

# 一般選抜 出題傾向／対策・出題のねらい

## 英語

### 〈出題傾向〉

前期A方式(1/29・1/30)は両日とも80分の時間設定。I・IIともに説明文、評論文を素材にした長文読解。Iは昨年度同様、各設問で与えられている英語に続く最も適当なものを、3つの選択肢から選ぶ出題。文脈把握力を問う問題が中心で、段落ごとに文脈を押さえて、スピードを持って読み進めることと、照合箇所と選択肢の英文の正確な読みが要求される。IIも文脈把握力を問う問題が中心だが、語句やある程度まとまった文を、英語で言い換える力も要求されている。また、文章のタイトルを選ぶ問題など、全体の流れをつかむことも求められる。IIIは会話文の空所補充(8問)。英文がかなり長いのが特徴である。設問は文脈を押さえて適文を選択する問題。IVは文法・語法・熟語を中心とした4択空所補充(10問)で、標準レベルの出題である。Vは構文やイデオムを中心とした日本文付きの語句整序(5問)。こちらも頻出の標準的な知識が問われている。

前期B方式と後期は、60分程度の時間設定(2科目で120分)。後期は昨年度まで、前期A方式(1/29・1/30)と同様の大問数・形式であったが、今年度は前期B方式と同様の形式に変わった。長文読解はIだけで、IIは会話文の空所補充(12問)、IIIは日本文付きの語句整序(6問)、IVは文法・語法・熟語を中心とした4択空所補充(11問)である。前期A方式(1/29・1/30)と設問数が異なるので、時間配分には注意する必要がある。

### 〈出題のねらい〉

#### 全体を通して

基本的な英語の力を総合的に測ることを大きなねらいとしています。具体的には次の4つの力を試しています。

1. ある程度の量の英文を正確に早く読み、かつその内容を英語で理解し表現する能力
2. 基本的な口語表現の知識を用いて、会話の自然な流れを理解し組み立て直す能力
3. 基本的な文法・語法・語彙力
4. 基本的な文法・構文を用いて、英文を構成する能力

#### 前期A方式(1月29日)

Iはサンフランシスコの歴史についてのエッセイです。各設問につき3つの選択肢が与えられており、文章の内容が把握できているかどうかを問うています。

IIは「名前」を主題にした長文です。正しい語句の意味と内容理解を問う形式が中心です。英文を正確に読み、論旨の展開を把握する力を求めています。

IIIはスポーツバッグをなくした少年と家族との会話を題材にして、全体の流れをつかみ、空所を埋める問題で、口語表現を理解する力と自然な会話を組み立てる力が必要です。

IVは基本的な文法・語彙・語法を問う空所補充問題です。

Vは基本的な英作文・構文能力を問う整序問題です。

#### 前期A方式(1月30日)

各設問の構成・目的は、1月29日のものと全く同様です。Iは黒人女性として初めて国際パイロット免許を取得したベシー・コールマンについてのエッセイ、IIは「国境」についての長文、IIIはレストランの予約についての友人同士の会話が題材となっています。IVは基本的な文法・語彙・語法を問う空所補充問題、Vは基本的な英作文・構文能力を問う整序問題です。

### 〈学習対策〉

今年度は後期の形式が変わり、昨年度よりも英文の量が減少した。しかし時間設定を考えると、いずれの日程も相当なスピードで解く力が求められている。標準的な知識を問う文法・語法・熟語の問題に加えて、文脈把握を中心とする長文読解問題、そして、こちらも文脈を問う会話文問題と、いずれも英文がかなり長いのが本学の問題の特徴である。秋以降に実戦的に過去問題を解いて、時間配分の感覚を身につけてもらいたい。

「速く」「正確に」問題を処理するために必要なこと、それは、単語、熟語、文法・語法の知識を反復して定着させる訓練を本番直前まで継続することである。また、これと並行して長文に取り組み、実際に文脈を押さえて読み進める訓練も大切である。いきなり本学の長文に取り組むのではなく、まずは300～450語程度の長文から始めて、時間を設定し、その時間内に設問を解くことに取り組みよう。その際、主題と結論(筆者の主張)を意識して、段落ごとの主旨を押さえながら読む訓練を重ねる。また、設問箇所を中心に構造、構文、指示語、省略、因果関係、逆接語などに留意して、正確に読む訓練も同時に必要とされる。内容一致問題は、照合箇所の英文と設問の選択肢の英文の正確な意味を押さえることが求められている。

本学の会話文問題は、英文がかなり長く、すべて文脈を問う問題である。会話の定型表現を問題集1冊で一通り押さえたあとで、本学の過去問題で練習をして文脈を把握する訓練をしていこう。

#### 前期B方式(1月31日)

B方式はA方式と比べて試験時間が短いため、4つの大問で構成されています。

Iは動物の行動についての文章で、各設問につき3つの選択肢が与えられており、文章の内容が把握できているかどうかを問うています。

IIは「睡眠」についての友人同士の会話を題材にして、全体の流れを読み取り、空所を埋める問題で、口語表現を理解する力と自然な会話を組み立てる力が必要です。

IIIは基本的な英作文・構文能力を問う整序問題です。

IVは基本的な文法・語彙・語法を問う空所補充問題です。

#### 後期(3月8日)

後期も前期A方式(1/29・1/30)と比べて試験時間が短いため、4つの大問で構成されています。各設問の構成・目的は、1月31日のものと全く同様です。Iは英語の方言についてのエッセイ、IIはオンラインショッピングについての友人同士の会話、IIIは基本的な英作文・構文能力を問う整序問題、IVは基本的な文法・語彙・語法を問う空所補充問題です。

I 次の文章を読んで、本文の内容に合うように、後の(1)～(6)について、英語に続くもの、あるいは質問の答えとして最も適当なものを、それぞれ①～③の中から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。

People began to live in the San Francisco area thousands of years ago. They were Native Americans, and in this part of the country they were called the Ohlone. They lived in villages along the coast and found things to eat in the rivers or the sea. This seafood and the wild animals were an important part of their usual food.

But the lives of the Ohlone changed suddenly in the late 1700s when early travellers from Europe came to the area. A Spanish soldier called Captain Juan Bautista de Anza arrived on the coast and he made a building at the Golden Gate in 1776. Then the Spanish opened a mission here—the Mission San Francisco de Asís. The city of San Francisco later took its name from this place.

Everything was now different for the Ohlone. The Spanish needed workers, and they took many of the Ohlone to live in the mission. The Spanish brought new diseases with them too, and about three-quarters of the Ohlone people became ill from these and died.

There were a number of different mission buildings, but the last one was built in 1791. You can visit this beautiful place today. It is now called Mission Dolores and it is the oldest building in San Francisco.

In 1821, the area stopped being Spanish and became part of the country of Mexico. People built houses away from the mission and they began a little town called Yerba Buena. Between 1846 and 1848, there was a war between the United States and Mexico. On 2 February 1848, California became part of the United States and the town soon changed its name from Yerba Buena to San Francisco.

Before this time, there were not many people in the town or the

area around it. But things changed one day in January 1848. At Sutter's Mill, a place 190 kilometres to the north-east of San Francisco, a worker called James Marshall found something interesting in a river. He worked for a man called John Sutter, so he quickly went to him and told him about it. What did Marshall find? Soon the two men knew the answer—it was gold!

John Sutter did not want to tell people about the gold. But one important man soon heard about it—this was Samuel Brannan of the newspaper the *California Star*. He walked quickly through the streets of San Francisco with some gold in a bottle in his hand and said, 'Gold! Gold! Gold on the American River!'

