

◇ 英 語

英 5-1～英 5-9 まで 9 ページあります。

1 次の英文を読んで以下の問いに答えなさい。解答はすべて所定の解答欄にマークしなさい（ [] 内の数字は段落番号を示す）。

[1] Children can spend hours a day looking at computer screens and other digital devices. Some eye-care professionals say all that screen time has led to an increase in what they call computer vision *syndrome.

[2] Nathan Warford, an eye doctor in Tampa, Florida, says he has seen an increase in problems in children. “I see a lot more children who are coming into the office either because their parents have noticed that they have headaches or red or watery eyes, or because their near-sightedness appears to be increasing at a fast rate and they’re (ア).”

[3] Dr. Warford says part of ^[1]the problem is that children may be more likely than adults to ignore early warning signs. “Even if their eyes start to feel uncomfortable or they start to get a headache, ^[2]they’re less likely to tell their parents, because they don’t want to have the game or the computer taken away.”

[4] He says another part of the problem is that people blink less often when they use digital devices. “The average person who uses a computer or an electronic device blinks about a third as much as we normally do in everyday life. And so ^[3]that can result in the front part of the eye drying and not staying moist and protected like normal.”

[5] Eye doctors offer suggestions like following what is known as the 20/20/20 rule. “Every 20 minutes, look away 20 feet or more for at least 20 seconds from (オ) device you’re using.”

[6] ^[4]Other suggestions include keeping more distance between you and the device and using good lighting. Of course, another way to avoid eye problems is to spend less time looking at screens. Many experts say children should spend (キ) two hours a day using digital devices — with no screen time for children under two.

[7] But not all eye doctors have noticed an increase in problems in children. Dr. David Hunter, for example, says he has not seen an increase in his practice at Children’s Hospital Boston. Dr. Hunter thinks calling it a syndrome, as in computer vision syndrome, is a little too much. He says the real problem is simple: spending too much time in one place, focusing on one thing, not looking away from their work, and so on. And while this might be tiring to the eyes, he says, it will not cause long-lasting damage. “While it is possible to get tired looking at various screens for a long period of time, there’s certainly no evidence that it actually causes permanent damage to the eyes.”

注： *syndrome (症候群、シンドローム)

1. 本文中の (ア) に入れるのに、文脈から考えて最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

1

- ① inevitable ② terrifying ③ worried ④ unsatisfactory

2. 下線部 [1] the problem のひとつと Dr. Warford が考えている内容として最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

2

- ① 子どもが大人の警告をしばしば無視すること。
② 子どもより大人の初期症状が見落とされやすいこと。
③ 子どもが大人よりゲームが好きなこと。
④ 子どもは大人より病気の兆候を見逃しやすいこと。

3. 下線部 [2] they're less likely to tell their parents の理由として最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

3

- ① Children don't want to own computer games.
② Children don't want to put away the computer game themselves.
③ Children like to play computer games outside.
④ Children want to keep playing the computer game.

4. 下線部 [3] that の表す内容として最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

4

- ① コンピューター画面のちらつきが他の電子機器の3倍あること。
② コンピューターを使う人のまばたきの回数が通常の3分の1であること。
③ 子どもは日常大人が使う3分の1しかコンピューターを使っていないこと。
④ 目が乾きやすく通常の水分を保つことが難しいこと。

5. 本文中の (オ) に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

5

- ① wherever ② whatever ③ whenever ④ however

6. 下線部 [カ] Other suggestions の内容としてふさわしくないものはどれか。次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

6

- ① keeping suitable distance from the computer
② spending less time staring at computer screens
③ having sufficient lighting when using the computer
④ turning off the computer for 20 minutes

7. 本文中の (キ) に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

7

- ① at least ② not less than
③ no more than ④ as long as

8. 第[7]段落の David Hunter 博士が述べたり考えたりした内容としてふさわしくないものはどれか。次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

8

- ① Focusing on one thing for a long time causes permanent damage in children.
② There is no increase in the number of issues with children in his hospital.
③ The disease name “computer vision syndrome” is an exaggeration.
④ Serious eye damage will not be caused by only looking at a computer screen for a long time.

このページは白紙です。
次のページに進んでください。

II 次の英文を読んで、1, 2, 3, 4, 6については英語の問いの答えとして最も適切なものを、5については下線部に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～④から選びなさい。解答はすべて所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

When I was a child, the grammar school I attended regularly hosted a book fair. For a few glorious days, a couple of times a year, the entrance of the grand assembly hall would be transformed into a bookshop: *a treasure trove where the tables were lined with editions from British publisher Penguin Books.

In those days, there were few cover illustrations. The general fiction books were a uniform orange and white, with the title and author's name in black. Crime fiction editions, on the other hand, were white and green.

