

令和5年度 編入学者 選抜検査
問題

(英語)

[注意事項]

- (1) 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること。
- (2) 問題の科目名及びページ番号は各ページの最上部に表記してある。
- (3) 解答用紙の注意事項もよく読み、解答すること。

[1] 英文を読んで、次の問いに答えなさい。

Online Dangers

People having control over Internet content can be a good thing, but there are some problems with the Internet. First of all, the information on the Internet is not always true. People can easily post false information.

This can be a problem when people are doing research. In one study, teachers said the Internet helps students do better research. However, the same teachers also said it is [(A)] for students to find reliable information.

(1) Tips for finding reliable Information

- Make sure the website includes the writer's name.
- Look for the date that .
- Websites ending in .edu and .org are often reliable.
- Check facts with other websites.

Another problem is Internet (2) hoaxes. For example, Vera reads online that Mars will be so close to Earth at 4:30 a.m. that [(B)] will look like there are two moons in the sky. She sets her alarm and gets up in the middle of the night. But she can only see one moon!

The information she read was a hoax, but false information can spread quickly on social networking sites, and lots of people can think it's true. Another example of a hoax was when someone posted that you can charge your phone with an onion! Don't try it! It isn't true.

Some hoaxes are more dangerous. because of emails from fake banks asking them for their banking information.

Cyberbullying is another problem on the Internet. Malalia Siafa-Bangura, a New York City student, was cyberbullied on Facebook by a girl from her class at school. The classmate posted (3) mean messages on Malalia's Facebook page and even said she was going to hurt Malalia.

In a 2011 study, 88 percent of American teens that use the Internet said they have seen someone be mean to another person on a social networking site. Cyberbullying can make teens feel terrible, and [(Q)]. However, in 2012, Malia decided to do something about it. She wrote a song [(C)] cyberbullying, and she sang it with other classmates in an educational program for her school.

Ways to Stop Cyberbullying
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't (4) <u>respond</u>. • Tell a teacher or a parent. • Save mean messages: you may need to go to the police. • Tell the police if it doesn't stop.

Betsy Sparrow, a researcher at Columbia University, thinks the Internet changes how we use our [(D)].

In a study, she looked at Internet usage and memory. People were given 40 facts to type into a computer. Half of the people were told the information was saved, and the others were told it was deleted.

The group that thought the information was deleted remembered more of the facts. Dr. Sparrow says that when we know we can find answers on the Internet, we don't remember as much information.

However, she also found that people remember what websites to go to in order to find different kinds of information better than they remember facts. She doesn't think this is bad, only that [(R)] we remember.

(出典 Kathryn O'Dell 「Life Online – The Digital Age」)

注 post (ウェブ上にメッセージ等)を投稿する reliable 信頼できる charge (電池・機器)を充電する fake 偽物の cyberbullying インターネット上のいじめ bully (弱いもの)をいじめる educational 教育の save (データ)を保存する delete (情報など)を削除する only that ~ ただ~にすぎない

1. 本文中の下線部 (1) ~ (4) について、前後の文脈も確認し、文中で用いられている意味として最も近いものを (a) ~ (c) から選び記号で答えなさい。

(1) Tips (単数形 Tip)

- (a) a belief that something will happen or is likely to happen
- (b) an instruction or direction that must be obeyed
- (c) a piece of advice or useful information

(2) hoaxes (単数形 hoax)

- (a) a story from the past that many people believe but cannot be proved to be true
- (b) a picture in your mind of something that you haven't seen or experienced
- (c) a plan to make people believe something that is not true

(3) mean

- (a) unknown or undecided
- (b) not kind to people
- (c) having an important or dangerous possible result

(4) respond

- (a) to say or write something as an answer to a question
- (b) to do something to hurt someone who has hurt you
- (c) to express regret for doing or saying something wrong

2. 本文中の空欄 (A) ~ (D) に入る最も適切な表現を、(a) ~ (c) から選び記号で答えなさい。

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| (A) | (a) surprising | (b) difficult | (c) natural |
| (B) | (a) she | (b) it | (c) they |
| (C) | (a) against | (b) for | (c) to |
| (D) | (a) time | (b) computers | (c) brains |

3. 本文中の空欄(O)～(R)を埋めるのに最も適切な表現を、(a)～(d)から選び記号で答えなさい。なお、選択肢の冒頭の文字は、本文中では大文字のものもすべて小文字にしてある。選択肢は一度だけ使用すること。
- (a) some people have lost a lot of money
 - (b) the Internet is changing the kinds of things
 - (c) some even kill themselves
 - (d) the information was posted
4. 次の英文のうち、本文の内容と合致するものを(a)～(f)から3つ選び、記号で答えなさい。(順不同)
- (a) Vera got up to see the night sky at midnight although she knew that the online information was a hoax.
 - (b) There are some ways to know what online information can be trusted.
 - (c) You can easily make many people believe something even if it seems doubtful.
 - (d) In USA about 80 % of Internet users in their teens have experiences of being bullied online.
 - (e) The experiment by Dr. Sparrow implies that people tend not to remember much information when they know it can be checked later.
 - (f) Dr. Sparrow was disappointed with the result of her experiment.

[2] 次の各英文のカッコ内に入る最も適切な語(句)を、それぞれの選択肢(ア)～(エ)から選び記号で答えなさい。

1. She has two dogs. One is white, and () is black.
(ア) other (イ) the other (ウ) another (エ) it

2. The story sounded ().
(ア) strange (イ) strangely (ウ) a stranger (エ) strangeness

3. She () a book in his room now.
(ア) read (イ) reads (ウ) is reading (エ) will read

4. John must () a lie yesterday.
(ア) tell (イ) told (ウ) be told (エ) have told

5. The game () because of rain.
(ア) canceled (イ) was canceled (ウ) was canceling (エ) had canceled

6. If she had much time now, she () Mr. Brown.
(ア) will see (イ) will have seen
(ウ) would see (エ) would have seen

7. This is the town () she was born.
(ア) where (イ) what (ウ) which (エ) in that

8. The woman has many friends to talk ().
(ア) at (イ) in (ウ) on (エ) with

9. My father will come back () ten minutes.
(ア) for (イ) at (ウ) in (エ) on

10. He stopped () for his health.
(ア) smoked (イ) smokes (ウ) to smoke (エ) smoking

[3] 次の各英文の{ }内の語（句）を、[]内の日本語と同じ意味をあらわすよう、正しい順に並べ替えなさい。そして、並べ替えた順番で、{ }内で4番目と6番目にくる語（句）をそれぞれ記号で答えなさい。文頭にくる語も小文字で表記してある。

1. { (a) for (b) read (c) junior high school students (d) is (e) it (f) difficult (g) to } this book.

[中学生がこの本を読むのは難しい。]

2. { (a) do (b) know (c) playing (d) tennis (e) the boy (f) with (g) you } Mary?

[あなたはメアリーとテニスをしている少年を知っていますか。]

3. { (a) bought (b) me (c) would you (d) show (e) the book (f) which (g) you } yesterday?

[昨日あなたが買った本を私に見せてくれませんか。]

4. { (a) as (b) as (c) book (d) heavy (e) is (f) this (g) twice } that one.

[この本はその本の2倍の重さだ。]

5. { (a) I (b) am (c) he (d) said (e) satisfied (f) what (g) with }.

[私は彼が言ったことに満足している。]