次の英文を読み、下の(1)～(3)の問いに答えよ。

Is sleep important for children? A new study says yes.
A new study published this week in the journal Pediatrics shows that children who do not get enough sleep have less control over emotions and are less focused at school. (①) Americans do not get enough sleep. The National Sleep Foundation recommends 10 to 11 hours of shut-eye per night for children ages 5 to 12. A study from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention this year found that about 41 million American workers get less than six hours of sleep per night. ②Now health experts (habits / that / sleeping / passing / adults / are / their poor / worry) down to their children.

Reut Gruber is a psychologist and lead author of the new study. In the study, Gruber and other experts either added or subtracted one hour of sleep for healthy children ages 7 to 11. They observed the children over five nights. ③The goal (small changes in / see / to / affect / if / could / the amount of sleep / was) a child's behavior.

(1) 本文中の空欄①に入る最も適切な語句を、ア〜エから一つ選び、記号で答えよ。
ア As a whole イ Besides ウ Consequently エ On the other hand

(2) 下線部②、③が意味の通る文になるように、それぞれの[    ]内の語句を並べかえよ。

（3）次の英語の意味を表す語を本文中から探して答えよ。ただし、動詞の場合は原形で、名詞の場合は単数形で答えること。
1. to take a number or amount away from another number or amount
2. to say that someone or something is good or suitable for a particular purpose
3. someone who has studied the human mind and feelings

出典：TIME For Kids (October 22, 2012)
Sleep Tight!
By Alice Park
(http://www.timeforkids.com/)
次の英文を読み、下の(1)～(4)の問いに答えよ。

To some extent living in a foreign culture is ①an assault on your personality and your learned behaviour. One response is to go native, but this is something like a religious conversion, a leap of faith based on the assumption that you can find happiness by changing yourself and giving in to something bigger than you. It almost always ends in tears. At the other extreme is the “no ②” approach, when people insist on the primacy of their own culture. Such obduracy is of course repugnant and leads to a kind of isolation. Inevitably, the answer lies somewhere in between — creating a host of little dilemmas to be resolved as they occur, requiring complex calculations and careful weighing of the pros and cons. Sometimes they are important decisions. ③ what to do when your ingrained sense of fairness clashes with a Japanese sense of giri (obligation). Sometimes it is a trivial decision. Do you say “moshi moshi” or “hello” when you answer the phone, if half your calls are from English people and half from Japanese?

I won’t try to answer for you. Not least because I know I get it wrong embarrassingly often. ④ I have offended Japanese friends while trying to treat them [ home / as / friends / I / from / would ]. I have argued a point of principle at length, then arrived home to realize it wasn’t worth the trouble; ⑤ is work myself up and make someone dislike me.

出典：Colin Joyce, “HOW TO JAPAN”
（日本放送出版協会（NHK出版））
p.140 ～ p.141

Colin Joyce, “HOW TO JAPAN”

（1）下線部①が表す最も適切な意味を、ア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えよ。

ア an act of trying to achieve something difficult
イ an act of criticizing something severely
ウ an attempt to answer some questions
エ an attempt to follow someone

（2）空欄②、③に入る最も適切な語または語句を、それぞれの[ ]の中のア～エから一つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。

②[ ア claim イ demand ウ fight エ surrender ]
③[ ア Except for イ Owing to ウ Such as エ In spite of ]

（3）下線部④が意味の通る文になるように、[ ]内の語句を並べかえよ。
（4）空欄⑤に入る最も適切なものを、ア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えよ。

ア all I have done
イ all I have to do
ウ all I should have done
エ all I want to do

3 次の英文を読み、下の（1）〜（8）の問いに答えよ。

著作権保護の観点により、本文を掲載いたしません。
But a price ceiling doesn’t prevent the forces of supply and demand from working; in fact, these forces enable us to predict the consequences of the price ceiling. If you set a price ceiling lower than the equilibrium price would have been, people who are buying the good will be enthusiastic about that low price, but suppliers of the good are not going to be so enthusiastic. Quantity demanded will (⑥), but quantity supplied will (⑦). The result is a shortage.

Let’s look at rental housing again as an example. (A) Rent control has led to housing shortages at many times and in many places, including the two hundred or so U.S. cities that have adopted rent-control laws at one time or another since World War II. (B) One result is that in cities with strict rent-control laws, a consumer may not be able to find an apartment at the legal price; there are too many potential renters looking for too few apartments. Landlords, unable to meet their rising costs by raising rents, may skimp on maintenance; they also know that with demand so high, potential renters won’t be too fussy. (C) Owners might convert their rental apartments to condominiums, exiting the rental market altogether. Construction of new rental apartments will likely decline. The apartment owner may extract extra money from tenants through various ancillary* fees, and from “deposits” that you pay when you move in but somehow don’t get back when you leave. (D)

Timothy Taylor, “THE INSTANT ECONOMIST”

(Notes) equilibrium: a state of balance
ancillary: additional

(1) 下線部①が「不動産の需要が非常に高いので、見栄えがしない住居ですら家賃が高くなりうる。」という意味になるように、[ ] 内の語句を並べかえよ。ただし、文頭の語も小文字で示している。

(2) 下線部②反対する主張が本文中に述べられている。その内容を、本文に即して60字程度の日本語で書け。

(3) 空欄③、④には次のア、イのうちいずれかが入る。それぞれ記号で答えよ。
ア Demanded イ Suppliers
（4）下線部⑤の内容として適切でないものを、ア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えよ。
ア to enact its advantage formally
イ to renounce its advantage
ウ to preserve its advantage
エ to guarantee its advantage legally

（5）本文中には、家賃統制（rent control）に賛成する政治的主張が述べられている。その内容を60字程度の日本語で書け。

（6）本文中の⑥、⑦に入る語の組み合わせとして、最も適切なものを、ア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えよ。
ア ⑥ rise ⑦ rise
イ ⑥ rise ⑦ fall
ウ ⑥ fall ⑦ fall
エ ⑥ fall ⑦ rise

（7）次の英文を入れるのに最も適切な場所を、本文中の《A》～《D》から一つ選び、番号で答えよ。
As a result, the quality of rental housing diminishes.

