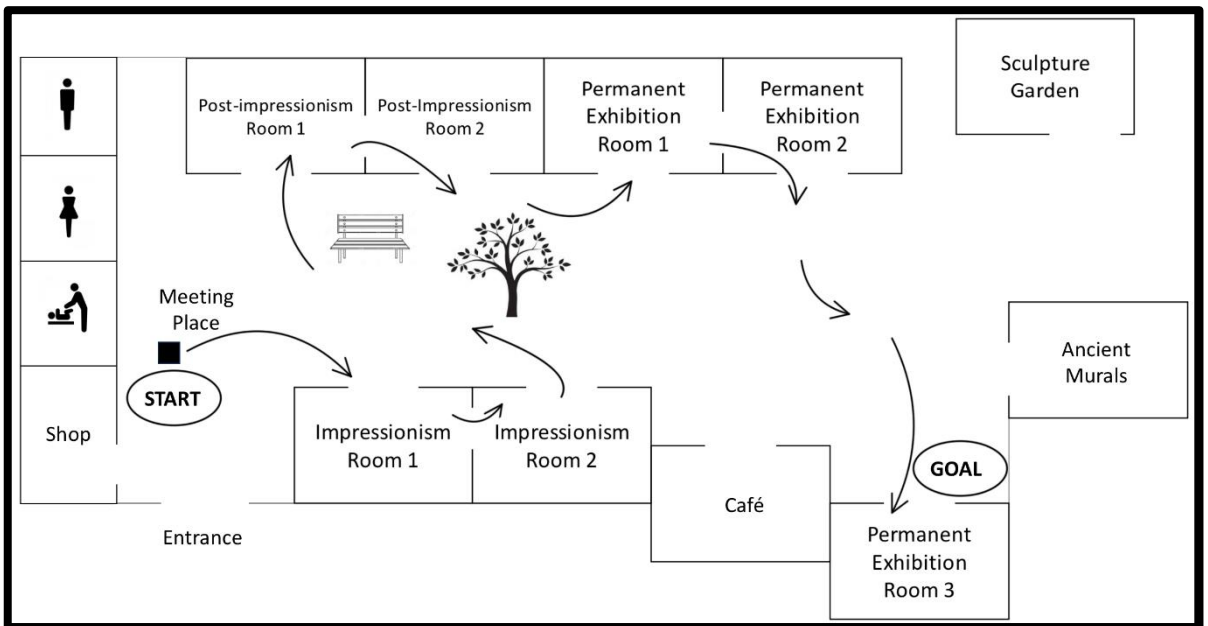
No food or beverage is allowed anywhere outside of the café.  
Please be respectful of the artworks and maintain a quiet atmosphere.  
Photography is allowed, but please refrain from using flash.

A Suppose you are a 12-year-old elementary school student and want to visit this art gallery with your family: father, mother, brother (3 years old), and grandmother (70 years old). You plan to take four audio guides. How much will your family pay?

- 1 \$47                      2 \$52                      3 \$55                      4 \$60

B Your family want to see all the artworks in Special Exhibition on a Sunday. As soon as you get there, you will join the second guided tour. After you enjoy Water Lilies, which of the following routes will your family likely take?

### Map for Guided Tours



- |   |                |  |
|---|----------------|--|
| 1 | <b>Route A</b> | Starry Night → Apples and Oranges → The Thinker    |
| 2 | <b>Route B</b> | Starry Night → Apples and Oranges → Ancient Murals |
| 3 | <b>Route C</b> | Apples and Oranges → Starry Night → The Thinker    |
| 4 | <b>Route D</b> | Apples and Oranges → The Thinker → Ancient Murals  |

C What is prohibited in this art gallery?

- 1 Eating and drinking inside the building.
- 2 Having a quiet chat in front of the artworks.
- 3 Taking pictures with flash on.
- 4 Bringing children under school age.

**[4]** Read the passage and answer the following questions.

I attended a faculty picnic after a college speech I gave a few years ago. After my talk, we sat on the campus lawn chatting and eating hamburgers. While talking with one of the teachers, I commented on a fortyish-looking man who had been sitting alone all afternoon.

