

I 次の英文の空所 ～ に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。(配点 24点)

- (1) Honoka answered all the questions on her first-term English test, so she got a perfect score.
 ① friendly ② reluctantly ③ correctly ④ unbelievably
- (2) Ms. Aoki is a certified counselor and she loves helping people, sometimes it is hard for her to talk with some of them.
 ① who ② but ③ when ④ because
- (3) Every morning, Ms. Yoshida wakes up early to the violin before she has breakfast.
 ① practices ② practicing ③ practiced ④ practice
- (4) Kyoko needs a new laptop. She wants one is less than 1 kg.
 ① where ② that ③ who ④ when
- (5) These days, and more people are interested in Japanese anime. They want to learn about it.
 ① more ② less ③ much ④ least
- (6) The film director did well with her first movie. After that, she felt a lot of pressure to make good movie.
 ① very ② enough ③ another ④ so
- (7) Ms. Yatori won first place in the mathematics competition. She is proud herself.
 ① near ② beside ③ of ④ below
- (8) This restaurant is famous its delicious Italian cuisine and affordable prices.
 ① for ② under ③ beneath ④ into

Ⅱ 日本の地方における医師の不足 (shortage) とその対策 (measures) に関する次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 26点)

While doctors are concentrated in large cities, the shortage of doctors in regional areas has not been resolved. The government should take effective measures to solve this longstanding issue. Although the number of doctors is increasing every year as a whole, various regions are facing the problem of doctor shortages because there is a serious regional *disparity in the number. The shortage is particularly noticeable in prefectures in eastern Japan, including Iwate, Aomori and Niigata.

The problem is 9 limited to regional disparity. There is also an uneven distribution among clinical departments. Fields such as surgery and *obstetrics, which tend to require a lot of overtime, tend to be *shunned by doctors. On the other hand, there is a recent trend for young doctors to move into cosmetic medicine, which is not covered by public insurance.

There is also an uneven distribution in which there are many (① clinics ② doctors ③ own ④ who ⑤ their ⑥ run), but there are not enough doctors working in hospitals to treat seriously ill patients.

For many years, the personnel shortage has been compensated for by some doctors working long hours. However, a law related to work-style reform has been applied to doctors since April this year, and their overtime is now strictly regulated. Medical institutions can 10 rely on some doctors working long hours as they did in the past.

So far, the government has taken measures to encourage doctors to move to regional areas through such means as introducing a system in which “regional quotas” are set at universities’ medical school entrance exams. This system requires graduates to work in regional areas for a certain period of time. However, such measures have not been enough to fully eliminate the regional imbalance in the number of doctors.

Even though, in principle, doctors (① their ② choose ③ clinical ④ to ⑤ free ⑥ are) departments and workplaces, they bear a heavy social responsibility. The problem will not be solved if they are left totally free to decide.

To create a system in which everyone can receive medical services with peace of mind, it is inevitable that certain restrictions be placed on doctors’ choices.

An important issue for consideration is how the government should support the management of medical institutions that contribute to areas where there is a shortage of doctors.

Last month, the Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry established a task force to promote measures to *address the issue. It intends to compile specific measures by the

end of the year.

There are various reasons for the regional imbalance in the number of doctors. It is hoped that the task force will identify the points to be discussed from a variety of angles and *tackle the challenges.

In urban areas, where there are many private clinics, one option is to introduce a permit system for opening new clinics. Another option is to require doctors to have experience working in areas that have a shortage of doctors before they can become a director of a clinic.

The government needs to know exactly how many doctors are needed in each region and in what departments. on that knowledge, it is important to systematically allocate doctors.

As the population continues to age, medical needs will only increase. If the regional imbalance of doctors is not corrected promptly, there could be a situation in which patients are not able to receive the treatments they need.