Of course, the people of the town all left at once and went to look for the gold. So San Francisco became very quiet, with nobody on the streets. But then newspapers around the world wrote about the story. They talked about 'mountains of gold' in California and the famous Californian 'gold rush' began.

In the gold rush people came in their thousands to California. They all wanted the same thing—to find the gold, and to find it quickly. Around 40,000 people came across the United States, often on foot. Thousands of travellers arrived by ship from Europe, China, and Australia, too. They were called the Forty-niners—because many of them came to California in 1849.

(1) Information in paragraph three suggests that

- ① a lot of Spanish people started living in the mission.
- ② many Ohlones in the mission died.
- ③ 75% of the Spanish workers in the mission were infected by the diseases.

解答番号は **1**。

(2) According to paragraph four, many mission buildings in San Francisco were

- ① built before 1791.
- ② built with beautiful architectural styles.
- ③ named Mission Dolores.

解答番号は **2**。

(3) According to paragraph five, Yerba Buena changed its name to San Francisco because

- ① the area no longer belonged to Spain.
- ② the area was merged into the United States.
- ③ the US lost the war to Mexico.

解答番号は **3**。

(4) According to the passage, Sutter's Mill was located in

- ① a place 190 kilometres to the north-west of San Francisco.
- ② California.
- ③ the area known as Yerba Buena.

解答番号は **4**。

(5) According to paragraphs six and seven, how did Marshall and Sutter find out what Marshall had discovered was gold?

- ① Brannan told everybody it was gold.
- ② It was published in the newspaper the *California Star*.
- ③ The text does not say.

解答番号は **5**。

(6) Information in paragraph nine suggests that

- ① Forty-niners moved to California in 1749.
- ② forty-thousand people found gold in California.
- ③ lots of people walked to California to search for gold.

解答番号は **6**。

II 次の文章を読んで、後の(1)～(11)の各問いに答えなさい。

Around the world the way that people in different cultures live their lives is highly varied and diverse. There are huge differences in clothing, hairstyles, food, language and religion from country to country and from area to area. There is, however, one thing that is absolutely universal to all cultures and populations—names. Every human being has a name and a name is an essential part of who we are as individuals. Although names are universal, the cultural nuances of naming in various countries and cultures are subject to a large amount of variation.

In the English-speaking world, people usually have two names: one is a first or given name that is usually chosen by the parents and given to the child at birth. There is also a family name which traditionally was the father's family name. For much of Europe the order of these names is given name first and family name second. Other cultures also follow the 'given and family name' system of names, but the order is reversed with family name being said first and given name second. In Japan, China, Korea and other countries, the basic order for names is like this. Although this name order is typical throughout East Asia, in Europe, Hungarian also follows the 'family name followed by given name' pattern, which is different from the system that is used almost everywhere else in Europe.

Another European country that differs in its naming culture is Iceland, which uses a system based on the father's name to decide the second name of the child. For example, if a man called Magnus is a father to a boy and names him Gunnar, then the child's full name will be Gunnar Magnuson, meaning Gunnar son of Magnus. When Gunnar himself grows up and becomes a father, he may name his son Olaf and this child will take Gunnar's name as his second name—Olaf

Gunnarson. The same pattern applies to daughters, with the last part of the name being 'dottir' meaning daughter of. Olaf Gunnarson's sister may be called Ingrid Gunnarsdottir or Ingrid, daughter of Gunnar.

Another variation of the naming system is found in Russia. In this system, a person will have a given name and a family name, and in addition they will have a middle name which is based on their father's given name. This middle name is the 'patronymic' name. The president of Russia's full name is Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin. This middle name shows that the president's father was also called Vladimir. (The female version of this patronymic would be Vladimirovna.) In daily conversation Russians often use both the given name and the patronymic when addressing someone. A university student will address his or her professor as, for example, Ivan Romanovich. Not to use the patronymic in this situation would be considered offensive.

In western Europe, many people have a middle name, sometimes based on the name of a family member from an earlier generation like a grandfather or uncle, sometimes a name with a religious meaning and sometimes just a preference of the parents.      (B) the Russian system, the middle name is rarely used outside official documents and even close friends may be unaware of each other's middle names.

The combination of given name and family name (regardless of order) seems to be a natural system, but historically and also in some current contexts a person only had a single, given name. In some areas of Southern India, it is common to have only one name and the practice is also common in Indonesia, especially in Javanese names. The      (D) president of Indonesia, Suharto (1921-2008) only had this single name as his full legal name. A similar case also applies to the Japanese emperor who only has one given name and no family name or patronymic. In pre-modern Japan most commoners did not have a family

name and would be identified by their given name, perhaps with the addition of their father's name, their trade or village name to differentiate them from others with the same name. After the Meiji restoration, as part of modernization and westernization, the government ordered all people to have a family name.

In the English-speaking world, family names are derived from a number of different sources. Some names like Johnson and Richardson are clearly patronymics. Jobs or trades are also a rich source of family names, with names like Taylor, Thatcher, and Glover being common. Sometimes there are male and female versions of these trades — Weaver and Webster and Brewer and Brewster are male and female versions of persons employed in weaving and brewing. English also has a limited list of colors that appear as family names — Black, White, Grey, Green and Brown are all fairly common family names. The color red only appears in family names in combination with other words such as Redwood, Redfern and so on. The colors blue, pink, purple and yellow do not usually appear as family names in traditional English-speaking cultures.

So,      (F) you are called, your name reflects many different influences — linguistic, cultural, and historical. The order in which you give your names may be different depending on who you are speaking to and which language you are speaking in, and even the number of names you have may be surprising to people from a different culture.      (G) some people do change their given names, most of us keep the names we had at birth and they remain a vital part of our identity.

(1) 第1段落中の記述に関して最も適当なものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は 7。

- ① It is hard to tell whether there is anything that is common to people around the world.
- ② There are several things that are common to people around the world.
- ③ There is nothing that is common to people around the world.
- ④ There is one thing that is common to people around the world.

(2) 下線部 (A) Gunnarsdottir の説明として最も適当なものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は 8。

- ① It can be either a male or female name, depending on the family.
- ② It is not a female name.
- ③ It is not a male name.
- ④ The person can decide whether it is a male or female name when he or she becomes an adult.

(3)      (E) に入れるのに最も適当な語句を、次の①～④の中から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は 9。

- ① In opposition
- ② Like
- ③ Similarly
- ④ Unlike

(4) 下線部 (C) historically and also in some current contexts の説明として最も適当なものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

解答番号は 10。

- ① both in dramatic events and in some cultures
- ② in ancient times and around the last century
- ③ in some limited cultures in the world
- ④ in the present time as well as in the past

(5)      (D) に入れるのに最も適当な語を、次の①～④の中から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は 11。

- ① formal
- ② former
- ③ later
- ④ latter

(6) 下線部 (E) Jobs or trades are also a rich source of family names, with names like Taylor, Thatcher, and Glover being common に最も近い意味を表すものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

解答番号は 12。

- ① Families with names such as Taylor, Thatcher, and Glover were common people but they became rich through hard work.
- ② People named Taylor, Thatcher, and Glover had wealthy ancestors.
- ③ Some family names derive from occupations as in the cases of Taylor, Thatcher, and Glover.
- ④ Some family names such as Taylor, Thatcher, and Glover signify that they are from elite families.

(7)  に入れるのに最も適当な語を、次の①～④の中から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は 。

- ① whatever
- ② wherever
- ③ whichever
- ④ whoever

(8)  に入れるのに最も適当な語を、次の①～④の中から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は 。

- ① Although
- ② Meanwhile
- ③ Since
- ④ Throughout

(9) 本文の内容に合うように、次の与えられた部分に続く  に入れるのに最も適当なものを、後の①～④の中から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は 。

In Russia,

- ① it is common to address a professor simply by their first name.
- ② it is considered polite to include all three names when addressing a professor.
- ③ the same naming system that is used in Hungary has been adopted.
- ④ they use a different naming system from many other countries in Europe.

