

英 語 (筆記)

(解答番号 ~)

第 1 問 次の問い(A・B)に答えよ。(配点 14)

A 次の問い(問 1 ~ 3)において、下線部の発音がほかの三つと異なるものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問 1

- ① borrowu ② crowdu ③ growthu ④ narrowu

問 2

- ① authoru ② botheru ③ clothingu ④ gatheru

問 3

- ① balloonu ② foolishu ③ stoodu ④ toothacheu

B 次の問い(問1～4)において、第一アクセント(第一強勢)の位置がほかの三つと異なるものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問 1

4

- ① native ② neighbor ③ obey ④ sacred

問 2

5

- ① appearance ② document ③ genetic ④ impressive

問 3

6

- ① indicate ② industry ③ interfere ④ Internet

問 4

7

- ① ceremony ② certificate ③ humanity ④ necessity

第2問 次の問い(A～C)に答えよ。(配点 44)

A 次の問い(問1～10)の ～ に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。ただし、 ～ については、(A)と(B)に入れるのに最も適当な組合せを選べ。

問1 I could believe my eyes. I never expected to see him there.

- ① certainly ② extremely ③ hardly ④ rarely

問2 To recover his strength, the patient was made his arms above his head many times every day.

- ① raise ② rise ③ to raise ④ to rise

問3 My daughter always does well in school. That's why I'm not in the anxious about her future.

- ① least ② less ③ more ④ most

問4 You shouldn't leave your house with even if the weather is nice.

- ① open the windows ② opening the windows
③ the windows open ④ the windows opening

問5 We were our energy by the thin air and the steep paths in the high mountains.

- ① robbed from ② robbed of ③ stolen from ④ stolen of

問 6 He was a member of the committee 13 duty was to choose the winner of the competition.

- ① that ② what ③ which ④ whose

問 7 Hiro broke his lunch box again, so I have to go shopping to get 14.

- ① any ② it ③ one ④ the other

問 8 (A) I discovered today during craft class was (B) I really enjoy making jewelry. 15

- ① A : That B : that ② A : That B : what
③ A : What B : that ④ A : What B : what

問 9 (A) of the castles in Japan are crowded with (B) young people because of the recent history boom. 16

- ① A : Many B : quite a few ② A : Many B : very few
③ A : Much B : quite a few ④ A : Much B : very few

問10 I would (A) the movie last night much more if I (B) the novel before I saw it. 17

- ① A : enjoy B : had read
② A : enjoy B : read
③ A : have enjoyed B : had read
④ A : have enjoyed B : read

B 次の問い(問1～3)において、それぞれ下の①～⑥の語句を並べかえて空所を補い、最も適当な文を完成させよ。解答は 18 ～ 23 に入れるものの番号のみを答えよ。

問1 Daisy: Where's your portable game player?

Atsuko: My mom _____ 18 _____ 19 _____
_____ night because I was playing with it too much.

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| ① away | ② from | ③ it |
| ④ last | ⑤ me | ⑥ took |

問2 Son: I'm worried that I'm going to get a bad grade in history.

Father: Well, be sure to hand in all of your assignments. Other than that, _____ 20 _____ 21 _____.

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------|
| ① can | ② do | ③ else |
| ④ nothing | ⑤ there's | ⑥ you |

問3 Student: Ms. Hammond, what's the main cause of global warming?

Ms. Hammond: We don't know exactly, but the greenhouse effect _____ 22 _____ 23 _____ it.

- | | | |
|--------------|------|--------|
| ① associated | ② be | ③ is |
| ④ thought | ⑤ to | ⑥ with |

C 次の問い(問1～3)の会話の 24 ～ 26 において、二人目の発言が最も適当な応答となるように文を作るには、それぞれ(A)と(B)をどのように選んで組み合わせればよいか、下の①～⑧のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1 David: I don't feel like going out today.

Yuki: Come on! 24 outside. How about taking a walk along the river?

