

英 語

1 次の【A】～【C】について、後の問い(問1～10)に答えよ。

【A】 問1～4の()に入る語句として最も適切なものを、①～④のうちからそれぞれ1つずつ選べ。

問1 My father insisted (1) to England for studying English during the summer vacation.

- ① me to go ② on me to go ③ on my going ④ that my going

問2 He is (2) famous a singer that almost everyone has heard of him before.

- ① so ② such ③ most ④ too

問3 A day will eventually come (3) online meetings will become the norm, and in-person meetings will be a rare and precious occasion.

- ① where ② what ③ which ④ when

問4 You (4) to me when I warned you of the danger in advance.

- ① must listen ② should have listened
③ had better listen ④ ought to be listened

【B】 問5～8の英文の下線部ア～エのうち誤っているものを、①～④のうちからそれぞれ1つずつ選べ。

問5 The family got thrilling ^ア to actually see ^イ the fireworks display ^ウ held by the ^エ river side. 5

- ① ア ② イ ③ ウ ④ エ

問6 Unable to ^ア communicate in French, ^イ the student felt like lost ^ウ throughout ^エ the class. 6

- ① ア ② イ ③ ウ ④ エ

問7 Something went wrong with ^ア the cooling fan, ^イ so we asked the clerk to ^ウ have it ^エ repair. 7

- ① ア ② イ ③ ウ ④ エ

問8 The new education program is designed to train ^ア leaders who'll definitely ^イ contribute to solve ^ウ global issues ^エ challenging the world. 8

- ① ア ② イ ③ ウ ④ エ

【C】 次の英文を読み、()に入る語として最も適切なものを、①～④のうちからそれぞれ1つずつ選べ。

Health is one of the most valuable things in our life. Without good health, it is difficult to enjoy our daily activities, work, or spend time with family and friends. That is () it is important to take care of our body and mind. To stay healthy, we should eat balanced meals, exercise regularly, and get enough sleep. It is also important to avoid too much stress and take time to relax. Visiting a doctor for regular check-ups can also help () serious illnesses.

問 9 ()

- ① how ② why ③ when ④ where

問10 ()

- ① preventing ② prevented ③ prevention ④ prevent

2

Read the passage and emails and answer the questions (問 1 ~10).

Bangkok, 11 April 2024 — Forecasts of a summer of record heat across East Asia and the Pacific put the lives of millions of children at risk, UNICEF said today. With scorching 40 degrees Celsius temperatures and high humidity recorded in recent days, and amid warnings over the increasing intensity and frequency of heatwaves over the coming months, the organization says parents and caregivers should take extra precautions to protect children's health.

I UNICEF estimates that across the region, around 243 million children are exposed to hotter and longer heatwaves, putting them at risk of a multitude of heat-related illnesses, and even death. "Children are more (A) than adults to the effects of climate change, and excess heat is a potentially lethal threat to them," said Debora Comini, Director of UNICEF Regional Office for East Asia and Pacific. "We must be on high alert this summer to protect children and (A) communities from worsening heatwaves and other climate shocks."

II Heatwaves affect children more than adults because they are less able to regulate their body temperature. Young children are at greatest risk of heat-related mortality and illnesses, including chronic respiratory conditions, asthma, and cardiovascular diseases. Prolonged exposure to intense heat impacts children's ability to concentrate and learn, putting their education at risk. Extreme heat also increases the likelihood of pregnant women giving birth to premature or stillborn babies, as well as complications from gestational diabetes.

III In East Asia and the Pacific, heatwaves are made more deadly by high humidity levels that hinder the body's natural cooling mechanisms. Concerns over the impact of rising temperatures on children have prompted the Department of Education in the Philippines to suspend in-person classes, while authorities throughout Southeast Asia have been advising people to steer clear of prolonged sun exposure and avoid outdoor activities. In addition to this, people should be cautious of the risk of heatstroke.

IV This is due to the heat-absorbing properties of buildings, roads, and vehicles. With heatwaves intensifying and occurring more frequently, cities are effectively becoming 'heat traps' that exacerbate the negative health impacts of high temperatures.

Recent analysis by UNICEF identified the Asia-Pacific as the world's most disaster-prone region, leading to displacement, school closures, water scarcity, and health risks for children. In October last year, Tropical Cyclone Lola struck Vanuatu, leaving more than 43,000 children in need of humanitarian assistance. In the second half of 2023, El Niño caused a prolonged drought in Kiribati and Tuvalu, triggering water shortages.