(10) 本文の記述に関して **正しくないもの** を、次の①～④の中から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は 。

- ① Color words such as grey and brown are frequently used as family names in English-speaking countries.
- ② Family names reveal that only men did weaving and brewing work.
- ③ Someone with the family name Gunnarson had a father called Gunnar.
- ④ The color red is used as part of some family names.

(11) この文章のタイトルとして最も適当なものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は 。

- ① Differences between Titles in Asia and Europe
- ② Inheriting Family Names
- ③ Naming Customs around the World
- ④ Unique Names of English-Speaking Countries

III 次の会話の意味が通るように、 ～  に入れるのに最も適当な表現を、後の①～⑧の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。ただし、同じ記号は1度しか使えません。解答番号は  ～  で、空欄番号と同じ番号の解答欄にマークしなさい。

Lost Bag

Roy: Hey Mum, have you seen my sports bag?

Mum: Well, I haven't touched it. Where did you last have it?

Roy: I used it on Saturday. You know, we had a match on Saturday afternoon. I must have had it then. But I can't find it now.

Mum: Well, where did you put it? Did you just throw it on the floor as usual?

Roy: No. I'm sure I brought it in and I put my dirty sports clothes in the laundry. My boots are in the hallway, but I just can't find the bag. You know, it's the blue one with the team logo on it.

Mum: I've no idea. Have you checked in the cupboard under the stairs?

Roy: Yes, I've looked there. And I've looked all around in my room and under the bed and stuff. It's just disappeared.

Mum: It can't have disappeared. Think back to where you had it last.

Roy: As I said, we had a soccer match last Saturday and I used it for that. Then I just came back as normal.  The boots are clean and the soccer uniform is in my drawer in my bedroom where I usually keep it. It's just the bag that I can't find.

Mum: And you didn't use it for anything else? You haven't had any soccer practice since last Saturday?

Roy: No, that's the last time I used it.

Mum: Well, you are going to have to look for it yourself. It's not my responsibility to look after your stuff. You're always just dropping your things all over the place. I don't know how many times we've had to search for your phone or your keys or something. Please tidy up after yourself and put stuff away in the proper place.

Roy: It's not me. I put stuff down where I can remember it and then when I come to get it later, it's been moved. I left my phone on the kitchen counter the other day.  Nikki had moved it. I looked for it for ages and then she finally said she had been tidying up and moved it.

Mum: Don't blame your sister. She was helping me and trying to keep the place clean and tidy.

Roy:  Hey, Nikki. Come here a minute, will you?

Nikki: Yeah, what do you want?

Roy: You haven't seen my sports bag, have you? You know, the blue one I always use for soccer practice. I need it for this afternoon and I just can't find it anywhere.

Nikki: I haven't seen it. When did you last use it?

Roy: I had it last Saturday.

Mum: He had a match and he hasn't seen it since then.

Nikki: Didn't you go out on Sunday? Yeah, you and Dad went shopping. Dad said he wanted to get some new golf gloves from the big sports shop at Highfield Shopping Center and you said you wanted to go, too. Remember, you said you needed to get something there as well. So, you went together. 24

Mum: That's true. Didn't you take your bag with you to put the shopping in?

Roy: Oh, yeah. I bought some sports socks and a new sweatshirt. I wonder if it's still in the back of the car. I'll go and check.

Mum: Okay, the keys are on the hook by the back door.

Nikki: He's always leaving his stuff around. If it's not his bag, it's his phone or keys or something.

Roy: Here it is. It was on the back seat of the car. I guess I just forgot it on Sunday when we got back. Thanks for reminding me, Nikki.

Mum: Mystery solved. 25

Roy: Oh, sorry. They are in my pocket.

Mum: Well, go and hang them up now so that we don't have to hunt around for them when we need them next.

- ① Did you put the keys back on the hook where you found them?
- ② I don't know how many times I've told you to put your stuff away.
- ③ I need it for soccer practice this afternoon.
- ④ I put my soccer boots by the back door to clean them and I put all my dirty clothes in the laundry basket.
- ⑤ I wonder if she's seen my bag.
- ⑥ Then, when I came to look for it on the counter, it wasn't there.
- ⑦ Yeah, that's it, because me and Mum stayed here and had a nice quiet morning.
- ⑧ You sometimes hang it up behind the door there.

IV 次の(1)～(10)の 26 ～ 35 に入れるのに最も適当な語句を、後の①～④の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。

(1) 26 you have any questions, please let us know at any time.

- ① Because      ② Besides      ③ Despite      ④ Should  
解答番号は 26。

(2) The snow 27 when I woke up this morning.

- ① had disappeared      ② has disappeared  
③ should disappear      ④ would disappear  
解答番号は 27。

(3) The book over there 28 twelve chapters.

- ① consist      ② consists      ③ consist of      ④ consists of  
解答番号は 28。

(4) 29 your support, I could not have achieved this much.

- ① Among      ② But for      ③ Not for      ④ Whereas  
解答番号は 29。

(5) My sister 30 a contract with the recording company to release her new album.

- ① has been signed      ② has signature  
③ has signed      ④ signatures  
解答番号は 30。

(6) 31 the students enjoyed the lecture series.

- ① Almost      ② Almost of      ③ Most      ④ Most of  
解答番号は 31。

(7) What I just explained to you 32 Rule A.

- ① is referred      ② is referred as  
③ is referred to as      ④ referred as  
解答番号は 32。

(8) As it is raining heavily, we might 33 cancel the game.

- ① as      ② as well      ③ be better      ④ better if  
解答番号は 33。

(9) The importance of the policies 34 yesterday.

- ① had been discussed about      ② have been discussed  
③ was discussed      ④ was discussed about  
解答番号は 34。

(10) One of the teachers who often helped students with English speeches 35 in this big project.

- ① are involved      ② involve  
③ involves      ④ is involved  
解答番号は 35。

V 次の(1)～(5)の日本語の内容を表すように( )内の語を並べ替えた場合、( )の中で3番目と6番目にくる語の記号を、それぞれ①～⑧の中から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。

(1) この12ページにわたる章は、一番勉強熱心な一部の学生にとっては大いに役立つだろう。

This twelve page (① chapter ② few ③ help ④ most ⑤ other ⑥ than ⑦ the ⑧ will) dedicated university students.

解答番号は3番目 **36** , 6番目 **37** 。

(2) いくつかのエネルギー資源は、植物や動物の遺骸からできている。

Certain (① and ② been ③ energy ④ formed ⑤ from ⑥ have ⑦ plant ⑧ sources) animal remains.

解答番号は3番目 **38** , 6番目 **39** 。

(3) アメリカ南西部で暮らすネイティブアメリカンは、農業の成功を確実にするために、さまざまな方法に頼った。

Native Americans living in the Southwest US (① make ② of ③ on ④ relied ⑤ strategies ⑥ sure ⑦ to ⑧ various) the success of their agriculture.

解答番号は3番目 **40** , 6番目 **41** 。

(4) 市役所の役人は、建設会社との合意が形成されるだろうと大いに期待しているようだ。

The city officials seem (① agreement ② an ③ be ④ hopeful ⑤ made ⑥ that ⑦ very ⑧ will) with the construction company.

解答番号は3番目 **42** , 6番目 **43** 。

(5) 私たちの部屋には、「貴重品はホテルの金庫に預けられます」との掲示がある。

In our room, there is a sign saying that (① be ② can ③ deposited ④ hotel ⑤ in ⑥ safe ⑦ the ⑧ valuables).