(A) It's such	→	(A) a nice day	→	(A) as we should go
(B) It's too		(B) nice a day		(B) for us to go

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① (A) → (A) → (A) | ② (A) → (A) → (B) | ③ (A) → (B) → (A) |
| ④ (A) → (B) → (B) | ⑤ (B) → (A) → (A) | ⑥ (B) → (A) → (B) |
| ⑦ (B) → (B) → (A) | ⑧ (B) → (B) → (B) | |

問2 Travel agent: OK, so you've decided to tour Europe rather than the US?

Customer: Yes, but 25 in Europe. Do you have any recommendations?

(A) I'm not	→	(A) certain how	→	(A) should I visit
(B) it's not		(B) sure which places		(B) to visit

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① (A) → (A) → (A) | ② (A) → (A) → (B) | ③ (A) → (B) → (A) |
| ④ (A) → (B) → (B) | ⑤ (B) → (A) → (A) | ⑥ (B) → (A) → (B) |
| ⑦ (B) → (B) → (A) | ⑧ (B) → (B) → (B) | |

問 3 Marco: I have an appointment with my lawyer tomorrow to discuss
the contract. Could you give me some advice?

Colleague: First of all, you 26 to do for you.

(A) have to make	→	(A) it clear to him	→	(A) what you let him
(B) should get		(B) that clear to him		(B) what you want him

① $(A) \rightarrow (A) \rightarrow (A)$

② $(A) \rightarrow (A) \rightarrow (B)$

③ $(A) \rightarrow (B) \rightarrow (A)$

④ $(A) \rightarrow (B) \rightarrow (B)$

⑤ $(B) \rightarrow (A) \rightarrow (A)$

⑥ $(B) \rightarrow (A) \rightarrow (B)$

⑦ $(B) \rightarrow (B) \rightarrow (A)$

⑧ $(B) \rightarrow (B) \rightarrow (B)$

第3問 次の問い(A～C)に答えよ。(配点 41)

A 次の問い(問1・問2)の会話の 27 ・ 28 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1 Mike: The mall is really crowded, but I always like shopping here. And
the T-shirt I bought was a really good deal.

Cathy: Yeah. It looked great on you. Well, I guess it's time to go home.
I wonder if it is still raining.

Mike: Oh, look! It's pouring. We'll get all wet, even with an umbrella.
I don't want to catch a cold.

Cathy: OK. 27

- ① Hopefully, you'll recover soon.
- ② Let's wait here until it stops.
- ③ We'll buy an umbrella later.
- ④ You don't like shopping anyway.

問2 Jo: Did you go grocery shopping yesterday?

Terry: No, I didn't. You forgot to leave me a shopping list when you left
for work.

Jo: Really? I thought I put it on the table.

Terry: 28 We should clean up the table sometime. Otherwise, we'll
never be able to find what we need.

- ① How could I find it among all these papers?
- ② What time did you leave for work yesterday?
- ③ Which grocery store did we stop by?
- ④ Why did you go shopping without it?

B 次の問い(問1～3)のパラグラフ(段落)には、まとまりをよくするために取り除いた方がよい文が一つある。取り除く文として最も適当なものを、それぞれ下線部①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問 1 29

There has been a lot of research on the effects of caffeine on your body and health. Caffeine is contained in many drinks and sweets such as coffee, tea, and chocolate. ①One of the well-known effects of caffeine is keeping you awake. Some people drink a lot of coffee before exams and try to study until late at night. ②There are some other effects on you that caffeine might cause. It can, for example, sometimes increase your heart rate or blood pressure. ③It is used to add a bitter taste to some drinks, as well. ④Some countries warn that too much caffeine may cause health troubles. So, you may want to consider the amount of caffeine you take in each day.

問 2 30

A major change in French cuisine, one of the most famous styles of cooking, began in the 16th century. ①When Catherine de Médicis of Italy moved to France in the middle of the 16th century, she brought her professional cooks with her. ②Everywhere in France, there were many varieties of delicious cheeses and wines prepared for local people. ③They changed French cuisine in many ways, yet this new French cuisine was still limited to the noble class. ④As a result of the French Revolution in the late 1700s, the cooks employed by the noble class lost their jobs and therefore opened restaurants for ordinary citizens. This is one of the theories about the birth of today's French cuisine.