The books, if memory serves, were each offered at a special rate of *one shilling and sixpence, and my parents, always eager to encourage me to read, would give me three shillings — enough money to buy two books. The difficulty of it: so many titles, so many authors! How to choose?

I still remember the excitement of opening the books I finally chose: the smell of the paper, perhaps even the ink. And I loved the way my collection of books began to fill the shelves of the room I shared with my younger brother, whose interests were more focused on getting his hands dirty.

In fact, my earliest memory of books and of experiencing the power they would have over me for the rest of my life, began far earlier when I was given for my birthday — perhaps my sixth — *a Rupert Bear Annual.

One of the stories in it concerned a donkey that was being hurt, and the images so upset me that I cried every time I turned to a particular page. Eventually, my parents took away the volume and hid it away, greatly concerned at my distress.

But happily, my reading experiences since then have been more often positive.

注： *a treasure trove：宝の山

*one shilling and sixpence：shilling（シリング）、pence（ペンス、pennyの複数）はイギリスの通貨の単位。one shilling and sixpenceで1.5シリングにあたる。

*a Rupert Bear Annual：「ルパートベア」はクマの漫画のキャラクター。1936年以降毎年本が出版されている。

1. How often was the book fair held? 9
- ① Every other year.
 - ② Twice every three years.
 - ③ Two or three times a year.
 - ④ Irregularly.
2. Why did the author's parents give the author money? 10
- ① They wanted to push the author to read.
 - ② They wished the author would save money.
 - ③ They thought the author studied too much.
 - ④ They hoped the author would buy more shelves.
3. What was NOT a reason the author got books? 11
- ① The author liked the smell of paper.
 - ② The author liked watching his or her collection grow.
 - ③ The author liked the pictures on the covers.
 - ④ The author liked choosing the books.
4. What hobby would the author's younger brother most likely enjoy? 12
- ① Reading crime books.
 - ② Listening to loud music.
 - ③ Playing video games.
 - ④ Doing outside activities.
5. The first lasting memory of the power of books was _____ . 13
- ① comfortable
 - ② heartbreaking
 - ③ joyful
 - ④ loving
6. Why did the author give the example of the donkey in the Rupert Bear Annual? 14
- ① To explain why hurting animals is wrong and a serious problem.
 - ② To give a reason for starting to dislike reading.
 - ③ To show how written stories can strongly affect people.
 - ④ To argue that parents should not allow children to choose books.

- III Sosuke と 保健室の先生(Nurse)が保健室で話している。()に入れるのに最も適切なものを、選択肢からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい(選択肢は一度しか使えない)。

Sosuke and a school nurse are talking in the nurse's office.

Sosuke: Excuse me. I'm not feeling well. May I be excused from Ms. Yamamoto's class?

Nurse: Why? ()

Sosuke: I feel really warm. I think I have a fever, so I can't go to class.

Nurse: Is that so? () Hmm. It doesn't seem like you have a high temperature at all.

Sosuke: No, I mean, I have a sore throat. ()

Nurse: Open your mouth and I'll take a look. Everything looks normal. Are you sure you are feeling sick today?

Sosuke: Yes, I'm definitely too sick for class. I'm pretty sure I have a stomachache.

Nurse: Really? ()

Sosuke: It was fine this morning, but it started hurting right before class.

Nurse: I see. I think I know what's wrong with you. I've seen many students with this illness today. It's Yamamoto Disease. I can tell you the cure.

()

Sosuke: Okay. I guess I'll go there now.

■ 選択肢

- ① Where is Ms. Yamamoto's class?
- ② It hurts when I swallow.
- ③ You should take this medicine and stay here a while.
- ④ It's been getting better recently.
- ⑤ You should go to class and you'll feel better soon.
- ⑥ How long has it been painful?
- ⑦ Where is your stomach painful?
- ⑧ My tooth hurts when I talk.
- ⑨ Let me touch your forehead to check your temperature.
- ⑩ What's wrong with you?

V 次の () 内の語 (句) を、日本語の文に合うように並べ替えて、指定された場所にくるものの番号を所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。ただし、文頭にくるべきものも小文字にしてある。

1. 彼らは忘れ物の傘が誰のものか全くわからなかった。

They (① that ② whose ③ had ④ umbrella ⑤ was ⑥ found out ⑦ it
⑧ never) been left behind.

They ()()()()
()()()() been left behind.

2. 発表者が発表を終えるまで質問を待つことをお勧めします。

(① waiting ② the presenter ③ before ④ finishes ⑤ recommend ⑥ I
⑦ until) asking a question.

()()()()
()()() asking a question.

3. 私のクラスの先生は私と彼女をときどき間違える。

The teacher (① of ② for ③ mistakes ④ sometimes ⑤ me ⑥ class
⑦ our) her.

The teacher ()()()()
()()() her.