“Oh, that’s Professor Wagner,” she said, “the head of the biology department. He’s a very kind man. But he’s shy and hardly talks to anyone. The only time he’s comfortable is when he’s in front of a class or talking about his field.” She laughed. “Don’t get him talking about mushrooms or he’ll talk your ear off.”

I wanted to meet this shy gentleman, so I crossed the park to introduce myself. From his <sup>1</sup>demeanor, I could tell he was big-time shy.

I started the conversation, “Uh, Ms. Turner tells me you teach a course in mushrooms.”

“Uh, yes,” he said <sup>2</sup>haltingly.

“I’ve always been interested in mushrooms,” I lied. “Can you tell me a little about your class?”

He started slowly, but then, as the teacher had warned, the plug popped out of the dam. He started <sup>3</sup>gushing about matsutakes, chanterelles, boletes, and a dozen names that I assume were mushrooms. My only contribution to his monologue was “How can you tell a poisonous one from a good one?”

That made it stunningly obvious that mushrooms weren’t exactly my thing. He smiled and <sup>4</sup>slithered back into his shy shell. After a rather lengthy moment of silence, he said, “You’ll have to excuse me, I’m very shy.” He then gave me one of the Shy’s typical “Excuse me for taking up space on your planet” looks.

I told him that I was writing about the subject and asked if I could talk with him for a few minutes. He cautiously conceded but gave monosyllabic answers to most of my questions.

I guided the conversation to his private life. He told me that he was forty-two and that he would like to marry and maybe start a family, but he was too timid to ask any woman for a date. “And I don’t meet many women. Besides,” he added, “it’s too late for me to think about getting married. All of the other professors already have children or teenagers.”

“Professor Wagner,” I asked, “are there any mushroom clubs? I mean, mushroom societies? I mean, associations? Well, groups of people ... of people who love mushrooms? Biologically, I mean. Not just for eating?”

Understandably, he looked at me confused. “Uh, I think so. But I wouldn’t learn anything because, well, I probably know at least as much as they do about mushrooms.”

He hadn’t gotten the point. “Professor Wagner,” I ventured, “may I make a suggestion?” He nodded. “I think you might enjoy going to a meeting of people who are interested in mushrooms. They would be very grateful if you shared your knowledge. You would be giving information instead of receiving. I highly suggest it.”

Leil Lowndes, “GOOD BYE to Shy”,

The McGraw-Hill Companies, 2006. (adapted)

<sup>1</sup>demeanor : behavior

<sup>2</sup>haltingly : in a way that someone is uncertain about what to do or say because they are nervous or unwilling

<sup>3</sup>gush: to say or write in very enthusiastic way

<sup>4</sup>slither: to move quickly like a snake

A How did Ms. Turner describe what Professor Wagner was like?

- 1 He was so shy and talked so little that almost nobody knew what he was passionate about.
- 2 When it came to his research interest, he would become a completely different person and talk a lot about it.
- 3 Even if the author asked him about his field of study, his shyness would keep him from talking about it.
- 4 He would often treat everyone so nicely that it was natural for them to gather around him.

B Why did Professor Wagner give the author the Shy's typical "Excuse me for taking up space on your planet" looks?

- 1 He felt upset and impatient.
- 2 He felt upset and envious.
- 3 He felt embarrassed and awkward.
- 4 He felt embarrassed and lonely.

C What advice did the author give to Professor Wagner?

- 1 Talk less, listen more.
- 2 Get married quickly before it's too late.
- 3 Meet other people who share your passion.
- 4 Find your strengths no one else can match.

**[5]** Read the passage written in March 2021 and answer the following questions.

[1] In Oliver’s Friday Food For Thought, he wrote of a call from some Fukushima residents to turn ruins of the tsunami into a heritage site, similar to the Genbaku Dome in Hiroshima. The disaster should certainly be remembered, but what is the right way to do so?