注 *disparity 偏り *obstetrics 産科 *shunned 避けられる
*address 対処する *tackle the challenges 難題に取り組む

(Source: *The Japan News*, October 26, 2024)

(1) 空所 ~ に入る最も適切なものを、次の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| <input type="text" value="9"/> | ① much | ② not | ③ very | ④ well |
| <input type="text" value="10"/> | ① well | ② surely | ③ no longer | ④ even more |
| <input type="text" value="11"/> | ① Base | ② Basic | ③ Basis | ④ Based |

(2) 下線部1) uneven の言い換えとして最も適切なものを、次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- ① unreal ② unclear ③ unofficial ④ unequal

(3) 下線部2) と4) の①~⑥を並べかえて英文を完成し、それぞれ4番目にくるものの番号をマークせよ。

- 下線部2)
- 下線部4)

(4) 下線部3) system が示す制度として最も適切なものを、次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

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- ① 地方の医学部の開設数を増やす制度
- ② 大学卒業後、医師として一定期間の地方勤務を求める制度
- ③ 医学部学生には、卒業までに地方の病院での研修を義務づける制度
- ④ 地方の大学の医学部学生を対象とする奨学金を新設する制度

(5) 本文の内容に合うものを、次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

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- ① 東日本の医師不足の問題はすでに解消された。
- ② 若い医師は、公的保険の適用がない美容医療を避ける傾向にある。
- ③ 重症患者を診る病院勤務の医師の給料を上げることが検討されている。
- ④ 開業医の多い都市部では、新規開業の許可制を導入することも対策の1つである。

Ⅲ 量子コンピュータ (quantum computers) に関する教授と子供たちの会話を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 20点)

Professor: Hello, everyone! Today we're going to explore something amazing. That is quantum computers.

Child 1: Are they like regular computers but faster?

Professor: What a great question! They're not just faster but also they're totally different. Think of it this way. A regular computer is like a bicycle. It's reliable and useful. But a quantum computer is more like a spaceship. It can go places a bicycle never could.

Child 2: Wow. So what can a spaceship computer do?

Professor: Let me give you an example. Imagine a giant *maze with millions of paths. A regular computer solves it by checking one path at a time. But a quantum computer can explore many paths at once. It's like having a thousand versions of yourself trying every way out at the same time.

Child 3: That's awesome! What else can it do?

Professor: Lots of interesting things like helping doctors make new medicines or creating better weather forecasts so that we know when it'll rain or snow. Planning smarter traffic lights so that we don't get stuck in traffic as much. And even helping astronauts find out how to travel to distant planets.

Child 4: Can it help me get my homework done faster?

Professor: Not really, but it could help scientists understand how our brains work, which might make learning tools smarter one day.

Child 5: So why don't we use quantum computers all the time?

Professor: Because they're really difficult to build. They are very big and need to be kept super cold. This is colder than anything in nature.

Child 6:

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Professor: They have to be close to absolute zero. That's much colder than zero degrees Celsius. It's the coldest temperature in the universe. So, we keep quantum computers in special cold storage. It's like a freezer that keeps them calm and steady so that they can do their amazing work.

Child 7: So it's like a frozen spaceship computer?

Professor: That's a perfect way to imagine it.

Child 8: Can kids learn to build them?

Professor: Of course. The scientists building quantum computers today started with the same kind of questions you're asking now. Maybe one of you will help

build one that works in a normal room.

注 *maze 迷路

(1) Which of the following words is closest in meaning to “awesome”? Choose the best answer and mark the number on the answer sheet.

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- ① regular ② fantastic ③ difficult ④ quiet

(2) Which of the following is correct according to the conversation? Choose the best answer and mark the number on the answer sheet.

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- ① A bicycle is similar to a spaceship.
② A quantum computer is more like a bicycle than a regular computer.
③ A regular computer is not as fast as a quantum computer.
④ A spaceship is not so different from a bicycle.

(3) Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a use for quantum computers? Choose the best answer and mark the number on the answer sheet.

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- ① assisting with inter-planetary travel
② developing cold storage systems
③ improving traffic flow
④ predicting weather patterns

(4) Which is the best question to complete the conversation? Choose the best answer and mark the number on the answer sheet.

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- ① How cold is that?
② What is it that is cold?
③ Where exactly is it cold?
④ Why is it so cold?

(5) Which of the following best describes the professor’s final message? Choose the best answer and mark the number on the answer sheet.

