

【I】 次の英文を読み、問 1～10 に対する最も適切な答えを①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。なお、[1]～[6] はパラグラフ（段落）の番号を表している。

[1] The legal age to drive a car in the United States is 16. Getting a driver's license on the day you turn 16 has long been a major life event for many young people in America. But interest in driving among today's teenagers has dropped sharply over the past 35 years.

[2] In 1983, 80 percent of 18-year-olds in America had a driver's license — the document that permits a person to drive a motor vehicle. By 2018, that number had dropped to 61 percent. Among 16-year-olds, the number decreased from 46 percent in 1983 to 25 percent in 2018. Those numbers come from the U.S. Federal Highway Administration. This drop in interest in driving began with the millennial generation and has continued with Generation Z — people born between 1997 and 2012.

[3] Young people say they have many reasons for delaying or avoiding getting a driver's license. Some choose more environmentally friendly transportation choices. Others find driving to be stressful. And some simply do not care about cars at all.

[4] Celeste Robinson is a high school student who lives in Boston, Massachusetts. She depends on friends with cars or public transportation to get around. She describes herself as a worried person and does not like to drive. "I've tried it and it just feels very hard," Robinson told The Associated Press. "And I do love public transportation, so I plan things very much in advance and make sure I can get a train there." Sixteen-year-old Kat Wilson is from New Jersey. Her father races cars at local competitions. But she has no interest in driving. "I hate cars, I don't trust people driving them, especially in New Jersey," Wilson said. "I see a lot of accidents, and it's scary."

[5] Carmakers want to make their vehicles more appealing to young people like Wilson and Robinson. They seek to make cars more interesting to a generation raised on technology. Mark Rushbrook is global director of Ford Performance Motorsports. "A big screen" is what today's teen drivers want, he said. "I think what is important to them is staying connected in a safe way," Rushbrook said. "The vehicle is an extension of their iPhone or their screen device, they want to stay connected and bring their music and everything else with them into the car."

[6] Mark Reuss is president of General Motors. He said he believes there is still a market for young people who care about more than just their music and connectivity. "You still have to deliver connectivity in something people love to look at and be seen in," he said. "That generation has not been lost. They still want a great looking car..." He added, "There's lots of different ways to make cars appealing and that doesn't go away."

出典：Ashley Thompson, "Today's Teens in No Hurry to Start Driving," *VOA Learning English*, August 10, 2021.

問 1 According to paragraph [1], when do many young people in the U.S. traditionally get their driver's license?

- ① The day after their 16th birthday.
- ② On the day they reach the age of 16.
- ③ After graduating high school.
- ④ After experiencing a major life event.

問 2 According to paragraph [1], how did teenagers' interest in driving change in the U.S. over the past 35 years?

- ① They became a bit less interested.
- ② Most of them chose other ways to get around.
- ③ Their interest stayed approximately the same.
- ④ They became much less interested.

問 3 According to paragraph [2], what is the difference in percentage points of 16-year-olds with a driver's license between 1983 and 2018?

- ① 19%
- ② 21%
- ③ 34%
- ④ 55%

問 4 According to paragraph [2], when did the decline in interest in driving begin?

- ① With the millennial generation.
- ② With Generation Z.
- ③ In the 1970s.
- ④ After 2018.

問 5 According to paragraph [3], why do some young people avoid getting a driver's license?

- ① Taking care of cars is too much work.
- ② They believe driving is not stressful.
- ③ Cars aren't friendly to them.
- ④ They care about the environment.

問 6 According to paragraph [4], what does Celeste Robinson say about driving?

- ① She has tried driving but finds it very difficult.
- ② She has tried public transportation but it makes her feel worried.
- ③ She avoids relying on friends with cars.
- ④ She hasn't tried driving because she prefers the train.

問 7 According to paragraph [4], which of the following statements is NOT true about Kat Wilson?

- ① She is from New Jersey.
- ② Her father takes part in regional car racing events.
- ③ Seeing her father crash in a car race made her hate driving.
- ④ She feels uneasy because she has witnessed many crashes.

問 8 According to paragraph [5], what are car companies trying to do for young people like Wilson and Robinson?

- ① Include high-quality speakers for playing music in cars.
- ② Make cars more attractive to young people's interests.
- ③ Get young people to use their phones less.
- ④ Offer young people environmentally friendly cars.

問 9 According to Mark Rushbrook in paragraph [5], what are teen drivers looking for in a car?

- ① A place where they can watch movies safely.
- ② A place where they can dance to music.
- ③ A comfortable space that feels like home.
- ④ A vehicle with a large display that allows them to drive safely.