[2] In 2018, CNN described Fukushima’s tourism “comeback”, citing its potential as an alternative to crowded Kyoto. The Japanese government is also keen to show Fukushima’s recovery, and it is the starting point for the Tokyo Olympics’ forthcoming torch relay. Visitors may return to the region, but will it be because of the disaster? Last week, on 11 March, Japan Today published an article about a hotel in Minamisanriku, Miyagi, that has been giving bus tours of tsunami-affected areas for the past ten years. Clearly, people want to see the impacts of the disaster for themselves. Is it thus comparable to Hiroshima as a tourism destination?

[3] While many visitors will want to visit these areas to better understand the events and to pay respects for those that died, such as the tourists that travel to Hiroshima and Nagasaki each year, there are also those that are attracted to it for the purpose of “dark tourism”. Dark tourism is a type of travel that involves visiting places associated with death and suffering. As an article in the National Geographic explains, dark tourism is not inherently problematic, but it depends on the intention of the travellers: “Are we traveling to a place to heighten our understanding, or simply to show off or indulge some morbid curiosity?”

[4] While most travellers will fall into the former category, there is no denying that some tourists are motivated by the latter. In the case of Japan, it’s easy to find websites suggesting “exhilarating” locations to visit. One site that has caught the imagination of foreign visitors in particular is Aokigahara Forest, which has become known as a place where people commit suicide. In 2018, YouTuber Logan Paul was heavily criticised for a video he posted in 2017 in which he visited the forest, during which he finds a body and includes footage in his video. It was only after YouTube took action that the video was removed, but not before it had had 6 million views.

[5] In 2018, Japan’s Reconstruction Agency and Fukushima Prefectural Government considered taking legal action against Netflix for its series *Dark Tourist*. In the second episode of the series, “Japan”, the host travels to Fukushima to see the impact of the disaster before visiting Aokigahara. The agencies felt the programme was highly damaging, as it made <sup>1</sup>assertations that <sup>2</sup>radiation levels were dangerous (without specifying where) and that Fukushima produce was unsafe to eat.

[6] In the economic recovery of the affected region, tourism could provide a much-needed sources of income, but there has been debate as to whether “dark tourism” should be part of this. While no one wants to forget the disaster, many argue that the focus should be on the positives.

Disaster Tourism in Fukushima: Respectful or Dark?, 2021. (adapted)

<sup>1</sup>assertation: a statement that something is true

<sup>2</sup>radiation: a form of energy that comes from a nuclear reaction and that in large amounts can be very dangerous



- A According to the paragraphs [1] and [2], which of the following is true about Japan's tourism?
- 1 Many tourists were coming to Fukushima to watch the Olympic games.
  - 2 Visiting Kyoto has a lot in common with visiting the affected areas in Fukushima.
  - 3 The number of visitors to Minamisanriku has increased over the last decade.
  - 4 More and more tourists will return to Fukushima as it recovers from the disaster.
- B According to the paragraphs [3] and [4], what kind of traveller is classified as the underlined part "the latter"?
- 1 Those who would like to offer their prayers to the victims affected by disasters.
  - 2 Those who see the affected areas as long-term potential for a commercial success.
  - 3 Those who are motivated to learn about the severe impacts of the disaster.
  - 4 Those who are eager to satisfy an unhealthy interest in the disaster-affected areas.
- C Why did Japan's Reconstruction Agency and Fukushima's local government go to court against Netflix?
- 1 They intended to hide the fact that it might be too dangerous to travel in Fukushima.
  - 2 They saw taking a case to court as an opportunity to draw worldwide attention to Fukushima and promote tourism.
  - 3 One of the series contained misleading information that would give its viewers a poor impression of Fukushima.
  - 4 One of the series might have made its viewers believe that Fukushima had stopped trying to recover from the disaster.
- D Write your opinion with at least one reason in around 50 words, answering the following question. You can use the point(s) mentioned in the article.

Question: Do you agree with the idea that it is good to visit disaster-affected areas for the purpose of dark tourism?



2024A5

↓ここにシールを貼ってください↓

# 英語 解答用紙

受験 番号							
名前							

【 1 】

(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	
(6)		(7)		(8)					

【 2 】

【 3 】

A		B		C	
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【 4 】

A		B		C	
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【 5 】

A		B		C	
D					