解答番号は3番目 **44** , 6番目 **45** 。

(英語問題 おわり)

I 次の文章を読んで、本文の内容に合うように、後の(1)～(6)の英語に続くものとして最も適当なものを、それぞれ①～③の中から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。

The skies had never seen a pilot like Bessie Coleman before. She was the first African-American woman to obtain an international pilot's license, soaring to new heights that Black people in the United States had never reached before. But as a Black woman in the 1920s, she faced many obstacles because of her race and gender. She would say that "the air is the only place free from prejudice."

Coleman was born in Atlanta, Texas, on January 26, 1892, the 10th of 13 children. Her mother was African American, and her father's ancestors were Black and Choctaw, a Native American people; they were both sharecroppers who picked cotton for a landowner.

When she was young, her family moved to Waxahachie, Texas, where she attended segregated schools (meaning Black children went to separate schools, which usually weren't as good as schools for white children). She enrolled in Oklahoma Colored Agricultural and Normal University in 1910 but had to drop out because she didn't have the money to pay for school.

She eventually moved to Chicago, Illinois, in 1915 and worked in a barber shop painting fingernails. When her brother John returned from fighting in France during World War I, he told stories of the freedom that women overseas enjoyed. They could be pilots, he said. That sparked Bessie's new dream: to be an aviatrix.

She saved up money and applied to U.S. flight schools. But every school rejected her because she was Black and a woman. Finally, Robert Abbott, the publisher of an African-American newspaper called the Chicago Defender, suggested she try schools in France. She learned

French, left the United States, and enrolled in the Caudron Brothers' School of Aviation in Le Crotoy, France. She earned her international pilot's license on June 15, 1921, within a year of enrolling. Afterward she studied stunt flying across Europe.

When she returned to the United States in 1922 as an aerial acrobat, Coleman amazed Black and white audiences with her daredevil feats. Known as "Queen Bess" and "Brave Bessie," she would do loops, barrel rolls, and figure eights in her plane—she'd even walk on the wings and parachute out. She also used her fame to fight racism and segregation, refusing to fly in shows that forced Black and white spectators to enter through separate gates.

In 1923, Coleman survived a bad accident that left her with a broken leg and ribs. But soon she recovered and started doing stunts at air shows again. Her goal was to open a school for Black pilots, but she never completed that dream. On April 30, 1926, she died in another plane accident caused by a loose wrench lodging into the engine's controls. But her courageous feats of flight have inspired a fleet of Black women pilots who came after her and journeyed to the sky.

[注1] sharecropper 収穫物の一部を小作料として納める小作人

[注2] enroll 入学する

[注3] aviatrix 女性飛行士

[注4] daredevil 恐れを知らない

[注5] barrel roll 樽の内側を回って進むような航跡を描く曲芸飛行

[注6] figure eight 横8字飛行

- (1) According to paragraph one, it is true that
- ① Black women in the United States could not go abroad in the 1920s.
  - ② Coleman was the first African-American woman to obtain qualifications to be a pilot.
  - ③ the only challenge Coleman faced in becoming a pilot was her gender.

解答番号は 1。

- (2) According to paragraph three, Coleman could not graduate from university because
- ① her family had to move to Waxahachie.
  - ② her segregated school was not as good as schools for white children.
  - ③ she had financial difficulties.

解答番号は 2。

- (3) According to paragraph four, Coleman had a new dream because
- ① she learned it was possible for a woman to be a pilot.
  - ② she was good at painting fingernails.
  - ③ World War I caused social changes in America.

解答番号は 3。

- (4) In paragraph five, the author suggests that
- ① Coleman was able to get a pilot's license in a school in France because she studied French seriously.
  - ② Coleman could not enter any flight schools in the United States because of her race and gender.
  - ③ Coleman got an international pilot's license after she became 30 years old.

解答番号は 4。

- (5) In paragraph six, the underlined phrase refusing to fly in shows that forced Black and white spectators to enter through separate gates implies that
- ① Coleman hoped that Black and white spectators would watch her flight shows through separate gates.
  - ② Coleman would not perform in flight shows when Black audiences were discriminated against.
  - ③ Coleman's refusal to fly showed her discrimination against Black people.

解答番号は 5。

- (6) According to paragraph seven, it is true that
- ① Coleman's bravery encouraged Black women to be pilots.
  - ② Coleman died in a plane accident because of her broken leg.
  - ③ Coleman set up a flight school for Black people.

解答番号は 6。

II 次の文章を読んで、後の(1)～(11)の各問いに答えなさい。

Russia and China are both record-holding countries, with Russia being the largest country in the world having an area of 17.1 million square kilometers and China being the most populous country in the world with a population of about 1.4 billion people. The two countries share joint top position in another area connected to geography—they both have land borders with fourteen other countries, more than any other country. Russia has land borders with countries as far apart as China and North Korea in the east and with Finland and Norway in the west. Similarly, China borders on countries as diverse as North Korea, Vietnam, India and Kazakhstan. China used to be in first place with sixteen land borders, having short land borders with the Portuguese colony of Macau and the British colony of Hong Kong. Colonial rule in these two territories ended in the 1990s and they were incorporated into mainland China.

In contrast to <sup>(A)</sup> these two countries with their many borders, there are some countries that have a land border with only one other country. The United Kingdom has a single land border with the Republic of Ireland, measuring just under 500 kilometers in length. The country of Canada also only has a single land border. The border between Canada and the United States of America is the longest in the world, being a little less than 9,000 kilometers in length. This border is often referred to as the 'longest undefended border in the world' but this is only really true in a military sense. People passing across this border are required to do so at points with border controls and go through customs and immigration controls. Crossing at other points or not clearing <sup>(B)</sup> customs and immigration controls is illegal.

There are of course some countries that do not have any land

border with any other country. These are the island nations such as Japan, Iceland, Madagascar, Taiwan, and Cuba. Even though these countries do not have a land border with any other nation, the boundary of the country does not exist at the water's edge. In fact, any country with a coastline has a maritime border, but unlike the clear land borders between countries, <sup>(C)</sup> the situation concerning what part of the sea belongs to a country is a little more complex.

Firstly, there is a region referred to as the 'territorial waters' of a nation. This is an area of water extending 12 nautical miles <sup>(注1)</sup> (22.2 kilometers) from the coast. This area is under the exclusive control of the country. Ships and aircraft are forbidden to pass through this area without permission from the country's authorities. The second region is referred to as the 'exclusive economic zone' and this extends out from the coastline to a distance of 200 nautical miles (approximately 270 kilometers). In this zone the owner country has rights to all of the economic resources that are present such as fishing, mining, oil exploration, and extraction. However, although the owner country can prohibit any other country from fishing or mining here, the owner country cannot prohibit any ships or aircraft from passing through this zone, as they can with the territorial waters zone.

Finally, beyond the limit of the exclusive economic zone there is the area referred to as 'international waters' or sometimes 'the high seas'. These waters are not owned by anyone and no country is allowed to claim or control them. There is free passage of ships and aircraft, no restrictions on fishing, mining, oil extraction or any other kind of economic activity. The high seas effectively belong to everyone and no one. Despite the lack of a sovereign power, legal jurisdiction <sup>(注2)</sup> does apply on the high seas. In the case of a ship sailing in these areas, it is a requirement that every vessel must sail under the flag of a nation. <sup>(E)</sup>

cases of criminal activity on the ship, or other actions such as piracy,<sup>[注3]</sup> the laws of the country under which the ship is flagged apply.

