

◇ 英 語

英 4-1～英 4-10 まで 10 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①～④の選択肢の中から最も適切なものを一つ選び、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] After eight years living in Sweden, coins and notes barely feel like money any more. In February, my daughter lost a front tooth. She was happy when *the tooth fairy came, but was not interested in the 10 *kronor that was left.

[2] This is not surprising because she has rarely, if ever, seen my Swedish wife or me use a coin to buy anything. We're not alone. In 2018, only about one in eight Swedes said they had used cash for a recent purchase. More and more cafés, restaurants and shops in my home city of Malmö are going cash free, and big stores such as Ikea and Ahlens are starting to join them.

[3] Increasingly, they also take Swish, a payment system that allows you to instantly transfer cash to others using only their phone number. Swish, which started as a way to send small amounts of cash to friends, can now be used for almost anything.

[4] It can be very convenient. When I left my wallet at home on Monday, my wife "Swished" the payment for my coffee and croissant from her desk at Lund University. During *collection at Swedish churches, people are nowadays much more likely to reach for their phones than their wallets.

[5] But there is some resistance. A group called Kontantupproret, or Cash Rebellion, has spent the past six years campaigning against a "conspiracy of Sweden's banks to abolish cash." The group sees the disappearance of cash as a serious threat to democracy, privacy and individual freedom.

[6] Others, such as pensioners' groups and disability support groups, have warned that some old and mentally disabled people struggle with digital payments. But my 72-year-old mother-in-law can't think of anyone in her generation who has problems.

[7] The Civil Contingencies Agency, which prepares Sweden for crisis, advises everyone to keep cash at home in small denominations in case the payment system crashes.

[8] For me, though, the effort of having physical money is now more than the value of anything I might buy with it. There are only three places where I still use cash: my local hairdresser's, the bicycle repair shop and the open-air food market.

[9] Occasionally, perhaps once or twice a month, when I want 200 kronor, it can be hard to get. The cash machine nearest my house has gone, and as far as I know, only one branch of Swedbank, my bank, in Malmö still handles cash.

[10] I've swapped my old bulky leather wallet for a thin card holder, and the small amount of change I get ends up at the bottom of my bag or pockets, stuck behind the sofa or in jars with my children's marbles. So maybe it's not that surprising that my daughter doesn't think coins are worth much.

[11] The Access to Cash report said: "We found that the end for cash in Sweden is likely to come from retailers and service providers refusing cash—not from the loss of cash machines and bank branches." Some Ikea stores have stopped accepting cash, after finding that just 1% of customers paid that way. But when hospitals in Sweden announced they were no longer taking cash, there was an outcry. However, overall, Sweden is transitioning to a cashless society.

注： *the tooth fairy 「歯の妖精。抜けた乳歯を枕の下に置いておくと、歯の妖精が歯を持っていく代わりにコインを置いていくという欧米の伝承がある。」

*kronor 「スウェーデンの通貨の単位。1クローナは約12円。」

*collection 「教会での献金」

1. Why wasn't the girl interested in receiving the money?

1

- ① It wasn't enough money.
- ② The money was Swedish.
- ③ Few people use cash anymore.
- ④ She wasn't interested in fairies.

2. What does "We are not alone." in Paragraph 2 mean?

2

- ① Many people in Sweden do not use cash or coins.
- ② The writer and his wife are lonely because of the money shortage.
- ③ The writer and his wife use cash without a limit.
- ④ Many people in Sweden spend a lot of money for shopping.

3. What is Swish?

3

- ① It is a system that people can use to send money to other people.
- ② It is a system for coffee and croissants.
- ③ It is a system for saving money.
- ④ It is a system for transferring phone numbers.

4. Why is the Cash Rebellion against using digital money?

4

- ① They have spent six years campaigning against it.
- ② They think that using only digital money can be dangerous.
- ③ They don't understand digital money.
- ④ They can't think of anyone that has problems with it.

5. Why does the Civil Contingency Agency want people to have cash at home?

5

- ① They are worried that people are not saving enough money.
- ② They are worried there might be a problem with electronic payment systems.
- ③ They are worried the payment system is too old to work correctly.
- ④ They are worried that cash in small denominations will run out soon.

6. What is NOT mentioned as a problem with using physical money?

6

- ① There are fewer places now that accept cash.
- ② There are now fewer places to get cash when you need it.
- ③ People often lose coins.
- ④ Most people don't understand how much the money is worth.

7. Where does the writer use physical money?

7

- ① at a restaurant
- ② at a clothing shop
- ③ at a supermarket
- ④ at a beauty salon

8. Why did Ikea stop accepting cash in Sweden?

8

- ① Very few customers paid in cash.
- ② There was an outcry against using cash.
- ③ Ikea stores were losing customers.
- ④ Ikea cash machines were breaking down.

II 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①～④の選択肢の中から最も適切なものを一つ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

Stephen Hawking, the well-known scientist and best-selling author, was worried about the future. In a recent Cambridge University lecture, Hawking warned that progress in science and technology is getting out of control. Artificial intelligence (AI) in particular could have “disastrous consequences” for humanity. “I don’t think,” he said, “we will survive another 1,000 years without escaping beyond our fragile planet. Our only hope is to set up colonies elsewhere in the solar system.”