Some people do not like to throw things away and may feel a sense of comfort by keeping them well ordered and ready for use. When Kenta's grandmother asked him to help clean her house before New Year's Day, he found a lot of old stuff of no value to anyone else. ①She had kept all of the wrapping paper she had received, which was neatly folded, along with various nice ribbons. ②There were pill containers stuffed with spare buttons as well as small pieces of thread and string wrapped around strips of paper. ③There were some rare collector's items that she was going to sell to make money for charity. ④All these things were well organized and made ready for use whenever she might need them. However, she realized no one would use them, not even herself. So, Kenta and his grandmother decided to throw them all away.

C 次の会話は、「農場での体験実習」をテーマとして、あるアメリカの大学で行われた授業でのやりとりの一部である。 32 ~ 34 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Prof. Becker: This is our first class since you all finished your eight-week-long farm work experiences throughout Washington State. I'd like you to share some stories of your experiences. Who'd like to go first? Go ahead, Melanie.

Melanie: I was interested in traditional farming, and I thought many of the methods might be very useful in modern commercial farming, too. So I chose a farm that adopted ways of farming once used in the region. The workers there don't use any artificial chemicals. They plant various crops together in a field, rather than planting only one. I didn't really know planting multiple crops would help prevent plant diseases, decrease the number of harmful insects, and maintain the quality of the soil. At the same time, I was surprised that workers on this small farm were using very modern technology. For example, they used computers to decide when to supply water to their fields. In short, these farmers were 32 .

- ① integrating older and newer farming techniques
- ② spraying artificial chemicals according to the schedule
- ③ updating and developing advanced computer software
- ④ using insects to protect crops from harmful diseases

Prof. Becker: Thank you, Melanie. That's interesting. Who'd like to speak next? Eric?

Eric: Yes. I was working on a small farm, too. I spent most of my time keeping the plants healthy by monitoring the soil. This farm used the latest methods for analyzing it. Using the data obtained, the workers maintained the quality of the soil and planned for the next crops. They were making use of new developments in biology and chemistry in their farming. I was very impressed. I hadn't thought I could apply my knowledge of chemistry to farming. I'll definitely consider farming as a future job.

Ann: I was also on a small farm. I come from a big city, and I hadn't even planted flowers in a garden before. So I'd never thought about becoming a farmer. But I'm interested in food safety and wanted to try working in agriculture. I learned that modern techniques maintained the condition of the plants very effectively without affecting the safety of the vegetables. Through this experience, I realized that working on a farm is a very attractive option for me in the future.

Prof. Becker: It seems that you both

. So, is there anyone who went to a large farm? Yes, David?

- ① are worried about the safety of the products
- ② made a lot of money working on small farms
- ③ see farming as a potential career choice now
- ④ used your knowledge of chemistry for farming

David: The farm I went to was a huge commercial wheat farm. Because it covered a large area, it wasn't easy for the workers to remember the places where they had supplied water and sprayed chemicals. They said they would often mistakenly work in the same place twice. Now, navigation systems enable them to avoid

excessive application of chemicals and water. This makes their farming much more efficient. Otherwise, they would waste too much time.

Ann: Wow! That's very different from what I experienced.

Prof. Becker: Thank you, David. You all have learned some different things.

However, from your experiences, it seems that regardless of the size of their farms, farmers

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 on their farms. Does anyone have any further comments?

- ① adopt navigation systems
- ② maintain traditional methods
- ③ rent watering devices
- ④ use modern techniques

第4問 次の問い(A・B)に答えよ。(配点 35)

- A 次の文章はある説明文の一部である。この文章と表および図を読み、下の問い(問1～4)の

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38

 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Much research has shown that lack of sleep causes problems for young people's health and behavior, including poor concentration and academic performance. Researchers have been interested in what young people do before bedtime, known as pre-sleep activities, and the different effects they have on the times at which young people go to sleep.

Through a survey conducted in New Zealand with more than 2,000 participants aged 5 to 18, researchers examined the effects various pre-sleep activities have on sleeping habits. The activities of participants before going to sleep were grouped into three categories: *Screen time*, such as using computers and watching television; *Non-screen time*, for instance, doing homework and reading; and *Self-care time*, for example, brushing teeth and changing clothes. Some activities did not belong to any category.