When we take the territorial waters and economic zones into account, some of the smallest nations in the world have some of the largest areas of control. In the Pacific Ocean there are many small nations that are comprised of groups of tiny islands. Countries such as Fiji, Kiribati, and the Federated States of Micronesia are among the smallest countries in the world by land area. The island nation of Fiji has an area of just 18,330 kilometers (compared to 377,900 square kilometers for Japan). However, when we include the exclusive economic zone of Fiji, the area under the control of Fiji extends to a massive 1,290,000 square kilometers. E, large and powerful countries sometimes have very limited control over the seas. For example, Germany is a very populous, large and rich country in Europe. Its land area is 357,400 square kilometers, but because it has quite a short coastline on the Baltic and North seas, and is close to the coastlines of neighboring countries, its exclusive economic zone is just 32,982 square kilometers. Small countries can appear very large when we consider their ocean territories and some large countries do not have much ocean territory under their exclusive control.

[注1] nautical mile 海里

[注2] jurisdiction 司法権

[注3] piracy 海賊行為

(1) 第1段落中の記述に関して**正しくないもの**を、次の①～④の中から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は 7。

- ① China had land borders with sixteen countries before the 1990s.
- ② Macau is independent of mainland China.
- ③ North Korea has a land border with Russia.
- ④ Russia has more land territory than China.

(2) 下線部 A these two countries が指す2つの国はどこか、次の①～④の中から最も適当なものを1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は 8。

- ① China and North Korea      ② Finland and Norway
- ③ Macau and Hong Kong      ④ Russia and China

(3) 下線部 B customs に最も近い意味を表すものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は 9。

- ① dealings with shops
- ② regular means of transaction
- ③ the place to check travelers
- ④ traditional ways of behavior

(4) 下線部 C maritime に最も近い意味を表すものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は 10。

- ① clear and definite      ② concerned with the sea
- ③ difficult to observe      ④ with a long history

(5) 下線部 D the situation concerning what part of the sea belongs to a country is a little more complex と言われる理由として最も適当なものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は 11。

- ① Areas of the ocean have different levels of control.
- ② Ships and aircraft can pass through any part of any sea in the world.
- ③ Strong countries want to control wider areas beyond their borders.
- ④ There are some nations without coastlines.

(6) 第4段落中と第5段落中の記述に関して**正しくないもの**を、次の①～④の中から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は 12。

- ① International waters do not belong to any specific country.
- ② No foreign aircraft can pass through the exclusive economic zone of a country.
- ③ On the high seas, economic resources can be taken without restrictions.
- ④ The owner country has exclusive control of its territorial waters.

(7) 下線部 E every vessel must sail under the flag of a nation に最も近い意味を表すものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は 13。

- ① A ship has to fly the flag of a country.
- ② A ship has to sail below the equator.
- ③ A ship is under construction in a small nation.
- ④ A ship with a flag is protected by a national power.

(8) F に入れるのに最も適当な語句を、次の①～④の中から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は 14。

- ① At first hand
- ② On one hand
- ③ On the other hand
- ④ Out of hand

(9) 本文の内容に合うように、次の与えられた部分に続く    に入れるのに最も適当なものを、後の①～④の中から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は 15。

- Germany has very limited control over its seas because
- ① it has many small islands in the Baltic and North seas.
  - ② it is a very populous, large and wealthy country.
  - ③ it lost its exclusive economic zone in a war.
  - ④ its coastline is short and close to the coastlines of other countries.

(10) 本文に関する記述として最も適当なものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は 16。

- ① The border between China and Russia is often referred to as the longest undefended border in the world.
- ② The ocean territory controlled by Fiji is as large as Russia's land territory.
- ③ To cross the border legally people have to go through border controls.
- ④ When a crime happens on a ship on the high seas, the laws of the nearest country apply.



III この文章のタイトルとして最も適当なものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は 。

- ① Crossing Economic Zones
- ② Historical Changes of Borders
- ③ Territory on Land and at Sea
- ④ The Power of Large Nations

III 次の会話の意味が通るように、 ～  に入れるのに最も適当な表現を、後の①～⑧の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。ただし、同じ記号は1度しか使えません。解答番号は  ～  で、空欄番号と同じ番号の解答欄にマークしなさい。

Restaurant Reservation

Carl: I just got a message from Steve. He says that he's working late so he's probably not going to be able to meet us.

Ellen: Oh, I hope he can. I was looking forward to seeing him. I haven't seen him in ages.

Carl: Oh, hold on. He just sent another message. He'll be done with work by about nine-thirty he thinks, so he'll text us again and find out where we are.

Ellen: Great.

Dean: Right, so, what do you think we should do for dinner? Shall we have another drink here and then go somewhere else to eat?

Carl: Yeah. That sounds good. Mind you, it's getting close to six o'clock.  You know, we might have to wait for a while.

Ellen: Yeah, Friday night is bound to be busy. It's always better to make a reservation at weekends.

Dean: So, what do you feel like eating? Do you have anything that you

really want to eat? And don't say, "Anything is okay with me."

Carl: Anything is okay with me. I don't mind. Ha ha.

Dean: Oh, very funny. But seriously, do you have any preferences? I mean, like, we could go for sushi. You know, that place we went to after we watched the soccer game that time.

Carl: Oh, yeah, that was pretty good, I seem to remember. And not too expensive, either.

Ellen: Well, actually, I'd rather not if it's all the same to you.

Dean:  If I remember correctly, it was you who wanted to go there last time.

Ellen: Yeah, I do. I absolutely love it, but the thing is, I went out last weekend with some friends from work and we had sushi, then I met up with Liz and Annabel on Tuesday and they really wanted to have sushi, so I think I need a break from Japanese food.

Carl: Oh, how are they? Are they okay? I haven't seen them since the Christmas party.

Ellen: Yeah, they're fine. Just working and going to the gym. Same as usual.

Dean: Anyway, if we're not going to have sushi, do you have any other

suggestions? How do you feel about Thai food?

Carl: Yeah, I could eat some Thai food. I wouldn't mind some curry or those noodles. What do you call them again?

Ellen: Oh, Pad Thai? Yeah, that sounds good. How about that? Which restaurant were you thinking of? There's that place called Siam Palace, you know, on Newton Street. Just past the bridge.

Dean: Oh, I think that's closed. It's an Italian restaurant now.

Ellen: Really? That's a shame. I really liked that place. But then, I haven't been there for over a year.

Carl: Hold on, I'll check on my phone. Just a minute. Yeah, there's no listing for Siam Palace. I'll just do a search for Thai restaurants near here.  How about this one? It's got four stars and good reviews. It seems pretty good. It's pretty close as well.

Dean: Where is it? Can we walk or do we have to take a taxi?

Carl: No, it's over by the stadium.

Ellen: Okay, let's do that.

Carl: I tell you what. I'll just call them and see if we need to make a reservation. If they can fit us in, we'll go straight over, and if we have to wait a while, we can have another drink here.



B 英 語

I 次の文章を読んで、本文の内容に合うように、後の(1)～(6)について、英語に続くもの、あるいは質問の答えとして最も適当なものを、それぞれ①～③の中から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。

I've long been interested in play behavior. This might sound like a frivolous field of study—a number of my colleagues certainly told me so when I first started—but after years of examining videotapes of playing dogs, coyotes, and wolves and trying to understand why animals play the way they do, I have been led to ask a series of big and ultimately surprising questions: Do animals play fair? Do they negotiate agreements to play (as opposed to fighting or mating), and do those agreements require cooperating, forgiving, apologizing, and admitting when they're wrong, as well as trusting others? Are animals honest? If one breaks their agreement, do they consider that wrong? Are there consequences for doing something wrong? If animals demonstrate a dislike for getting the short end of the stick or being shortchanged, does that indicate that animals have a sense of justice, of right and wrong, good and bad—does that mean, in other words, that animals are moral beings? And if animals can be shown to display a sense of justice along with a wide range of cognitive and emotional capacities, including empathy and reciprocity, does that make the differences between humans and all other animals a matter of degree rather than kind?

