

外国語(英語) (2024)

- (注意事項)
- 1 問題文は11ページあります。
 - 2 解答は解答用紙の所定欄に記入してください。下書きは、問題冊子の余白を利用してください。ただし、回収はしませんので採点の対象とはなりません。
 - 3 解答は一部記述を含むマークセンス方式となっていますので、解答用紙の注意事項をよく読み解答してください。
 - 4 受験番号・氏名・フリガナは、監督者の指示に従って、解答用紙の所定欄に丁寧に記入してください。
 - 5 解答用紙にマークセンス方式の受験番号欄があります。受験番号をマークする際は濃く丁寧にぬってください。
 - 6 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページ落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れなどに気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。

I 以下の英文は、Model T と呼ばれる自動車が Ford 社より発売され、車が急速に庶民に普及した状況について述べている。この英文を読み、マーク記入式設問 1～7 と記述式設問 I に答えなさい。本文中の丸数字①～⑨は段落番号を表す。

① The first Model T was introduced in October 1908 and manufactured in one of the first Ford Motor facilities, the Ford Piquette Avenue Plant. It quickly became the most successful Ford model produced and was one of the best-selling vehicles of the time. One of the main manufacturing plants for the Ford Motor Company was the Ford Highland Park Plant in Michigan. It was designed by American industrial architect Albert Kahn. The plant officially opened in January 1910 and became the first location to operate the automobile moving assembly line.

② The biggest transformation to the automobile industry and manufacturing as a whole came with the introduction of the moving assembly line. Ford is often mistaken (1-A) (_____) the inventor of the assembly line; however, Ransom Olds was one of the early automobile manufacturing pioneers who mass-produced automobiles in the US. At the time the Ford Motor Company was founded, Olds' company Olds Motor Works was one of the largest automobile manufacturers in the nation.

③ Ford made improvements to Olds' stationary assembly line, and his innovations led to the moving assembly line. The conveyor belt was a feature of the assembly line that also wasn't completely new. Conveyor belts were used in manufacturing plants in other industries. After a few failed attempts, however, Ford managed to create an assembly line that moved automobile parts down to lines of workers on a conveyor belt system. The moving assembly line was up and running in the Highland Park plant by 1913. It allowed for the workers to be assigned just one or two tasks. This differed from common manufacturing methods that had workers learning how to complete all tasks to build a product rather than specialize in one.

④ The time it took for a new Model T to be assembled using the moving assembly line system reduced dramatically. Model T's initially took about 12 hours to complete. The new system reduced this time to just 93 minutes. Since the Model T was rolling out of the plant (1-B) (_____) a much faster rate, it helped reduce the cost. The Model T was considered one of the most affordable cars for the middle class at the time. An automobile

was no longer thought of as a luxurious product strictly for the elite. The price of a new Model T in 1924 had dropped to \$ 260, almost \$ 600 less than the cost 16 years prior. More than 15 million Model T cars were produced from the time they were introduced to the time they were discontinued in 1927.

⑤ The assembly line wasn't always rewarding to Ford. It cost him workers, as many found the job boring because they concentrated ^(1-C) () one or two tasks repeatedly. Many workers went to work for competitors. In response, Ford devised a plan to raise his workers' wages to five dollars per day. The increase was almost double what the workers were making before, and as a result, thousands of workers put in an application to work at the Ford Motor Company. Along with a raise, Ford also implemented a new eight-hour workday. His wages and workday hours were unlike anything else that other manufacturers were offering.

⑥ Henry Ford's introduction of a wage bump and the eight-hour workday encouraged other manufacturers to do the same. Other businesses were forced to compete with companies offering more to workers. The formation of labor unions also forced business owners to compromise with workers' wants and needs. Ford also had to deal with a union strike for Ford Motor Company workers. They wanted better working conditions. Ford refused to compromise at first, but he eventually came around to giving them what they asked for and more.

⑦ Some of Ford's business ideas weren't the best. In 1927, Ford attempted to supply his own rubber and set up plantations in Brazil. It was called Fordlandia, but after a number of hardships and issues, it ended up as a failed business move.

⑧ The ideas that Ford had for mass production caused the contemporary state of the American Industrial Revolution to shift. The push to meet product demands created harsh working conditions and long hours for pitiful wages as industrialization was building up steam. Moving assembly lines allowed products to be created faster and took some pressure off workers. It set the foundation for a mass production system, which soon led to the rise of consumerism.