Table 1 shows 10 common activities in the 90 minutes before going to sleep and the percentages of the participants who engaged in each activity. The most frequently reported activity was *watching television*, which was followed by two activities belonging to Self-care time. Although the percentages of these two activities were rather close to that of watching television, there was a considerable drop in the next activity, *eating*. The activity *reading* appeared lower than the activity *showering*. Moreover, the number of the participants who chose reading was less than half of the number of those watching TV.

Table 1
Ten Common Pre-sleep Activities

Watching television	47.8 %
Changing clothes	41.8 %
(A)	41.5 %
(B)	29.8 %
Going to the toilet	26.0 %
Washing hands or face	20.9 %
(C)	19.3 %
(D)	18.9 %
Lying awake	18.2 %
Drinking (water, milk, etc.)	14.1 %

In order to investigate the different effects pre-sleep activities had on the times the participants went to sleep, the researchers divided the participants into two age groups: Children (5–12 years) and Teenagers (13–18 years). Within each group, the data were further divided and analyzed. First, they were divided according to the times at which participants went to sleep (*Very early, Early, Late, or Very late*). Then, the relationship between the times of going to sleep and the amount of time spent on different activities in each category was examined.

Figure 1 shows that Teenagers tended to spend more time on screen-based activities than did Children, whereas Children spent more time on self-care activities than did Teenagers. Both groups had a similar tendency in the relationship between Screen time and the lateness of going to sleep in that young people with longer Screen time were likely to go to bed later. Thus, it may be appropriate to aim at cutting the length of time spent doing screen-based activities. This would help encourage those aged 18 and under to go to bed earlier and sleep longer.

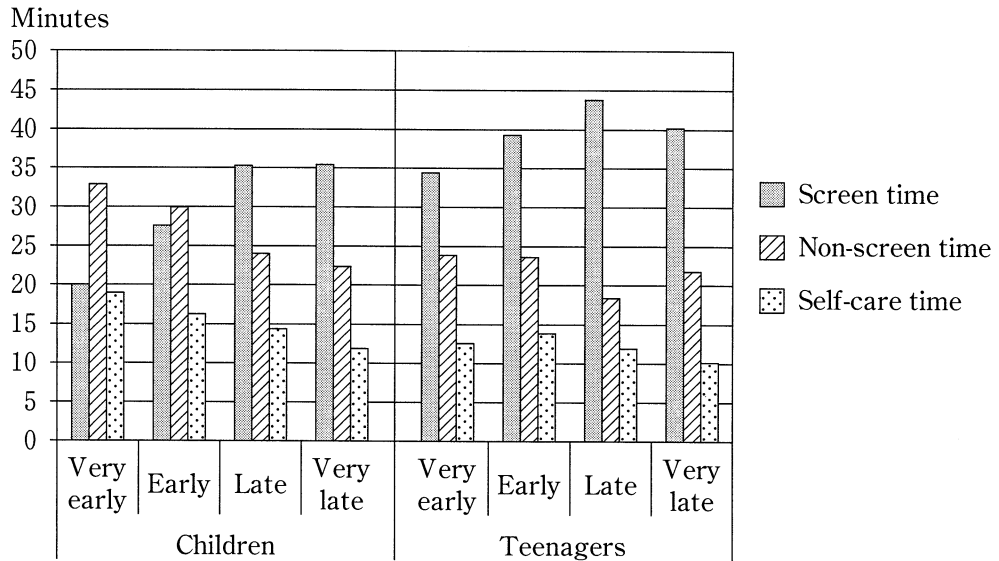


Figure 1. Comparison of the average times according to behavioral sets and lateness of going to sleep for Children and Teenagers.

Through this study, the researchers explored the specific times at which participants went to sleep. In order to see their sleeping habits more clearly, though, how long they actually spent sleeping must also be considered. There is a need, therefore, to look into this in relation to the activities discussed so far in the present study. We will focus on this in the following section.

(Louise S. Foley 他 (2013) *Presleep Activities and Time of Sleep Onset in Children* の本文およびデータの一部を利用し作成)

問 1 In Table 1, which of the following do (A), (B), (C), and (D) refer to?