According to UNICEF's projections, by 2050, all of the world's 2.02 billion children are expected to be exposed to high heatwave frequency, regardless of whether the world achieves a 'low greenhouse gas emission scenario' with an estimated 1.7 degrees Celsius of warming in 2050 or a 'very high greenhouse gas emission scenario' with an estimated 2.4 degrees Celsius of warming in 2050.

To	unicef@regional.xxxx.org	Cc	Bcc
Help! I'm a preschool teacher in Vietnam			
Dear UNICEF, My name is Ahn Pham and I am a preschool teacher in South Vietnam. Lately, there has been a dire problem with summer heatwaves in our area of the country. I recently read your online article, and I agree with what you reported wholeheartedly. Last year, we had one child that suffered from heatstroke. After that scare, we decided to keep our students indoors on days when the temperature and humidity were too high. Do you have any other good advice to help us keep our students safe? Sincerely yours, Ms. Ahn Pham Head Teacher, Peace Preschool			

To	ahn88@xxxxpreschool.org	Cc	Bcc
RE: Help! I'm a preschool teacher in Vietnam			
Dear Ahn, Thank you so much for your email and asking us for advice. With summer heatwaves becoming much more intense, there are some essential ways to protect your students at your school during days with extreme heat. First, I have to say (18). At your preschool, create cool, shaded spaces for your students to play. Like you are already doing, avoid outdoor activities during the hottest parts of the day. Also, I recommend that you have the children dress in light, breathable clothes, and have them drink plenty of water. If someone shows signs of heat stress again this summer (like dizziness, sweating, nausea, or heat rashes), be sure to move them to a cool area, apply wet towels or cool water, and offer them water or Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS). Please understand that severe symptoms such as fainting, confusion, rapid heartbeat, or seizures require immediate hospital care. Please understand that your school's small actions can make a big difference — <u>they can help tip the scales</u>. Let me know if I can be of any further help to you and your school in the future! Take care, Jeff Newman UNICEF South Asian Health Affairs Correspondent			

(Adapted from <https://www.unicef.org/eap/press-releases/sweltering-heat-across-east-asia-and-pacific-puts-childrens-lives-risk-unicef>)

問 1 Which of the following is true about the first paragraph in the passage? 11

- ① The passage states that recent temperatures of 40 degrees Celsius combined with high humidity pose dangers to children's health.
- ② The passage states that temperatures will reach above 40 degrees Celsius in South East Asia in another six months.
- ③ The passage states that the organization recommends that parents should allow children to play outside during the hottest part of the day.
- ④ The passage states that UNICEF has declared an end of the spring and summer heatwaves.

問 2 Which of the following is the most appropriate for the TWO brackets labeled (A) in the passage? 12

- ① resistant ② immune ③ vulnerable ④ adaptable

問 3 Which of the following is the closest meaning of steer clear in the passage? 13

- ① to embrace or channel a situation ② to accept or welcome a suggestion
③ to follow closely or approach ④ to abandon or stay away

問 4 In which box labeled I , II , III , and IV would the following sentence best be placed in the passage? 14

Across East Asia's sprawling urban centers, temperatures often soar above those experienced in rural areas.

- ① I ② II ③ III ④ IV

問 5 Which of the following is true about the last paragraph in the passage? 15

- ① Children will only face high heatwave frequency if the very high greenhouse gas emission scenario occurs.
- ② No children will be exposed to high heatwave frequency if the low greenhouse gas emission scenario is achieved.
- ③ The world's 2.02 billion children will be exposed to high heatwave frequency by 2050, regardless of greenhouse gas emission scenarios.
- ④ Only children in East Asia and the Pacific will be affected by the high heatwave frequency in 2050.

問 6 Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage? 16

- ① Heatwaves in East Asia and the Pacific are made more dangerous by high humidity, which interferes with body temperature regulation.
- ② Children in East Asia are at lower risk from heatwaves because they can regulate their body temperature more effectively than children in other areas of the world.
- ③ Heatwaves can disrupt a child's education and increase the risk of complications of mothers in pregnancy.
- ④ Disasters in the Asia-Pacific have caused several problems including people having to relocate, schools being closed, or a lack of water.

問 7 According to Ahn's email, what is the main reason she contacted UNICEF? 17

- ① Ahn is getting advice on building better climate-controlled classrooms for the hottest months of the year.
- ② Ahn is reporting about the number of students who have fallen ill from the recent hot weather.
- ③ Ahn is requesting more ideas for keeping the students at her school safe during heatwaves.
- ④ Ahn is advising UNICEF to provide economic help for the current heatwaves affecting her school.

問 8 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (18) in Jeff's email?