⑨ Ford influenced the rise of wages for many industries. Demand for higher wages was

becoming increasingly common, and companies risked closing down and losing workers for weeks if an agreement wasn't reached. The mass production of the Model T made the automobile affordable for the middle class. Other automobile companies raced to make better cars also at lower prices to compete ^(1-D)() Ford. It bridged some of the gaps in the class system that separated the elites ^(1-E)() the middle and working classes.

[Adapted from "Henry Ford's Contribution to the Automobile Industry & Mass Production" by Amy Hayes, October 31, 2022,

<https://www.thecollector.com/henry-ford-contribution-to-automobile-industry-production/>]

マーク記入式設問

1. 本文中の下線部(1-A) (本文②段落目), (1-B) (本文④段落目), (1-C) (本文⑤段落目), (1-D) (本文⑨段落目), (1-E) (本文⑨段落目) の空所に入れるべき最も適切な前置詞を, 次の a ~ e から選びなさい。ただし, 各選択肢は一度しか使えない。

a. at b. for c. from d. on e. with

2. What was the difference between the assembly lines of Olds Motor Works and Ford Motor Company? に対する正しい答えとなるように, 次の(2-A)および(2-B)の空所に入れるべき最も適切な英単語を, それぞれ次の a ~ f の中から1つずつ選びマークしなさい。

The former line was (2-A), while the latter one was (2-B).

a. closed b. compact c. large
d. moving e. open f. stationary

3. 本文の内容と一致するように, 下の文の空所部分に入れるべき最も適切な語句を, 次の a ~ d の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

By introducing a new assembly line, the time required to build a Model T reduced to about ().

a. one half b. one third c. one quarter d. one eighth

4. 本文の内容と一致するように、下の文の空所部分に入れるべき最も適切な英単語を、次の a～d の中から 1 つ選びマークしなさい。

Many workers of Ford Motor Company moved to other automobile companies, because their work in the assembly line was too ().

- a. busy b. irrational c. monotonous d. professional

5. How much was the first Model T, which was introduced in 1908? に対する正しい答えとなる数値を、次の a～d の中から 1 つ選びマークしなさい。

- a. \$260 b. \$600 c. \$860 d. \$1000

6. 本文の内容と一致するように、下の文の空所部分に入れるべき最も適切な英単語を、次の a～d の中から 1 つ選びマークしなさい。

The mass production system adapted by Ford () the way workers worked.

- a. consumed b. deteriorated c. industrialized d. revolutionized

7. 本文の内容と一致するものを次の a～f の中から 2 つ選び、1 つの解答欄に 1 つずつマークしなさい。解答欄にマークする解答の順序は問わないが、1 つの解答欄に 2 つ以上マークすると減点の対象となる。

- a. All the businesses Henry Ford had started became successful.
b. Ford Motor Company was the first automobile manufacturer that used the assembly line.
c. Henry Ford is the man who invented the gasoline automobile.
d. The mass production system developed by Ford had made workers very busy to meet high demand.
e. The Model T was cheap enough for the middle class to buy.
f. The raise of wages introduced by Henry Ford soon spread to various industries.

記述式設問

- I. 本文の内容と一致する英文となるように、下の文の空所部分に入れるべき最も適切な英単語を、記述式解答欄 I に記入しなさい。

Ford tried to stop workers from leaving by () his workers' pay and () their working hours.

II 以下の英文は、目の仕組みについての解説である。この英文を読み、マーク記入式設問1～3と記述式設問II-1～3に答えなさい。本文中の丸数字①～⑦は段落番号を表す。

Your Amazing Eyes!

Learn all about the human eye...

① You carry around a pair of cameras in your head so incredible they can work in bright sunshine or at night. Only 2.5 cm in diameter, they can bring you the image of a tiny ant or a twinkling star trillions of kilometers away. They can change focus almost instantly and stay focused even when you're shaking your head around. 【記述式設問II-1a】 These cameras are your eyes...

Eye-Popping Fact ONE: A 【記述式設問II-1b】 crucial part of your eyes is as *flimsy as a wet tissue!