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- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| ① (A) Brushing teeth | (B) Eating |
| (C) Reading | (D) Showering |
| ② (A) Brushing teeth | (B) Eating |
| (C) Showering | (D) Reading |
| ③ (A) Eating | (B) Brushing teeth |
| (C) Reading | (D) Showering |
| ④ (A) Eating | (B) Brushing teeth |
| (C) Showering | (D) Reading |

問 2 According to the passage and Figure 1, which of the following statements is correct?

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- ① Children are likely to spend less time doing screen-based activities than Teenagers.
- ② Children in the category Early tend to have longer Screen time than Teenagers.
- ③ Teenagers are likely to spend more time taking care of themselves than Children.
- ④ The more Non-screen time participants of both age groups have, the later they go to sleep.

問 3 The main purpose of this passage is to

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- ① describe links between activities before going to sleep and times of going to sleep
- ② explain why people's sleeping habits are disturbed by non-screen activities
- ③ prove that doing screen-based activities at night does harm to one's health
- ④ suggest that the increased number of self-care activities leads to sleeping later

問 4 Which of the following topics will the authors most likely focus on next?

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- ① A response to critical views on the Screen time use among the younger participants
- ② Advice related to ways to encourage children and teenagers to go to bed earlier
- ③ An account of how pre-sleep activities relate to how many hours young people sleep
- ④ Discussions of a study that compared the screen time use of early and late sleepers

B 次のページのマカダミアナッツのオンラインショップに関するウェブサイトを読み、次の問い(問1～3)の 39 ～ 41 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問 1 Which of the following is true about Tarrigun Macadamia Farmland?

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- ① Many different types of nuts and vegetables are grown at the farmland.
- ② Natural Raw Nuts are flavored with salt and pepper at the farmland.
- ③ Online sales of macadamia nuts started at the farmland 15 years ago.
- ④ Visitors have opportunities to take nuts directly off the trees if they wish.

問 2 A customer living in Australia wants to have some macadamia nuts delivered to her house. She cannot eat spicy food at all. Her total budget is 20 dollars. Which would she most likely order? 40

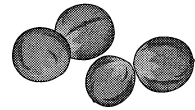
- ① Two bags of Honey Roasted Nuts
- ② Two packs of Curry Salted Nuts
- ③ Two packs of Natural Raw Nuts
- ④ Two tins of Natural Raw Nuts

問 3 Which of the following is true about online deliveries? 41

- ① Natural Raw Nuts are delivered one day after online orders.
- ② Orders of large amounts of nuts receive a small discount.
- ③ Questions by email about international deliveries are accepted.
- ④ Telephone service about deliveries is available 24 hours a day.



Tarrigun Macadamia Farmland



Fresh, healthy, and delicious Australian macadamia nuts

Our macadamia nuts are organically grown on our family farm in the Tarrigun Hills. Packed with fiber, vitamins, minerals, and healthy oils, our macadamia nuts make the perfect healthy snack. At our farm we bring you delicious macadamia nuts in different flavors. You can also visit our farmland and pick macadamia nuts yourself.

To celebrate the 15th anniversary of our opening, we are pleased to announce we are now taking orders online. You can order the following varieties:

Natural Raw – Macadamia nuts straight off the tree, neither roasted nor seasoned

Curry Salted – Macadamia nuts lightly seasoned with hot curry powder and sea salt

Honey Roasted – Macadamia nuts roasted in locally farmed honey

Online Delivery Order Form:

Prices current from January 1, 2017 (Tax included)

	Weight	Natural Raw Nuts		Curry Salted Nuts		Honey Roasted Nuts	
Pack	100 g	\$4.00	<input type="text" value="0"/>	\$5.00	<input type="text" value="0"/>	\$6.00	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Bag	150 g	\$6.00	<input type="text" value="0"/>	\$7.50	<input type="text" value="0"/>	\$9.00	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Tin	200 g	\$8.00	<input type="text" value="0"/>	\$10.00	<input type="text" value="0"/>	\$12.00	<input type="text" value="0"/>

Click [here](#) to enter your details.

Delivery takes 2–5 working days with a shipping/handling charge of \$10.00.

International shipping: For specific shipping charges and expected shipping times, email us or phone during business hours (9:00–17:00 Australian Eastern Standard Time).