問 10 According to Mark Reuss in paragraph [6], what kind of car should be made to attract young people?

- ① A car that offers tech connections and appealing looks.
- ② A car designed mainly for music lovers.
- ③ A car that no longer needs to focus on appeal.
- ④ A car that recovers what young people have lost.

【Ⅱ】 次の問 1～ 5 の空欄 ～ に入る最も適切な文を①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

問 1

<At a coffee shop>

A: Hi, could I get a medium latte, please?

B: Sure. Would you like that hot or iced?

A: I'll go with iced. And can I have oat milk instead of regular milk?

B: Certainly. That comes to \$4.75.

A: ()

B: Yes, we accept credit cards.

- ① Do you take plastic?
- ② Do you sell sandwiches?
- ③ Do you close early today?
- ④ Do you have a restroom?

問 2

<At an office>

A: I can't help but feel bad for the driver whenever I order small things online to be delivered, like this tiny stationery.

B: () I'm a bit hesitant about getting some things delivered to me.

A: It's also concerning how drivers are often overworked.

B: That's true. Besides, I'd rather go and pick out the item myself before making a purchase.

- ① I see it differently.
- ② Stationery is a good item for home delivery.
- ③ I feel exactly the same.
- ④ It doesn't bother me at all.

問 3

<At home>

A: Grandma, the TV is really loud. I'll turn it down for you.

B: But then, I won't be able to hear it at all.

A: I think your hearing is getting worse. The louder the TV is, the worse your ears will get.

B: () So just leave the volume where it is.

- ① I see what you mean.
- ② The more you have, the more you want.
- ③ I wish I had known that earlier.
- ④ It's not interesting if I can't hear it.

問 4

<At a friend's apartment>

A: I can hear someone dashing around upstairs.

B: Oh, that's just a family with two small kids up there.

A: The noise is pretty loud. Why not go up and ask them to keep it down?

B: I'm okay with it. There aren't any playgrounds for kids nearby, and when I was little, I used to run around the house, too.

A: ()

- ① You're really mean.
- ② You are quite an evil person.
- ③ You're so tolerant.
- ④ You are full of curiosity.

問 5

<At a pharmacy>

A: Apply this ointment to the affected area several times a day using a clean finger.

B: The affected area is on my face. ()

A: That's right. Please make sure it doesn't get into sensitive areas.

- ① Should I avoid putting it near my eyes?
- ② Is it safe to get it in my eyes?
- ③ Do I need follow-up appointment?
- ④ Can this disease spread?

【Ⅲ】 次の問 1～5 の空欄 ～ に入る最も適切な語（句）を
①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

問 1 I wish I () more time with my friends while I was a student.

- ① will spend ② was spent ③ had spent ④ may have spent

問 2 Hardly () started eating when it began to rain outside.

- ① we were ② were we ③ we had ④ had we

問 3 Since my computer broke down, I decided to have ().

- ① repair it ② repaired it ③ it repairing ④ it repaired

問 4 A special ceremony was held at the university, () which scholars from all over the world were invited.

- ① of ② to ③ on ④ with

問 5 The decline in the store's sales this month may have () to do with the recent rise in prices.

- ① what ② something ③ difference ④ occasion

【IV】 次の問 1～5 の日本語の意味に合うように [] 内の語句を並べかえて意味の通る英文を作り、空欄 ～ に入るものを一つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。なお、文頭に来る語（句）も小文字で記してある。

問 1 この辺りでは、強風のために電車が止まるのはよくあることだ。

() () () around here for () ()
() () () winds.

[① is ② due ③ to stop ④ strong ⑤ trains ⑥ to ⑦ it ⑧ common]

問 2 私たちはもう、かつてのようには連絡を取り合っていない。

We () () () () () ()
() () to.

[① in ② as ③ longer ④ used ⑤ touch ⑥ no ⑦ we ⑧ keep]

問 3 私は、彼がすれ違った人から時間を尋ねられているのを見た。

I saw () () () () () ()
() () by.

[① by ② the ③ asked ④ passing ⑤ him ⑥ being ⑦ time
⑧ someone]

問 4 今月末までにこの仕事がどこまで進んでいるかはわからない。

There is () () () () ()
() () () by the end of this month.

[① this work ② far ③ have ④ telling ⑤ progressed ⑥ no ⑦ how
⑧ will]

問 5 私は、できるだけ速く歩くことで、失った時間を埋め合わせるつもりだ。

I will make () () () () ()
() () () as I can.

[① as ② walking ③ lost time ④ by ⑤ for ⑥ up ⑦ the ⑧ fast]