Finally, if all this is true, then is morality in fact an evolved trait? Does “being fair” mean being more fit—does being more virtuous improve an individual's reproductive fitness, while being less virtuous harm it? To put it another way, do nice guys, gals, and their genes last

longest? Do the nicest survive best?

These are indeed big, complicated, difficult questions, but mounting evidence points straight to the conclusion that there is “honor among beasts.” While much of the research that's been aired widely deals with nonhuman primates, especially the work of Frans de Waal and his colleagues at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, there are also compelling data from studies on social carnivores that support the claim that moral behavior is more widespread among animals than previously thought. In *Primates and Philosophers: How Morality Evolved*, de Waal argues that human morality is on a continuum with animal sociality, though he isn't sure that animals are moral beings. ...

So how does play figure into discussions of morality? To begin with, when animals play there are rules of engagement that must be followed, and when these break down, play suffers. Animal play appears to rely on the universal human value of the Golden Rule—do unto others as you would have them do unto you. Following this requires empathy (feeling another's feelings) and implies reciprocity (getting paid back for favors assuming that others follow the same rule). Further, in the social arena, animals who don't play well don't seem to do as well as those who do play. Darwin might very well have been right when he speculated that more sympathetic individuals have more reproductive success—they survive better. ... I propose that this means we should make another paradigm shift in how we understand animals and ourselves. “Survival of the fittest” has always been used to refer to the most successful competitor, but in fact cooperation may be of equal or more importance.

[注1] shortchange 不当な扱いをする

[注2] cognitive 認識の

[注3] primate 霊長類

[注4] continuum 連続

(1) In paragraph one, the author explains that people told him that studying play behavior was

- ① going to take a number of years.
- ② no doubt interesting.
- ③ not a serious area of research.

解答番号は **1**。

(2) In paragraph one, consequences for doing something wrong most nearly means

- ① agreements if one animal won't fight.
- ② effects if one animal cooperates.
- ③ results if one animal does not play fair.

解答番号は **2**。

(3) In paragraph one, what is a matter of degree?

- ① It is a difference in amount not in quality.
- ② It is an issue when it is too cold for animals to play.
- ③ It is a qualification needed to graduate.

解答番号は **3**。

(4) In paragraph two, the author is mainly concerned with whether animals having a sense of right and wrong is related to their

- ① eating habits.
- ② evolution.
- ③ genetic disorders.

解答番号は **4**。

(5) In paragraph three, we can conclude that many of the well-known studies on animal morality have used

- ① meat-eating animals.
- ② monkeys and apes.
- ③ plant-eating animals.

解答番号は **5**。

(6) In paragraph four, the term paradigm shift means a

- ① major change in thinking.
- ② new field of research.
- ③ remarkable way to study survival.

解答番号は **6**。

II 次の会話の意味が通るように、 ~  に入れるのに最も適当な表現を、PART 1 は後の①~⑥、PART 2 は後の①~⑥の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。ただし PART 1、PART 2 とともに、それぞれ同じ記号は1度しか使えません。解答番号は  ~  で、空欄番号と同じ番号の解答欄にマークしなさい。

Sleep Preferences

PART 1

Fran: Hi there, Tony. How are you doing?

Tony: Oh, hi there Fran. I'm doing okay. Well, actually I'm a bit tired. I didn't sleep very well last night.

Fran: Oh, really? What's the matter?

Tony: No, it's my own fault. I was watching movies and stuff on my computer until really late. You know, sometimes when you're online and watching YouTube, you just keep clicking on the next link and then the next one.

Fran: Oh, yeah, I've done that before.

Tony: Yeah. So, I was watching a movie and it was really exciting, you know like lots of car chases and explosions and stuff. It was kind of like a mystery suspense drama as well, so I wanted to find out what happened next.  I had to get up this morning for work at six thirty.

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B (選)

Fran: Oh, my. You must be exhausted. Only three hours sleep?

Tony: Not even that. I think that watching the program really made me kind of excited, you know?  The thing was, when I did get into bed, my mind was really active, and I couldn't really relax. Even though I was really tired, I just couldn't fall asleep.

Fran: Yeah, I know what you mean. You have to be quite careful about what you do before bed if you want to have a good night's sleep. Like for me, I never drink any tea or coffee after about seven thirty in the evening.

Tony: That's true. I don't really drink much caffeine and certainly not late in the evening.

Fran:  I mean, when I had a report to write or something like that, I always liked to do my work really late at night. I don't know why, but I just felt that I could concentrate better when it was all quiet and everybody else was in bed.

- ① Caffeine really keeps me awake.
- ② It's completely different from when I was a student.
- ③ Like it really stimulated my brain.
- ④ The next thing I knew it was nearly three A.M.
- ⑤ The time just passes by so quickly, doesn't it?
- ⑥ Were you feeling sick or something?

— 6 —

B (選)

PART 2 (Conversation continues.)

Tony: Actually, that's the same as when I was a student. During the day I would always waste time. You know, like go to the library but not actually study.  Then, round about midnight, I'd get a cup of coffee and open my books and start work. Sometimes I'd work through to five or six the next morning.

Fran: That's something else that's different.  You know, like on Saturday mornings I'd stay in bed until ten, eleven, or even later. My mum used to get so mad.

Tony: Ha ha. I know what you mean. I guess that's pretty similar for all teenagers. I used to love staying in bed until lunchtime at the weekends.

Fran: Me neither. Even if it's a Saturday or Sunday and I don't have anything to do or anywhere to go, I can't really stay in bed after about seven-thirty or eight. Well, maybe it's a bit different in winter.

Tony: Right, I know what you mean. One of my favorite things is to get into bed late at night in winter if it's really windy and stormy outside. You know, when you can really hear the wind blowing in the trees and the rain coming down. It feels really nice to get into bed and fall asleep.

Fran:  She lived by the sea and at night when I got into bed, I could always hear the sounds of the waves on the beach. It

— 7 —

B (選)

was so relaxing. I used to love falling asleep to the sound of the waves.

Tony: So, for me, I don't really mind some sounds at night, like the sound of passing traffic or something like that.  I really like the room to be completely dark. I mean, even if a little bit of light comes through the curtains, it disturbs me.

Fran: Oh, I'm the opposite. I often sleep with a light on, but noise really disturbs me. The worst thing is a dog barking. One of my neighbors has a dog and sometimes it just barks all night. It's really annoying.

Tony: Yeah, that's pretty bad. That would definitely disturb me.

- ① But I'm really sensitive to light.
- ② I couldn't do it now, though.
- ③ Or just hang out with my friends in the coffee shop, stuff like that.
- ④ When I was a teenager, I used to love sleeping in late in the morning.
- ⑤ Yeah, when I was little, we used to go to my grandma's house.
- ⑥ You know, if it's cold and rainy outside and still kind of dark, I like to stay in bed a bit longer.