Email: tarrigunfarmland@tarrigun.com.au Tel: 212-555-0121

第5問 次の物語を読み、下の問い(問1～5)の

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 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。(配点 30)

“You can take only ONE toy and ONE book in the car with you!” My orders were met with tears and protests from my children. As it was five in the morning, they were still sleepy. But there was no choice; tears or no tears, we had to get the car loaded and start our trip before the morning traffic got too bad.

I thought back to my childhood and remembered family trips: the long car rides and the endless fights with my brother over anything and everything. It felt like we were trapped forever. We quickly claimed personal space in the back seat of the car and defended it with a border of bags and cushions from that minute on. At first, we tried to read, but the motion of the car made us feel sick. Then we tried to sleep but could not find a comfortable position. We would finally agree to play games in the car like “I Spy With My Little Eye.” That made us look at the wonderful world speeding past us. Sometimes we would read the license plates on other cars to see who could spot the one which had come from the farthest away. I remember even seeing one from as far away as Alaska. Although we would never admit it, in those moments we actually enjoyed each other’s company.

Dad would try to join in our conversations by telling the kind of bad jokes that are almost too awful to repeat. “Why did the little boy throw the clock out the window? He wanted to see time fly.” “What letter in the alphabet can you drink? T.” “Why is number six afraid of number seven? Because seven ate nine! Do you get it? Ate — eight. Ha ha ha!” He would laugh, thinking he was the world’s greatest comedian. “Ewww, sick!” “Mom! Make him stop,” we complained together. But he wouldn’t quit until he was able to make us all burst out laughing. Sometimes I laughed so hard that tears streamed down my face.

Once in a while, we would leave the highway to visit tourist spots like “The Magical Forest,” a park filled with statues of spirits and fairies that would fill our imaginations with fantasy stories. There were other rest stops, too, near towns with names we could not pronounce. In those places, Mom would set out delicious picnics for us while we ran around and played. But our favorite rest stops were places where we could see natural wonders, like waterfalls, mountains, and canyons. We would take some time to hike around those areas, take photos, or just enjoy the sweet country air.

Later in the afternoon, when we arrived at our camping site, the tent would have to go up. That was Dad’s job. There always seemed to be a pole or something missing, but he would patiently find a good solution. The prospect of sleeping in a tent under the stars made my brother and me so excited that we could barely stand still. Dad took advantage of our energy by sending us out to collect sticks to start a fire for the barbecue and to get water for washing. Sometimes we met children from other families in the camping area. Together, we would pretend that we were explorers of a strange new world while we gathered our firewood and carried the water. During these first explorations of the camping area, we felt so brave and important.

Years later, it is the stories created from the memories of these trips that we all share and laugh about. Somehow, my brother and I feel closer when we remember how much we fought but loved each other during these trips. And I have a deeper sense of admiration for my parents, who chose to spend their very limited vacation time giving us happy experiences in new places. Although our family never had much money, our car trips had a value I only now understand. In a few years, I hope that my kids will understand, too.

“OK, everyone — get into the car!”

問 1 By playing games in the car, the author

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- ① missed the beautiful scenery
- ② passed some time happily
- ③ saw license plates in Alaska
- ④ suffered motion sickness

問 2 What did the author's father do while driving?

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- ① He drove very fast to enjoy himself.
- ② He made his children tell silly jokes.
- ③ He talked about having a picnic.
- ④ He tried hard to entertain his family.

問 3 The family especially loved rest stops where they

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- ① ate lunch in the car
- ② enjoyed the beauty of nature
- ③ pronounced town names
- ④ told funny stories

問 4 The children felt brave and important in the camping area when they

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- ① found the missing tent parts
- ② had a chance to see the night sky
- ③ were taken care of by their parents
- ④ were trusted to do tasks on their own

問 5 What was the result of the family trips?

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- ① The author became reluctant to go on family expeditions.
- ② The author's children understood the meaning of family trips.
- ③ The children could no longer respect their parents.
- ④ The family members were able to strengthen their bonds.

