

- I. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow. Write your answers on the answer sheet.

著作権の関係上、省略します。

出典：The Invention That Changed School Forever, Kids used to just carry books by Ian Bogost, The Atlantic, November 7, 2024. Copyright ©2024 The Atlantic Monthly Group, Inc. All rights reserved. Distributed by Tribune Content Agency.

1. 下線部(1)で著者が言いたいことを、日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。[10 点]
2. 下線部(2)で著者が言いたいことを、日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。[10 点]
3. 下線部(3)の「Ordinary things evolve constantly」とはどのようなことか、日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。[10 点]

解答用紙 I

1…B4 判 (横書き) 3 行罫

2…B4 判 (横書き) 3 行罫

3…B4 判 (横書き) 3 行罫

II. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow. Write your answers on the answer sheet.

著作権の関係上、省略します。

Adapted from: Forbes, M. (2021, May 5). How to teach children about joyful movement. *Penguin Books*.

- 上記のテキストによると、子供たちが体を動かすことを一生続けるようになるためには何が必要か、日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。[10 点]
- 上記のテキストの最後の段落に出てくる「this planner」とはどのようなことか、日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。[10 点]

解答用紙 II

4…B4 判 (横書き) 2 行罫

5…B4 判 (横書き) 2 行罫

III. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow. Write your answers on the answer sheet.

(1) Countess Constance Markievicz was an Irish political pioneer. She was the first woman elected to the Irish and English parliaments and the first female cabinet minister in Europe. Born in 1868 in Sligo, Ireland, her wealthy father, Sir Henry Gore-Booth, inspired her concern for the working class. In the 1890s, she trained as a painter in London and joined women's right to vote movements, later studying in Paris, where she met her husband, Casimir Markievicz.

(2) In Dublin from 1903, she became active in artistic and nationalist circles. In 1911, she was arrested for protesting King George V's visit. She joined the Irish Citizen Army, designing its uniform and song, and in 1916, she fought in the Easter Rising. Arrested after the surrender, she avoided execution due to her gender and was instead sentenced to life imprisonment, later released in 1917.

(3) In 1918, Markievicz became the first woman elected to the British Parliament, but she refused to take her seat in line with Sinn Féin's policy, helping form Dáil Éireann in 1919. She served as Minister for Labour until 1922, becoming the first female cabinet minister in Europe during the Irish War of Independence and Civil War. She continued political activism into the 1920s, enduring imprisonment and hunger strikes for Irish independence and workers' rights. In 1927, after decades of activism, she died at 59, having given away her wealth and spending her last days in a Dublin hospital ward.

Murphy, A. (2020, March 17). Countess Constance Markievicz, Irish freedom fighter and revolutionary. *Europeana Foundation*.

Using information from the paragraph indicated, fill in the blank in each sentence below with one English word that is grammatically correct and keeps the meaning of the original text.

6. (Paragraph 1) Markievicz participated in women's right activities when she studied _____ in London.[5]
7. (Paragraph 1) Though raised in an aristocratic family, Markievicz became concerned with the working class by the influence of her _____. [5]
8. (Paragraph 2) Markievicz played a significant role in the Irish Citizen Army, being responsible for the creation of its _____. [5]
9. (Paragraph 2) Markievicz was not _____ after the Easter Rising because she was a woman. [5]
10. (Paragraph 3) Markievicz continued her political activism for _____ before she died. [5]
11. (Paragraph 3) Despite her aristocratic origins, Markievicz spent her final days in a _____. [5]
12. Write a 50-word summary of Constance Markievicz's achievements and her role in Irish and European politics in English.[20]

解答用紙

Ⅲ 6… A4判(横書き) 2行罫
 7… A4判(横書き) 2行罫
 8… A4判(横書き) 2行罫
 9… A4判(横書き) 2行罫
 10… A4判(横書き) 2行罫
 11… A4判(横書き) 2行罫
 12… A4判(横書き) 17行罫