② A fly darts towards your head! Light bounces (2-A) () the insect and enters your eye's cornea, a clear covering over your eye. The light passes through your pupil, the black circle in the center of the iris, to the lens. The lens focuses the light onto your *retina—a thin but vital lining on the back of your eye that is as flimsy as a wet tissue. Your retina acts like camera film, capturing the picture of the fly. This image is sent to the brain, which instantly tells you to—*duck!

Eye-Popping Fact TWO: You blink more than 10,000 times a day!

③ Your sight is incredibly important, so your body has ways to protect your eyes. Each eye sits on a cushion of fat, surrounded by protective bone. Your eyebrows prevent sweat dripping (2-B) () your eyes, while eyelashes keep dust and other particles out. The eyelids act as windscreen wipers, spreading tear fluid with every blink to keep your eyes moist and wash away bacteria. You blink more than 10,000 times a day! And if anything gets too close, your eyelids slam shut with amazing speed. How fast does this happen? In the blink of an eye—about 【記述式設問II-2】 two fifths of a second!

Eye-popping Fact THREE: (_____)!
(3)

④ You bounce your eyes around all the time. Even when you're not running or jumping, your head doesn't stay still. Why isn't everything a *blur when you're moving? The eyes automatically adjust (2-C) (_____) the movement of your head with great speed and precision. They're good at following a moving object, and even better at adjusting (2-C) (_____) the motion of your head. Test it: Keeping your head still, hold up your hand about 30 cm away, and quickly move it back and forth. As fast as your eyes are, your fingers become blurry. Now keep your hand still and move your head back and forth. Amazingly, your fingers stay (2-D) (_____) focus!

Eye-Popping Fact FOUR: Your eyes see everything upside down and backward!

⑤ Your eyes are amazing, but the images they send to your brain are a little *quirky—they're upside down, backward and two-dimensional! Lucky for you, the cameras in your head come (2-E) (_____) an impressive software package—your brain—that can fix these problems. The brain automatically flips the images from your retinas right side up and combines the images from each eye into a three-dimensional picture. 【記述式設問Ⅱ-3】

⑥ There is a small area of each retina, called a blind spot, that can't record what you're seeing. Your brain makes adjustments for this, too. But sometimes it can be fooled! Check it out—hold the tips of your two index fingers together, about 15 cm in front of your eyes. Now separate them slightly and look past them at something in the distance. A floating finger that looks like a sausage appears between your fingers. You just fooled your brain (2-F) (_____) seeing something that isn't there!

Eye-Popping Fact FIVE! Your pupils change size whenever the light changes!

⑦ Your black pupils may be small but they have an important job—they grow or shrink to allow just the right amount of light to enter your eyes to let you see. Try this: Go into a windowless room, turn off the light and close the door so there is just enough light to see the pupils in your eyes in the mirror. Your pupils will be far larger than usual, having grown to their maximum size to capture as much light as possible. Now, turn

(2-G) () the light while still watching your pupils. You'll see them shrink to a small dot almost immediately—right before your very, um ... eyes!

[Adapted from "Your Amazing Eyes!", *NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC KIDS*, <https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/science/general-science/human-eye/>] (掲載年月日不明)

注：*flimsy = 薄っぺらい *retina = 網膜 *duck = ひよいとかがむ
*blur = ぼやけた状態 *quirky = 一風変わった

マーク記入式設問

1. 本文中の下線部(1) (本文①段落目) の英単語 diameter のアクセント位置を, 次の a ~ d の中から 1 つ選びマークしなさい。

(1) di-am-e-ter
a b c d

a. 1 音節目 b. 2 音節目 c. 3 音節目 d. 4 音節目

2. 本文中の下線部(2-A) (本文②段落目), (2-B) (本文③段落目), (2-C) (本文④段落目に 2 箇所), (2-D) (本文④段落目), (2-E) (本文⑤段落目), (2-F) (本文⑥段落目), (2-G) (本文⑦段落目) の空所に入れるべき最も適切なものを, それぞれ次の a ~ d の中から 1 つずつ選びマークしなさい。

