２０２３年度

入学試験問題（1期）

英　　語

2023年２月２日（木）

解答を始める前に次の注意事項を充分に読みなさい。

受験上の注意事項

1．受験票と筆記用具以外は机上に置いてはいけません。

2．試験開始の合図があるまで問題冊子を開いてはいけません。

3．不正行為と認められた場合には退席を命じることがあります。

4．「開始」の合図で、問題用紙・解答用紙を点検し、解答用紙の受験番号・氏名欄に受験番号・氏名をはっきり記入しなさい。

5．解答は、すべて解答用紙の解答欄に正しく記入しなさい。（解答用紙の余白には何も書いてはいけません。）

6．問題に関する質問は不明瞭な文字等の確認以外は応じません。

7．問題冊子の余白部分や白紙のページは、自由に使用してかまいません。

8．試験終了時まで退席することはできません。試験終了の合図と同時に、監督者の指示にしたがって解答用紙を通路側に置いてください。

9．身体の具合が悪くなったときは、手を挙げて監督者に申し出てください。

10．携帯電話を持っている人は電源を切ってください。これを時計として使用することはできません。

11．問題冊子は持ち帰ってかまいません。

問題訂正

P11　31.

（誤）the Netherlands

（正）The Netherlands

〔Ⅰ〕 次の1～15までの英文または対話文の空欄に入る適切な語（句）はどれか。それぞれ最も適切なものを下の①～④からひとつ選んで、番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

1. A：What does the weather forecast look like for the weekend?
   B：They say it's not supposed to rain, but I'll take my umbrella just in (　　).
   ① luck　② accident　③ case　④ opportunity

2. Howard was working on the (　　) of a newly published novel by Haruki Murakami.
   ① advantage　② matters　③ success　④ translation

3. It is said that some animals have a special ability to (　　) earthquakes.
   ① predict　② imagine　③ consider　④ think of

4. A：Lucas is extremely helpful and kind, isn't he?
   B：Yes, I've never met such a (　　) guy before.
   ① gender　② generous　③ likely　④ fortunate

5. Since the engine wouldn't start up, Susan decided to have her car (　　).
   ① fixed　② run　③ ride　④ driven

6. Research shows that too much sitting raises the risk of death from heart (　　).
   ① disease　② treatment　③ combination　④ wonder

7. A：I just heard Jake was (　　) in gym class.
   B：Yes, but fortunately it wasn't that serious. He just twisted his ankle.
   ① injured　② indeed　③ independent　④ injected

8. James didn't want to (　　) his past with her because he thought it might worry her.
   ① chat　② discuss　③ talk　④ consult

9. The doctor told him to (　　) weight if he wanted to live longer. So now he gets his exercise by cycling to work and tries to eat healthy.
   ① try　② diet　③ lose　④ change

10. A : What do you say to going out for dinner tomorrow night?
B : Thank you for asking, but I'm ( ) I have something to do tomorrow night.

① fear ② proud ③ painful ④ afraid

11. The important ( ) is that you both need to treat each other with much more respect.

① quality ② mind ③ certainty ④ point

12. Peter ( ) himself in good condition by swimming every other day.

① works ② keeps ③ ends ④ takes

13. A : I'd like to ( ) a table for four for next Saturday evening.
B : Certainly. What time do you plan to arrive?

① promise ② reserve ③ occupy ④ save

14. A : How is your work at Tacos World going?
B : Well, actually I ( ) last week. Now I'm working for a newly opened department store.

① won ② stop ③ quit ④ beat

15. I hadn't met him for more than 30 years, so I didn't recognize him ( ) at the class reunion.

① on the road ② in the name ③ apart from ④ at first

〔Ⅱ〕 次の対話文が成り立つように、16 ～ 20の空欄に入る文または文の一部として最も適切なものを、下の①～④からひとつ選んで、番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

1. A：I am really looking forward to watching the baseball game between the Fighters and the Hawks.
   B：Me, too! (16)
   A：I'm not sure. They are both playing well this season.
   B：Really? I think the Hawks are stronger. They have better pitching staff.
   ① Who are you going to the game with?
   ② Who do you think will win?
   ③ Who do you think has the better pitchers?
   ④ Who do you like better?