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- ① Please keep asking questions about building quantum computers in a normal classroom like the one we are in.
② Some quantum computer scientists were once kids who were interested in science, so you too might be such a scientist in the future.
③ We really need kids to work on solving the cold storage problem, so please think about being a quantum computer scientist.
④ You are asking the same questions as a quantum computer scientist, so you should become someone who helps build rooms.

IV 葉っぱ切り絵アーティストに関する次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 30点)

A Japanese artist who creates detailed designs on fallen leaves says the process gives the leaves new life and also helps keep him healthy.

The artist goes by the name Lito. He did not want to share his full name for personal reasons. Lito likes to cut, or carve, many different leaf designs. Examples of his work include a frog holding an umbrella, animals jumping happily, Japan's famous Mount Fuji and ocean waves.

Lito began making his leaf art in 2020. Now, he has many fans around the world 22 discovered his designs on social media.

He recently told reporters from *The Associated Press* that his work also gives him peaceful feelings to help deal with a health issue. The condition Lito struggles with is called attention-deficit ¹⁾hyperactivity disorder, or ADHD. People with ADHD can experience difficulties with mental focus, directing attention and organizing and controlling *urges.

The 38-year-old Lito said that in addition to helping him deal with his own issues, he hopes his art can give other people enjoyment 23 .

Lito likes working at night. In a demonstration of his process, he showed that he first treats several leaves with a chemical to keep ²⁾them from drying out. Then, he chooses the one he wants to work on and places it on a cutting surface.

He begins by making a design on the leaf with a pen. He then uses a special design knife to cut the leaf. As he works 24 and carefully, one leaf begins to take the shape of a frog carrying an umbrella.

Some of Lito's more complex creations on a single leaf can take more than eight hours to complete. He said he likes to finish a leaf in one sitting. ³⁾His leaf-cutting works include titles such as *Scrolls of Frolicking Animals*, *Leaf Aquarium*, and *Thirty-six Views of Mt. Fuji: The Great Wave off Kanagawa*. He often uses animals as his subject and each piece includes some of his own personal elements.

Since his childhood, Lito says he has had high levels of concentration and patience. But (① hard ② he ③ how ④ matter ⑤ no ⑥ tried), ⁴⁾he felt he could not meet expectations of behavior at school and work. He also struggled to understand others' feelings and to avoid conflict.

After years of difficulty, he went to a hospital at age 30 and was told he has ADHD, a diagnosis he felt explained why he has always done things differently.

Lito said he saw no reason to force 25 to do things the same way as other people. So, he decided to change his way of living.

In early 2020, Lito learned about the art of leaf cutting. He saw it as the perfect

use of his patience and concentration.

Word of his skill has spread far across social media, and he has published books on his leaf-cutting work. And almost every month, he holds a showing of his art in different places in Japan.

“If I can make people happy by doing what I am doing, I want to do more. That’s my driving force for what’s next,” Lito said.

注 *urges 衝動

(Source: A Japanese artist finds solace and global fans with intricate leaf-cutting, from AP News, Dec 1, 2024)

(1) 空所 ～ に入る最も適切なものを、次の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| <input type="text" value="22"/> | ① who | ② whose | ③ which | ④ where |
| <input type="text" value="23"/> | ① instead | ② in vain | ③ at all | ④ as well |
| <input type="text" value="24"/> | ① slow | ② slowly | ③ equal | ④ equally |
| <input type="text" value="25"/> | ① him | ② himself | ③ them | ④ themselves |

(2) 下線部1) deal with の言い換えとして最も適切なものを、次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- ① find ② keep ③ contact ④ manage

(3) 下線部2) keep の言い換えとして適切でないものを、次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- ① prevent ② protect ③ stop ④ tell

(4) 下線部3) in one sitting の意味に最も近いものを、次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- ① without taking a break ② without taking any effort
③ without taking place ④ without taking notes

(5) 下線部4) の①～⑥を並べかえて英文を完成し、4番目にくるものの番号をマークせよ。

(6) Lito に関して本文の内容に合うものを、次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- ① ゆくゆくは本名で活動したいと考えている。
② 葉っぱに下絵を描かずに切り絵を制作する。
③ 葉っぱ切り絵の制作が自分の忍耐力や集中力を発揮できるものと考えた。
④ 自分の作品の本をまだ1冊しか出版していない。