(2-A) a. at b. in c. off d. on

(2-B) a. at b. by c. from d. into

(2-C) a. at b. in c. on d. to

(2-D) a. in b. on c. to d. with

(2-E) a. from b. in c. on d. with

(2-F) a. at b. from c. into d. on

(2-G) a. at b. for c. into d. on

3. 本文中の下線部(3) (本文④段落の副題中) の空所に, 以下に示す語句を並べ替えて入れる英文を完成させたい。並べ替えた後に 4 番目に配置される語句の記号を次の a ~ g の中から 1 つ選びマークしなさい。

a. adjust in b. any movement c. your head d. your eyes

e. milliseconds f. to g. of

Ⅲ 以下の英文を読み、記述式設問Ⅲ-1、Ⅲ-2A、Ⅲ-2Bに答えなさい。物語部分は、Huckleberry Finn（ハック）を一人称とした視点で描かれている。

Missouri was one of the states where people kept black *slaves. Huckleberry Finn lives with the Widow Douglas but he runs away. His father has come back to town and Huck is afraid of him. He goes to an 【記述式設問Ⅲ-2A】(i _____) in the river and meets Jim, the Widow Douglas's slave. Jim has run away, too. He thinks the Widow wants to sell him. Huck and Jim go down the Mississippi river and find a *raft. They want to sail to the town of *Cairo. At Cairo the river passes another state, Ohio. There are no slaves there and Jim will be free. But if they pass Cairo, the boat will go south to other slave states.

Lost in the fog

We were very close to Cairo now, and Jim was very excited. He said, "When we get to Cairo, I'll be a free man! They don't have slaves there."

Every time we passed a light, Jim jumped up. He said, "Look! It's Cairo! I'm a free man!"

So I told Jim, "In the morning I'll ask somebody what town this is."

But that same night, two men came over in a boat. They had guns too. One of the men said, "Who's over there?"

I said, "It's me and my raft."

"Are there any men on that raft?" he asked.

"Only one," I said.

"We are looking for five runaway slaves. Is the man on your raft white or black?" he asked.

"He's white," I answered.

"I think I'll check," said the man.

"Please do," I said. "It's *Pap that's with me. Maybe you can help take him into town. Pap is sick—and so is Mom and my sister, Mary Ann."

They agreed to help and started coming over to us. Then I said, "It's good of you to help. I've talked to a lot of people, but nobody wanted to help."

"That wasn't very nice of them," said the man. "What's the problem with your *pap?"

"It's the—it's the—it's nothing, really."

Then they stopped. "That's a lie, boy," the man said. "What *is* the problem with your

pap? I want a true answer this time.”

“I’ll tell you, sir,” I said. “But first come and help us get to town.”

“Stop the boat, John,” the man shouted. “You keep away, boy. If your pap is so sick, I don’t want to come near him. Go about twenty miles down the river and you’ll find a town. They can help you there.” Then he said, “Do you have any money, boy?”

“No, sir,” I said.

“Here’s twenty dollars—that will pay for the doctor.”

He put the money on a piece of wood and pushed it over to me.

I said, “Thank you very much, sir. I’ll remember what you told me. Goodbye.”

They both said, “Good luck.”

When they were gone, I looked for Jim. He wasn’t in the tent, so I shouted for him, “Jim, where are you?”

“Here I am,” answered Jim. He was in the river. Only his head was above the water.

He got back on the raft and said, “I heard the men coming and I jumped into the river. I didn’t want them to find me. I was going to swim away. But you
【記述式設問Ⅲ-2B】(t_____) ed them, Huck. That was a good story. You saved my life. Nobody has ever helped me like that. You’re the best friend that I have.”

We talked about the money.

Jim said, “I’m a free man, so I’ll buy a ticket on a steamboat.”

The next morning, we hid the raft and I went into town. I asked a man. “Is this town Cairo?”

“No,” the man said. “You’ve gone past Cairo.”

So I went back to the raft and told Jim. He wasn’t a free man now. I felt really bad about going past it. But Jim said, “Huck, it’s OK, I’ll be free some day. Don’t you worry.”

[Adapted from “*The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn, Lost in the Fog*” in *Mystery and Adventure*, Will Fowler ed., Penguin Books, 2001. (ISBN: 0-582-465818)]

注：*slave = 奴隷 *raft = いかだ *Cairo = 米国オハイオ州にある町

*Pap, *pap = 親父, お父ちゃん

※原文で描かれている Cairo の位置は地理的には正確ではないが、原文のまま引用してある。

