

# 外国語（英語）

## <問題冊子>

令和6年度大学入学者選抜  
（一般選抜 B 日程）

B 日程 受験番号	B N
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### 注意

1. 試験開始まで開かないこと。
2. 問題冊子は**表紙を含めて6枚**。
3. 問題冊子と解答用紙は別になっている。解答はすべて解答用紙の指定された場所に記入すること。
4. 受験番号を表紙に記入すること。  
なお、大学入学共通テスト利用選抜2期と併願の受験生は、一般選抜 B 日程の受験番号を記入すること。
5. 問題冊子は切り離さないこと。
6. **問題冊子は持ち帰ること。**

# 一般選抜 B 日程 問題用紙 <英語> (5-1)

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1 次の日本語の意味になるように、英文の( )に当てはまるものを、それぞれ(ア)～(エ)の中から1つずつ選び記号で答えなさい。

問1 私がドアを開けている間に、その猫は逃げ出した。

The cat ran away ( ) I was opening the door.

(ア) during (イ) while (ウ) between (エ) whether

問2 私たちは晴れた日に湖のそばでピクニックをした。

We had a picnic by the lake ( ) a sunny day.

(ア) in (イ) on (ウ) at (エ) with

問3 その当時、50歳まで生きる人はほとんどいませんでした。

In those days, very ( ) people lived to be 50.

(ア) few (イ) fewer (ウ) little (エ) least

問4 この世界がもっと平和で繁栄すればいいのですが。

I wish this world ( ) more peaceful and prosperous.

(ア) could (イ) would be (ウ) have been (エ) could had been

問5 一部の医師は、新しい治療法が出れば何でも勧める傾向があります。

Some doctors tend to recommend ( ) new treatments come out.

(ア) however (イ) that (ウ) whatever (エ) whoever

## 一般選抜 B 日程 問題用紙 <英語> (5-2)

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2 次の英文の下線部(ア)～(エ)のうち、間違いのあるものを 1 つずつ選び記号で答えなさい。

問 1 You (ア)should (イ)apologize the director (ウ)for coming to (エ)work late.

問 2 I went (ア)to the theater (イ)with a friend of (ウ)me (エ)last Friday.

問 3 Ken, (ア)who studied art history (イ)in college, (ウ)has a great deal of (エ)knowledges about art.

問 4 I thought the task (ア)would be simple, (イ)but it took four (ウ)time (エ)longer than I expected.

問 5 You (ア)have to work (イ)as hard as you can (ウ)possible to succeed in (エ)that situation.

3 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、( )に適切な語句を入れて書き換えなさい。

(ア) You must use sharp tools with caution.

= Sharp tools ( ) ( ) ( ) with caution.

(イ) This was the most moving film I had ever seen.

= I had ( ) seen a more moving film ( ) this.

# 一般選抜B日程 問題用紙 <英語> (5-3)

4 次の文章中の空所①～⑤に当てはまる最も適切な語句を、それぞれ(ア)～(オ)の中から1つずつ選び記号で答えなさい。

Bamboo left uneaten by giant pandas is being used to create \*spawning reefs for squid \*in a bid to help counter declining catches in Wakayama Prefecture.

The bamboo is provided by a zoo in the Adventure World theme park in Shirahama, in the prefecture. On May 17, staff at the zoo used ① to \*fashion 30 sections of artificial reef for \*aoriika squid, before installing their creations on the seafloor in waters off three fishing ports in Shirahama.

Bamboo is the staple food of pandas. The zoo, which has seven pandas, \*procures the evergreen plant from a bamboo grove in Kishiwada, Osaka Prefecture, where residents were concerned about ② due to overgrowth.

Pandas eat ③ of bamboo each day. However, since they mainly prefer leaves, many parts of the plant go uneaten.

To avoid wasting the leftovers, staff at the zoo had previously used it to create \*lanterns and \*tumblers. While searching for ④ to recycle the leftover branches and leaves, they heard about \*dwindling squid catches due to a recent change in direction of the Kuroshio current – which brings warm seawater to Japan’s southern coast – and hit upon the idea of making ⑤.