Hawking speculated that Mars will be our first space colony, though not for at least 100 years. But don’t tell that to NASA. The agency is looking forward to sending humans to Mars by the 2030s. To this end, NASA is sponsoring an ambitious Mars-simulation project. It is studying the psychological effects of spending long periods of time in confined, isolated conditions—such as on a long flight to Mars and life on the surface. Last January, a crew made up of six scientists moved into a vinyl-covered dome set up on Hawaii’s Mauna Loa volcano. The land outside the dome is “barren, rocky, and reddish, a forbidding environment reminiscent of the red planet” says Caleb Jones of the Associated Press (AP).

For the next eight months, the four men and two women will live mostly on freeze-dried foods and will have no physical contact with people in the outside world. They will work with their support crew with a 20-minute communications delay. This is the time it would take an e-mail to reach Earth from Mars. The crew was carefully chosen from among 700 applicants who underwent personality tests, extensive interviews, and background checks. “We’re hoping to figure out how best to select individual astronauts, how to compose a crew, and how to support that crew on long-duration space missions,” the project leader told AP.

1. What did Hawking think about the future of technology? 9

- ① Technology will no longer use Artificial Intelligence.
- ② Technology will only help us in the future.
- ③ People will not be able to control technology.
- ④ People will stop inventing new technology.

2. Why did Hawking think we need to live on Mars in the future? 10

- ① It will be interesting to study.
- ② Humans will not be able to live on Earth.
- ③ The earth will destroy technology.
- ④ Progress on Earth is happening too slowly.

3. How soon did Hawking think people will live on Mars? 11

- ① in less than a decade
- ② in a decade
- ③ in less than a century
- ④ in a century or more

4. What is NASA studying on Mauna Loa? 12

- ① the mental effects of living somewhere similar to Mars
- ② the economical effects of living somewhere similar to Mars
- ③ the physical effects of living somewhere similar to Mars
- ④ the environmental effects of living somewhere similar to Mars

5. Why are the scientists living on the Mauna Loa volcano? 13

- ① The ground there looks like the surface of Mars.
- ② The location is the most convenient.
- ③ The NASA project was chosen randomly.
- ④ The environment is friendly for scientists.

6. What is something the Mauna Loa crew is NOT able to do?

14

- ① email colleagues
- ② live in a dome
- ③ eat freeze-dried meals
- ④ get communications quickly

7. What is one thing the project leader wants to learn?

15

- ① how to send emails to a space station
- ② how to get the astronauts to Mars
- ③ how to choose the best people to go to Mars
- ④ how to speed up space communication

8. What is TRUE according to this passage?

16

- ① Stephen Hawking warned against sending humans to Mars.
- ② The Mars-simulation project is set in Hawaii.
- ③ Artificial Intelligence will bring humans a bright future.
- ④ The mission of moving to Mars is too difficult to carry out.

III 次の会話の()に入れるのに最も適切なものを、①～⑨の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)。

Bob: Good morning, Adam. ()

Adam: Yes, it's this afternoon.

Bob: Are you nervous? It's your first interview, right?

Adam: Yeah. I'm a little nervous, but I think I will do well.
()

Bob: You know, a job interview is not only what you say, but also how you look.
Do you have a nice suit to wear?

Adam: Yes, I do. I bought a new one just for today. ()
Please do not worry.

Bob: Okay, you have a new suit. ()

Adam: Yes, they are. Please don't worry.

Bob: Did you iron your shirt? You should iron your shirt even if it's new.

Adam: Yes! Stop worrying! My clothes and my hygiene are all fine.

Bob: Okay, just one more question. ()

Adam: ...No, they don't. One is red and the other is blue.

Bob: Make sure you fix that before the interview.

Adam: I will. Thank you.

■ 選択肢

- ① I didn't practice enough.
- ② I have been practicing all night.
- ③ How was your interview?
- ④ Anyway, I am always dressed well.
- ⑤ The interview was not difficult.
- ⑥ Do your socks match?
- ⑦ Is today the day of your job interview?
- ⑧ How do I look?
- ⑨ Are your fingernails clean, though?

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. 音楽に対する情熱を他の人と分かち合うことほど楽しいことはない。

There is (① than ② for music ③ exciting ④ sharing ⑤ nothing
⑥ with ⑦ more ⑧ your passion) others.

There is ()()()()
()()()() others.

2. その芸術家は1942年にフランスに移り、そこでピカソやマティスの芸術観に夢中になった。

The artist moved to France in 1942, (① absorbed ② he ③ the artistic ideas
④ was ⑤ of ⑥ where ⑦ in) Picasso and Matisse.

The artist moved to France in 1942, ()()()
()()()() Picasso and Matisse.

3. 富士山は日本の最高峰だ。美しい形の火山が霊峰として崇拝の対象となってきたのは当然のことである。

Mt. Fuji is Japan's highest mountain. (① has been ② is ③ volcano ④ not ⑤ the
⑥ surprising ⑦ beautifully-shaped ⑧ that ⑨ it) worshiped as a sacred mountain.

Mt. Fuji is Japan's highest mountain. ()()()
()()()()()
() worshiped as a sacred mountain.