第6問 次の文章を読み、下の問い(A・B)に答えよ。なお、文章の左にある(1)～(6)はパラグラフ(段落)の番号を表している。(配点 36)

- (1) Many businesses make regular contributions to charity. Recently, though, some large companies have started what are called “social businesses.” They engage in activities such as providing clean water or reusable energy facilities for the community, or providing food and housing for the poor, without expecting to earn a lot of money. In some ways, the actions of social businesses are similar to, but not exactly the same as, what charities have been doing. In order to understand social businesses more deeply, it is useful to take a look at the history of charity.
- (2) Helping the poor has long been considered an obligation by major religions. They teach that helping less fortunate people is important. For example, in Europe during the Middle Ages, it was the Church that helped the poor by providing food and money for those in need. To care for the sick, old, or weak, the Church also established and operated hospitals. These ways of helping people were considered important charitable activities of the Church.
- (3) In the 16th century, local governments also started providing different forms of charity, using taxes collected from the local people. It was at this time that places began to be built to provide poor people with housing and food. These were called poorhouses. Soup kitchens — places where food was offered to the hungry free of charge or at a very low price — also began to appear at this time.
- (4) By the 18th century, it had become common to do charitable work, and many charitable institutions had been set up. Yet, one criticism had become widespread. It was the idea that charity prevented people from supporting themselves and encouraged dependency. This criticism led to a change in the way assistance was provided. Poorhouses gave way to workhouses,

where the residents could still receive food and housing but were required to do long hours of hard work. These places were designed to be very unpleasant to live in. This was done to discourage people from asking for help. They thus became places that were feared and hated by the poor. In the 19th century, the conditions in these charities became so bad that some novelists began describing the harsh realities of workhouses in popular novels, which raised public awareness.

- (5) This brings us to modern ideas about helping people. Many types of assistance for the poor are now provided by the central government under the name of social welfare, including systems such as unemployment insurance or social security. Social security provides funds to the poor, to the disadvantaged, and to old people who have retired.
- (6) This historical overview shows us how charitable activities have evolved along with society. These changes have included changes in who provides the assistance and what types of assistance are given. Business has also evolved and changed over time. Now, social businesses, with their heightened sense of social responsibility, are performing charitable activities such as providing poor people in local communities with food, housing, and services. They even employ people living in those areas and pay them decent wages. It goes without saying that, as a business, they must make some profit. However, that is not their sole purpose. They must also meet their social responsibilities.

A 次の問い(問1～5)の 47 ～ 51 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問 1 In paragraph (2), what is mentioned as something the Church did?

47

- ① Creating universities to train workers
- ② Getting businesses to help the poor
- ③ Holding religious services for the unfortunate
- ④ Offering medical treatment for the ill

問 2 According to paragraph (3), what did poorhouses do?

48

- ① They collected taxes from people to help develop towns.
- ② They fed people in need and gave them a place to live.
- ③ They helped train people in occupations and find them jobs.
- ④ They provided an alternative to the Church and its beliefs.

問 3 According to paragraph (4), which opinion became common during the 18th century? 49

- ① Books hid the reality of society's attitudes towards the poor.
- ② Giving help to the poor would cause them not to work.
- ③ There would be fewer poor people due to new social programs.
- ④ Workhouses should urge poor people to seek assistance.

問 4 According to paragraph (6), what is one characteristic of social businesses?

50

- ① They are causes of economic inequality.
- ② They get financing from central governments.
- ③ They hire local people in their companies.
- ④ They mainly deal with big businesses.

問 5 What would be the best title for this passage? 51

- ① Challenges for Churches
- ② Helping People Through the Ages
- ③ Personal Approaches to Charity
- ④ Religious Beliefs and Helping People

B 次の表は、本文のパラグラフ(段落)ごとの内容をまとめたものである。

52 ~ 55 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、下の①~④のうちから一つずつ選び、表を完成させよ。ただし、同じものを繰り返し選んではいけない。

Paragraph	Content
(1)	Social businesses as a new way of helping people
(2)	52
(3)	53
(4)	54
(5)	55
(6)	Social businesses helping communities

- ① Current systems to provide public assistance
- ② Faith-based help for the poor
- ③ Negative feelings towards charity
- ④ Public institutions' moves to aid the poor