- ① wait before you act
- ② these diseases are uncertain
- ③ heat affects older teachers
- ④ prevention is the key

問 9 Which of the following is the closest meaning of they can help tip the scales in Jeff's email? 19

- ① they can make something heavier
- ② they can balance something evenly
- ③ they can influence an outcome
- ④ they can cause greater troubles

問10 Which of the following advice does Jeff give in his email? 20

- ① Jeff recommends that outdoor activities should be scheduled under trees so children avoid the blinding sunlight.
- ② Jeff states that wearing light clothing and staying hydrated during heatwaves can help with heat stress.
- ③ Jeff asserts that the symptoms of heat stress are difficult to recognize by healthcare workers.
- ④ Jeff mentions that schools should install cool, shaded pools for children to play in during extreme heat.

3 次の英文を読み、後の問い(問 1 ～10)に答えよ。

この大問は、著作権の関係で公開しておりません。

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(Adapted from *Mistakes Were Made (but not by me)* 3rd edition, by Carol Tavris and Elliot Aronson, Pinter & Martin, 2020)

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4 次の英文を読み、後の問い(問1～10)に答えよ。

In March 2020, the spread of the ^{*1}COVID-19 virus was declared a global pandemic, changing the lives of billions of people around the world. Many precautionary measures were proposed to help reduce the spread of COVID-19, including calls for social distancing and for wearing facial coverings over the nose and mouth. In the United States, advice from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) issued in April 2020 encouraged Americans to wear face masks when in public in conjunction with social distancing guidelines. This advice was consistent with existing guidelines provided by the Japanese government as well as the World Health Organization (WHO), which both issued guidelines in response to mounting evidence of the (32) of facial coverings to prevent the spread of disease.

Despite the general consensus regarding the effectiveness of masks and facial coverings in preventing the spread of COVID-19, people in countries around the world varied greatly in their willingness to wear face masks. In East Asian countries, where norms promoting mask-wearing as a way to prevent the spread of illnesses such as colds and the flu or as protection from allergies were in place even prior to the COVID-19 pandemic for at least 100 years, mask-wearing in public spaces became nearly ubiquitous. By contrast, in the United States, many people were (often, extremely) reluctant to incorporate mask-wearing into their daily lives. Given that mask-wearing proved to be an important tool to slow the spread of COVID-19, investigating the psychological and cultural factors that influence norms for mask-wearing across cultures is exceptionally important.

Previous research has demonstrated that cultural and ecological factors such as ^{*2}relational mobility and individualism/collectivism played a role in health behaviors during the COVID-19 pandemic, influencing both mask-wearing and social distancing. Another cross-cultural factor that has yet to be empirically examined is people's lay theories about whether face masks may hinder accurate emotion recognition. Indeed, previous research has shown that wearing masks can impede the ability to correctly identify emotional expressions to some degree. However, some evidence suggests that there may be cultural differences in the degree to which obscuring the (35) part of the face, as opposed to other facial regions, may impede recognition of facial expressions of emotion. In particular, Yuki and others (2007) investigated the difference in emotion recognition in Americans versus Japanese by examining whether participants made their judgments primarily based on cues from the mouth or eyes of a face. They proposed that some cues may be more informative than others in inferring a target's emotional state, particularly in Japan where context-dependent cultural norms regulate the expression of emotion. Given that the facial muscle system in the eye regions is more difficult (although not impossible) to consciously control than the muscle system in the mouth region, they found that Japanese judgments of emotion (both of emojis

and digitally altered real faces) were affected more strongly by facial cues around the eyes (which would more accurately indicate internal state) vs. the mouth than were American judgments. Similar results were found in subsequent studies showing that East Asian participants spend a significant amount of time focusing on the eyes vs. the mouth, and on the center of the face rather than specific facial components relative to Western/European participants. This increased attention to the eyes vs. the mouth may allow for more accuracy in understanding the emotions of masked individuals. Consistent with this notion, one recent study found that Japanese were better than Americans at accurately recognizing positive emotions of masked targets.

In the present study, we examine whether cultural differences in lay theories regarding the degree to which masks impede one's ability to recognize emotion in others may help explain why Americans have been generally reluctant to embrace mask-wearing relative to those in East Asian cultures such as Japan. In addition, if Japanese are more sensitive to emotional expressions in the eyes, then face coverings that obstruct the eyes, such as sunglasses, may have a similar effect among Japanese. We did not examine cultural differences in the degree to which facial coverings actually impact the ability to infer facial expressions of emotion as has been examined in previous studies, but rather focus on the role that lay theories about the degree to which facial coverings impact emotion recognition impact mask-wearing behavior.