— 8 —

B (選)

# 英語〔前期B方式 1/31〕

入試概要

総合型選抜

公募型学校推薦選抜

英語

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生

化

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一般選抜英語

一般選抜日本史

一般選抜世界史

一般選抜生物

一般選抜化学

一般選抜数学

一般選抜国語

音楽実技

III 次の(1)～(6)の日本語の内容を表すように( )内の語を並べ替えた場合、( )の中で3番目と6番目にくる語の記号を、それぞれ①～⑧の中から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。

(1) 宿題は3月31日までにあなたの先生に提出しなさい。  
Hand in the (① assignment ② later ③ March ④ no ⑤ teacher ⑥ than ⑦ to ⑧ your) 31.  
解答番号は3番目 **19** , 6番目 **20** 。

(2) 自分自身を元気づけるために歌ってはどのようにでしょう。  
We (① as ② cheer ③ may ④ ourselves ⑤ sing ⑥ songs ⑦ to ⑧ well) up.  
解答番号は3番目 **21** , 6番目 **22** 。

(3) その犬は通りを横断する時は必ず飼い主を見上げる。  
The dog never (① a ② at ③ crosses ④ his ⑤ looking ⑥ street ⑦ up ⑧ without) owner.  
解答番号は3番目 **23** , 6番目 **24** 。

(4) 彼は誰であれ偶然そこに居合わせた人とその情報を共有しようとした。  
He tried to (① be ② happened ③ information ④ share ⑤ the ⑥ to ⑦ whoever ⑧ with) present.  
解答番号は3番目 **25** , 6番目 **26** 。

(5) 人口の増加が深刻な住宅不足を引き起こした。  
The increase (① a ② critical ③ gave ④ in ⑤ population ⑥ rise ⑦ shortage ⑧ to) of houses.  
解答番号は3番目 **27** , 6番目 **28** 。

(6) 5月の終わりまでには私はそのレポートを全部書いてしまうでしょう。  
By the (① all ② end ③ have ④ I ⑤ May ⑥ of ⑦ will ⑧ written) the reports.  
解答番号は3番目 **29** , 6番目 **30** 。

IV 次の(1)～(11)の **31** ～ **41** に入れるのに最も適当な語句を、後の①～④の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。

(1) The person **31** I met at the meeting last Wednesday called me this morning. 解答番号は **31** 。

- ① when ② which ③ who ④ whose

(2) It was **32** that I realized I was in the wrong movie theater. 解答番号は **32** 。

- ① finally ② last ③ never ④ then

(3) My mother didn't get a driver's license **33** she was fifty years old. 解答番号は **33** 。

- ① during ② from ③ toward ④ until

(4) On one page of that book, the young hero says that his room is a castle **34** no one can enter. 解答番号は **34** 。

- ① how ② that ③ when ④ why

(5) I gave Charles a free haircut in return **35** shovel snow in front of my house last winter. 解答番号は **35** 。

- ① for being helped ② for helping me ③ helped me ④ to have helped me

(6) Jun asked the teacher why it is better for manhole covers to be round **36** square. 解答番号は **36** 。

- ① and then ② instead for ③ or not ④ rather than

(7) After an intense **37** a smiling and emotional Kate thanked her coach and her family. 解答番号は **37** 。

- ① competition ② competitive ③ competitively ④ competitor

(8) Johnny threw apple seeds **38**, so that apple trees would grow and produce apples for others to eat. 解答番号は **38** 。

- ① whatever he does ② whatever he has done ③ wherever he went ④ wherever he will go

(9) How might one cure a bad case of muscle pain after **39**? 解答番号は **39** 。

- ① exercise too much ② exercised over ③ exercising over ④ exercising too much

(10) The company wrote back and asked me **40** a copy of my passport as soon as possible. 解答番号は **40** 。

- ① for submission ② in submitting ③ should submit ④ to submit

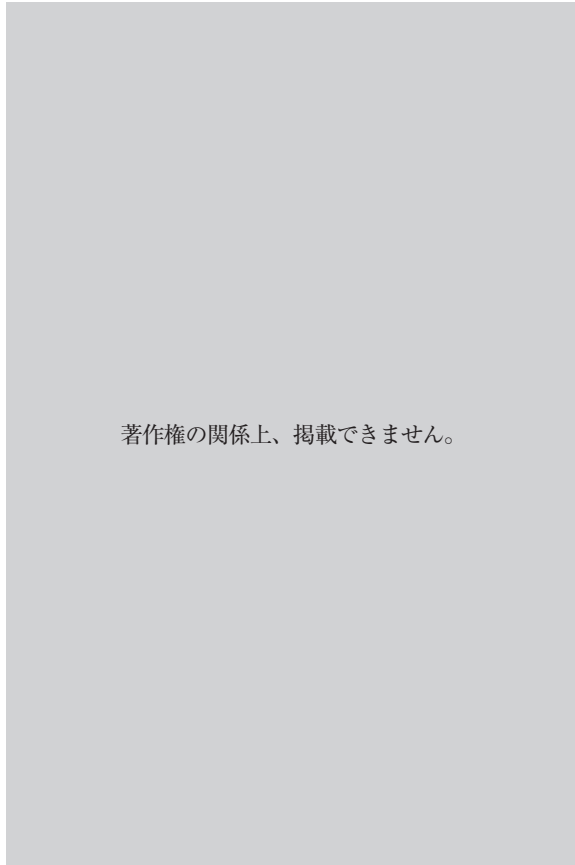
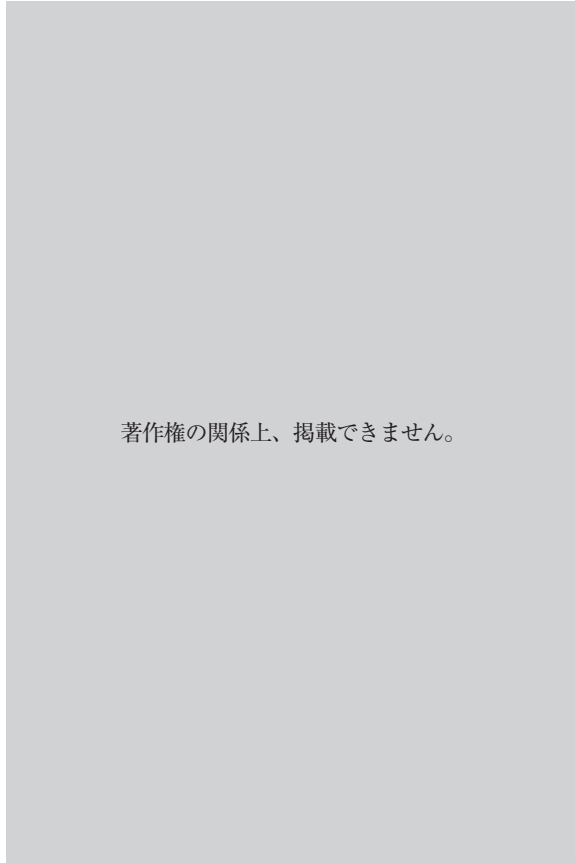
(11) **41** a photographer captures the stunning image of a galaxy emerging from space dust. 解答番号は **41** 。

- ① During which ② Ever since ③ This is for ④ This is how

(英語問題 おわり)

D 英 語

I 次の文章を読んで、本文の内容に合うように、後の(1)～(6)について、英語に続くもの、あるいは質問の答えとして最も適当なものを、それぞれ①～③の中から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。



入試概要

総合型選抜

公募型学校推薦選抜

英 公募型学校推薦選抜

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生 公募型学校推薦選抜

物 公募型学校推薦選抜

化 公募型学校推薦選抜

国 公募型学校推薦選抜

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一般選抜英語

一般選抜日本史

一般選抜世界史

一般選抜生物

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一般選抜数学

一般選抜国語

音楽実技

## 英語〔後期 3/8〕

II 次の会話の意味が通るように、 ~  に入れるのに最も適当な表現を、PART 1 は後の①~⑥、PART 2 は後の⑦~⑩の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。ただし PART 1、PART 2 とも、それぞれ同じ記号は1度しか使えません。解答番号は  ~  で、空欄番号と同じ番号の解答欄にマークしなさい。

## Online Shopping

## PART 1

Chris: Okay, so the planning meeting tomorrow is in room 601. That's the sixth floor, right?