（8）本文の内容と合うものには○を、合わないものには×を書け。（ただし、すべて○、すべて×と書いた場合は、点数を与えないものとする。）
ア The outcomes of supply and demand are not always preferable, and price-control legislation has been adopted in the U.S.
イ Some cities which have adopted strict rent-control laws have a lot of apartments for potential renters to live in.
ウ Under the rent-control laws, housing shortages are the problems and some owners of rental houses may exit the market.
エ A price ceiling is a maximum price for the product regulated by a law to keep its price higher.
次の英文を読み、下の（1）～（4）の問いに答えよ。

When you hear the word "farm," chances are you picture rolling hills in the country covered with cows and cornstalks. But some scientists, engineers and city planners say the farms of the future could rise straight into the air — in skyscrapers in the world's most populated cities.

①It might sound far-fetched, but in fact, some of the technology for growing crops indoors already exists. The scientists stationed at the South Pole research station enjoy fresh salads every day from vegetables they grow in their own greenhouse. And the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or NASA, has been experimenting for years with methods for growing fresh fruits and veggies on the moon or even on Mars.

Those in the know say bringing farming indoors solves a number of problems. First, traditional farming takes up a lot of land. In fact, it takes a plot of land as big as the entire state of Virginia just to grow enough food for all the people in New York City, says Dickson Despommier, an ecologist at Columbia University. That's about 8 million people.

Cities that grow their own food also would become more (②) and less (③) to catastrophes such as hurricanes that can make it impossible for trucks to deliver fresh produce to grocery stores. In addition, fruits and vegetables grown outdoors face all kinds of hazards, from flooding to insect pests to weather instability, such as late or early frosts that can damage a crop. "What happens outside is lightning bolts strike, there are floods, pests, drought," Despommier says. "You can control everything indoors. You can't control anything outdoors."

To top it off, by the year 2050, the world population will grow by another 3 billion. As populations grow, the land available for farming shrinks, raising an important question: where will we grow the food for all these people? Despommier and his colleagues say "vertical farming" — growing crops in skyscrapers tens of stories high — is the answer.

Vertical farming takes up much less land than traditional, "horizontal" farming, and its advocates say it could provide new uses for hundreds of abandoned buildings in cities around the world.

While vertical farms don't exist yet, their proponents say a well-designed facility could recycle water from indoor fish ponds and use that water to irrigate crops like strawberries, peppers and tomatoes. Crop waste, such as stalks and leaves, would be composted, and the gases given off from composting would be used to heat the building. Livestock such as chicken or pigs could even live in a vertical farm, their waste being recycled as a source of energy.

But those familiar with the hurdles of growing crops indoors say it's not going to be easy to make the transition to vertical farming. "If I was going to play devil's advocate, I'd say it is going to be tough," says Gene Giacomelli, who heads up the Controlled Environment Agriculture Center at the University of Arizona in Tucson.

出典：Student Science (October 8, 2008)
Farms sprout in cities
By Jennifer Cutraro
(https://student.societyforscience.org/)
(1) 下線部①の表す内容を、本文に即して具体的に50字以内の日本語で書け。

(2) 空欄②、③に入る最も適切な語を、それぞれの[   ]の中のア〜エから一つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。
② [ ア dependent イ destroyed ウ self-reliant エ unpopulated ]
③ [ ア essential イ protected ウ responsible エ vulnerable ]

(3) vertical farming を行うとどのようなリサイクルが可能であると、その提唱者たちは述べているか。その内容を、本文に即して具体的に日本語で三点述べよ。

(4) 次のア〜オの英文のうち、本文の内容と合わないものを二つ選び、記号で答えよ。
ア Experts say that we can find answers to many problems we have in farming today by growing crops indoors.
イ An ecologist at Columbia University says that it is possible to manage everything outdoors as well as indoors.
ウ It is possible to grow vegetables in the Antarctic by using some of the technology for growing crops indoors.
エ Even people who know well about the difficulties of growing crops indoors think that they can easily introduce vertical farming.
オ People who encourage vertical farming think that many unoccupied buildings could be reused as the places to practice it.
平成20年3月に、小学校学習指導要領が改訂され、平成23年度より全面実施されている。小学校学習指導要領において、次のように述べられている。

『第4章 外国語活動 第1 目標』
外国語を通じて、言語や文化について体験的に理解を深め、積極的にコミュニケーションを図ろうとする態度の育成を図り、外国語の音声や基本的な表現に慣れ親しませながら、コミュニケーション能力の素地を養う。

また、中学校学習指導要領（平成20年3月告示）において、次のように述べられている。

『第2章 第9節 外国語 第1 目標』
外国語を通じて、言語や文化に対する理解を深め、積極的にコミュニケーションを図ろうとする態度の育成を図り、聞くこと、話すこと、読むこと、書くことなどのコミュニケーション能力の基礎を養う。

小学校で行われている外国語活動を踏まえ、中学校1年生において、具体的にどのように授業を工夫しようと考えるか。あなたの考えを120語以上の英語で書け。