(<https://japannews.yomiuri.co.jp/features/japan-focus/20220604-34373/>) 一部改変

[注] \*spawning reef 産卵するための礁 \*in a bid to ～～することを目指して \*fashion 作る  
\*aoriika squid アオリイカ \*procure 調達する \*lantern 提灯 \*tumbler タンブラー  
\*dwindling 減少する

- (ア) around 20 to 30 kilograms
- (イ) artificial reefs
- (ウ) damage to the environment
- (エ) discarded bamboo
- (オ) other ways

## 一般選抜B日程 問題用紙 <英語> (5-4)

5 次の文章を読み、各問に答えなさい。

A sea turtle swims through the water and spots a white \*blob floating near the surface. “Yum!” it thinks. “A jellyfish!” Chasing ( ① ) its dinner, the turtle swallows the item. But the floating blob isn’t a jelly – it’s a plastic bag that could make the sea turtle sick.

This sea creature isn’t alone: Over 700 species of marine animals have been reported to have eaten or been \*entangled in plastic. Scientists think that the amount of plastic in the ocean might triple by 2050 – and (a)that would mean seriously bad news for the ocean and the creatures that live there. But by understanding the issue and taking action, you can help (b)stop that from happening.

First, let’s get real: Not all plastic is bad. Bike helmets, car airbags, and many medical supplies made with plastic save lives. Plastic water bottles can bring clean drinking water to people who don’t have it, and plastic straws can help people ( ② ) disabilities drink.

The problem is that most of us use and then toss way more plastic than we need: things like grocery bags, drink bottles, straws, food wrappers, and plastic packaging around toys. This kind of plastic that’s used only once before being thrown ( ③ ) is called single-use plastic, and it makes up more than 40 percent of all plastic trash.

That’s *a lot* of trash. Scientists think that 8.8 million tons of plastic winds up in the ocean every year – that’s as if you stacked up five plastic grocery bags full of trash on top of each other on every foot of coastline in the world.

( ④ ) does it get into the sea? Plastic left on the ground as litter often \*blows into creeks and rivers, eventually ending up in the ocean. And ( ⑤ ) plastic trash is different from other types of waste – it doesn’t \*decompose back into nature like an apple core or a piece of paper – it stays in the ocean forever. That means discarded fishing nets and six-pack rings can entangle animals; (c)[ can be , as , harmful , mistaken , food , straws and grocery bags ].

(d)You can do so much to help keep Earth clean! You can look at how much single-use plastic your family uses by filling out a plastic journal for a week – then talking about what you can do to use less.

(<https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/nature/kids-vs-plastic/article/pollution-1>)

[注] \*blob 塊 \*entangle 絡ませる \*blow into ～～に流れ込む  
\*decompose back into nature 分解して自然に戻る

# 一般選抜 B 日程 問題用紙 <英語> (5-5)

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問1 文中の(①)~(⑤)に当てはまる最も適切な語を、それぞれ(ア)~(エ)の中から1つずつ選び記号で答えなさい。

- |               |                |              |             |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| ① (ア) on      | (イ) after      | (ウ) among    | (エ) at      |
| ② (ア) without | (イ) in         | (ウ) with     | (エ) about   |
| ③ (ア) away    | (イ) into       | (ウ) on       | (エ) out of  |
| ④ (ア) How old | (イ) How long   | (ウ) How many | (エ) How     |
| ⑤ (ア) though  | (イ) because of | (ウ) because  | (エ) despite |

問2 下線部(a)を主語の **that** を具体的に示して和訳しなさい。

問3 下線部(b)を **p** で始まる他の英語表現で書き換えなさい。

問4 下線部(c)を下のように和訳するとき、[ ]内の語(語句)を適切に並べ替えなさい。

「有害なストローと買い物袋が餌と間違われることがある」

問5 下線部(d)を和訳しなさい。

問6 本文の内容に合っているものを、次の(ア)~(オ)の中から1つ選び記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) ウミガメの多くは海中でクラゲを見つけ、それを主食としている。
- (イ) すべてのプラスチックは海中に流れると害になるので禁止すべきである。
- (ウ) 一回限りの使い捨てのプラスチックごみの量はプラスチックごみ全体の5分の2以上を占めている。
- (エ) 科学者たちは、年に8.8トンのプラスチックが海に流れ込んでいると考えている。
- (オ) 海に捨てられるプラスチックごみは、川に捨てられるプラスチックごみよりも多い。