Helen: Yeah, we had the training for the new computer system there last month. Remember?  I was shivering.

Chris: Oh yeah, I remember. I was really cold after ten minutes. I'm going to sit near the window, just in case it's the same. Mind you, I was hot when I first went into the room.

Helen: Oh, that's right. You never take the elevator, do you? I admire your determination. I'd love to be like that, too. I always change my mind and take the easy option.

Chris: Well, it's a lot easier when I use this fitness tracking watch. I mean, it counts my daily steps, measures how many flights of stairs I have climbed, checks my blood pressure and all that kind of stuff.

Helen: I saw some fitness tracking watches on the Internet. An ad popped up when I was looking at something else. To tell the truth I was actually thinking about getting one even before I saw the ad.

Chris: It's kind of weird, isn't it? I mean, sometimes you are thinking of getting something and then, as if by magic, an ad pops up on your social media account or something.  I know that it's just automatic, but...

Helen: Yeah, I know what you mean. Anyway, it seems like there's a big variety of different models. I mean, there are some pretty cheap and basic ones and also some really high-quality ones. You know like five, six hundred pounds.

Chris: Right, yeah, I know what you mean. To be honest, I think that those really expensive ones are for people who take their training really seriously, like, you know...

Helen:  I don't think that's for me, to be honest.

Chris: I know, but some of the cheaper ones have some good functions and also the designs are quite nice.

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— 6 —

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- ① Climbing six floors on the stairs makes you sweat.
- ② I'm not sure I want to pay that much for one.
- ③ It's a really good way to motivate myself to try and keep fit.
- ④ It's almost as if the machine can read your mind.
- ⑤ It was that really hot day and the cooler was set to a really low temperature and it was freezing inside.
- ⑥ Yeah, like professional athletes and all those kinds of people.

## PART 2 (Conversation continues.)

Pat: Hi, guys.

Chris: Oh, hi Pat. How's it going? We were just talking about these smart watch fitness trackers, you know, and how some of them are really expensive.

Helen:  That's crazy, isn't it? I mean, for a watch.

Pat: Yeah. That's way more than I would pay. How about in the shops?

Helen: Well, I haven't actually made up my mind about whether I'm going to get one yet or not. But I do a lot of online shopping. You know, it's just more convenient.

Pat: I know what you mean, but for me, sometimes online shopping is kind of difficult. You know what it's like.  The next thing you know you're on page 32 or something and you've looked at loads and loads of different things.

— 7 —

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Chris: That's right. I know exactly what you mean. I was looking for a set of winter sportswear for jogging and cycling.  Like, literally hundreds of items.

Pat: Yeah, it's kind of too much sometimes. I mean, you can have an idea of what you want to get and then, after you've looked at dozens of items, you have no idea what to choose. It's just impossible to make up your mind.

Chris: Right. I spent hours just scrolling through page after page of cycling clothes, tops, jackets, short and long-sleeved jerseys, short and long pants.  They only had a limited range of things, so it was actually much easier to decide.

Helen: I think it's also nice if you can actually feel the item.  Like, you're going to be wearing them, so you really need to feel the quality and material.

Pat: Exactly. I would never buy shoes online. Even when the size is right, I always think that for shoes, you actually have to try them on and see how they feel. You just can't judge from a picture on a screen.

— 8 —

D

- ① Especially with clothes or shoes.
- ② Have you thought about just actually going shopping, instead of buying it online?
- ③ I eventually gave up and just went to a sports shop.
- ④ I put 'winter cycling gear' in the search box and clicked and then there was page after page of offers.
- ⑤ Yeah, I saw some on the Internet for about six hundred pounds.
- ⑥ You start looking for something and then more and more options pop up and you just start clicking on all of the choices.

III 次の(1)~(6)の日本語の内容を表すように( )内の語を並べ替えた場合、( )の中で3番目と6番目にくる語の記号を、それぞれ①~⑧の中から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。

- (1) すべての従業員は来週、西側の建物の更衣室を使うのを控えるよう求められています。  
All employees (① are ② asked ③ from ④ locker ⑤ refrain ⑥ the ⑦ to ⑧ using) room in the west building next week.

解答番号は3番目 **19**、6番目 **20**。

- (2) テイラーの美声はたしかにシンガーとしての彼女の成功に一役買った。  
Taylor's beautiful voice certainly (① a ② as ③ has ④ her ⑤ in ⑥ played ⑦ role ⑧ success) a singer.

解答番号は3番目 **21**、6番目 **22**。

- (3) アンは過去数十年の間に彼女の周りの世界がどれほど変化したのかを理解した。  
Anne (① around ② changed ③ had ④ how ⑤ much ⑥ realized ⑦ the ⑧ world) her in the course of the past few decades.

解答番号は3番目 **23**、6番目 **24**。

- (4) レイチェルはあの日ロンドンでジョンに会ったのは彼女の運命だったと信じている。  
Rachel (① believes ② destiny ③ her ④ into ⑤ it ⑥ run ⑦ to ⑧ was) John in London that day.

解答番号は3番目 **25**、6番目 **26**。

- (5) 私は最近、家に帰ったらすぐに手を洗うことにしている。  
I have recently (① a ② hands ③ it ④ made ⑤ my ⑥ rule ⑦ to ⑧ wash) immediately when I get home.

解答番号は3番目 **27**、6番目 **28**。

- (6) ミシェルが新しいミュージカルで主役を演じるのは確かだ。  
It is (① certain ② in ③ lead ④ Michelle ⑤ play ⑥ that ⑦ the ⑧ will) the new musical.

解答番号は3番目 **29**、6番目 **30**。

IV 次の(1)~(11)の **31** ~ **41** に入れるのに最も適当な語句を、後の①~④の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。

- (1) James **31** his monthly report when he left the office at around seven o'clock last night.

- ① hadn't finished
- ② haven't finished
- ③ wasn't finished
- ④ won't finish

解答番号は **31**。

- (2) All the employees of our company should remember to shut down **32** computers when leaving for the day.

- ① its
- ② their
- ③ which
- ④ whose

解答番号は **32**。

- (3) My teacher let me hand in my assignment two days late, **33** was very kind of him.

- ① its
- ② that
- ③ what
- ④ which

解答番号は **33**。

- (4) The number of people **34** overseas this spring vacation is expected to decrease because of the Coronavirus.

- ① go
- ② goes to
- ③ going
- ④ is going to

解答番号は **34**。

- (5) I wish you **35** close the window. It's freezing in here.

- ① have
- ② will
- ③ won't
- ④ would

解答番号は **35**。



# 英語〔後期 3 / 8〕

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(6) Our boss said it was  time this month he had missed the meeting.

- ① second    ② the second    ③ the two    ④ two

解答番号は  。

(7) Passengers  trains are delayed for more than two hours may receive a refund.

- ① when    ② whom    ③ whose    ④ with

解答番号は  。

(8) Customers who live outside the state are  to allow at least three days for delivery of their orders.

- ① advice    ② advisable    ③ advised    ④ advisers

解答番号は  。

(9) One of the employees with whom I had lunch the other day  the new team.

- ① has been joined    ② has joined  
③ have been joined    ④ have joined

解答番号は  。

(10) He kept his father  for more than thirty minutes on that day at the airport.

- ① to wait    ② to waiting    ③ waited    ④ waiting

解答番号は  。

(11) My sister says the phone she  three months ago is already broken.

- ① bought    ② buys    ③ has bought    ④ will buy

解答番号は  。

(英語問題 おわり)