We attempted to address the following questions: First, to what extent do people in Japan and the United States believe that facial coverings obscuring the mouth or eye regions, such as masks or sunglasses, decrease their ability to understand emotional expressions? Based on previous research suggesting that Japanese participants were more likely to use information from eye (vs. mouth) regions in inferring facial expressions of emotion, we expected that American participants would expect (X) inferring the emotion expressions of individuals wearing masks compared to Japanese participants. At the same time, we predicted that this cultural difference would reverse when asking participants about the degree to which facial coverings obscuring the eye region (namely, sunglasses) would impede emotion recognition, with Japanese reporting greater (Y) than Americans would.

Next, we sought to examine whether beliefs regarding the emotion recognition impairment would explain cultural differences to the degree to which people actually wear face masks. We expected that Americans would report wearing face masks to a lesser extent than Japanese, given norms encouraging the use of masks to prevent infectious disease and block allergens (namely, tree pollen) are widespread in Japanese culture. However, we expected that cultural differences in beliefs about the degree to which masks impair emotion recognition would explain cultural differences in mask-wearing, above and beyond existing differences in cultural norms related to mask-wearing.

(Adapted from ‘Lay theories about emotion recognition explain cultural differences in willingness to wear facial masks during the COVID-19 pandemic,’ *Current Research in Ecological and Social Psychology*, by Fatima Nayani, Masaki Yuki, William Maddux, and Joanna Schug, 2023)

注) *¹COVID-19 : 新型コロナウイルス感染症, *²relational mobility : 関係流動性(ある社会において対人関係を自由に選べる程度のこと)

問 1 Which of the following is true about Many precautionary measures? 31

- ① In the United States, WHO forced restaurants to shorten their opening hours.
- ② Wearing face masks was proved to be the best way to prevent the spread of COVID-19.
- ③ These measures, including social distancing, were recommended to keep COVID-19 from spreading.
- ④ In Japan, the government encouraged people to wear facial coverings over the eyes and mouth.

問 2 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (32)?

- ① effectiveness ② uselessness ③ conjunction ④ contradiction

問 3 Which of the following is NOT mentioned about mask-wearing? 33

- ① In East Asian countries, mask-wearing was introduced about 100 years ago.
- ② In East Asian countries, masks have been used as protection from allergies.
- ③ American people hesitated to wear masks in their daily lives, even during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ④ It is proved that wearing masks is an important means to slow the spread of COVID-19.

問 4 The sentences below provide an explanation of lay theories. Which of the following is the most appropriate for (34)?

Lay theories are beliefs or explanations about how the world works, which are typically held by non-experts or ordinary people rather than scientists or professionals. Importantly, these theories are not necessarily based on scientific evidence or systematic investigation; some may match (34) findings, while others remain untested or are contradicted by research.

- ① similar ② personal ③ local ④ scientific

問 5 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (35)?

- ① upper ② lower ③ vertical ④ horizontal

問 6 Which of the following is NOT true about Yuki and others (2007)? 36

- ① They examined the difference of ^工emotion recognition between Americans and Japanese, focusing on cues from the mouth or eyes.
② They took into consideration the fact that the muscles around eyes are more difficult to intentionally control than the muscles around the mouth.
③ They presumed that there are some physical cues for understanding others' emotional state, and those cues are equally informative for Japanese.
④ They revealed that Japanese people tend to interpret others' emotions more by facial cues around the eyes than American people.

問 7 Which of the following is the closest meaning of relative to in the passage? 37

- ① in place of ② regardless of ③ ^オcompared to ④ prior to

問 8 Which of the following examples best matches a similar effect? 38

- ① When in Japan, Americans would become ^カmore sensitive to emotional cues in the eyes.
② When in the United States, Japanese people would be reluctant to accept mask-wearing.
③ Americans would wear similar sunglasses more often than Japanese.
④ Japanese would be less willing to wear sunglasses than Americans.

問 9 Which of the following is the most appropriate combination for (X) and (Y) in the passage? 39

- | X | Y |
|--------------|------------|
| ① difficulty | success |
| ② difficulty | difficulty |
| ③ success | success |
| ④ success | difficulty |

問10 Which of the following is NOT true about the passage? 40

- ① According to one recent study, Japanese were able to recognize positive emotions of masked people better than Americans.
② According to the previous research, factors such as relational mobility and individualism/collectivism influenced health behaviors during the COVID-19 pandemic.
③ The authors think that people's mask-wearing behavior can be different depending on beliefs about how much facial coverings affect emotion recognition.
④ The authors proved that the cultural norms in recognizing others' emotions failed to explain the cultural differences in mask-wearing.