2. A：Do you think we'll be able to go to the mountains tomorrow?
   B：I don't think so. I heard it's going to rain. What should we do then?
   A：Hmm, how about (17)
   B：That sounds good. I want to see something romantic.
   ① watching a movie together?
   ② going to the new restaurant?
   ③ staying home and chilling out?
   ④ checking the library?

3. A：What are you doing, Jane?
   B：(18) Have you seen it?
   A：I saw it on the kitchen table a minute ago.
   B：I know, but I can't find it there. It's strange!
   ① I'm writing a letter to you.
   ② I'm charging my cell phone.
   ③ I'm watching a movie.
   ④ I'm looking for my car key.

4. A：I got two tickets to the soccer game. Would you like to go with me?
   B：When is it?
   A：It's this Sunday afternoon at 1:00.
   B：Too bad. (19) Thanks anyway.
   ① I have an appointment at the dentist.
   ② I don't play soccer myself.
   ③ I prefer playing baseball.
   ④ I have no plans for the weekend.

5. A : How can I make contact with you? Should I phone you later?
B : I think you have my e-mail address on my business card.
A : Oh, all right. Then I'll e-mail you later.
B : That'll be more reliable, (20)

① because I don't want to turn off the phone.
② because I can't always answer the phone.
③ because I always have my business cards with me.
④ because I can express myself clearly.

〔Ⅲ〕

この問題は、著作権の関係により掲載することができません。

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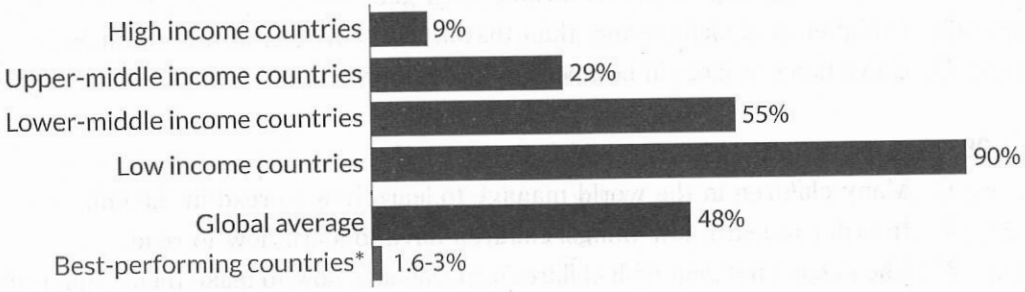
〔Ⅳ〕 次の英文とグラフを読み、27 ～ 29の問いの答え、または文を完成させるのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ①～④からひとつ選んで、番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。なお「*」の付いた箇所は本文の後に語注があるので参考にしなさい。

Millions of children learn only very little. How can the world provide a better education to the next generation? Research suggests that many children — especially in the world's poorest countries — learn only very little in school. What can we do to improve this?

In many schools, children learn very little. It tends to be a much larger problem in poorer countries. This is what the chart below shows. The education researcher João Pedro Azevedo and his colleagues estimate that in the very poorest countries of the world, 90% of children are not able to read with understanding when they reach the end of primary school.

What share of children are not able to read with understanding by the end of primary school age?



Data: João Pedro Azevedo et al (2021) – Will Every Child Be Able to Read by 2030?
*Among the best countries are Austria, Finland, Hong Kong, Italy, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Russia, Sweden, Singapore, and the UK.
OurWorldinData.org – Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems. Licensed under CC-BY by the author Max Roser

Many of these children do eventually learn how to read, but the problem of poor learning remains: these children are already behind by the end of primary school, and the issue gets worse over the years, so that many of them leave school with a poor education. Children need to learn to read so that they can read to learn. When we fail to provide this to the next generation, they have fewer opportunities to lead rich and interesting lives that a good education offers.

What explains this large problem and how can we do better? One obvious reason why many children don't learn is that they are not in school or that they drop out; this is the case for 8% of the world's children. But the problem is bigger than that. Many children who don't learn are in school. What the research shows is that getting children into the classroom is only half the battle. Many education systems are failing to make children learn even though the children arrive at school every morning.

For this we need data. But the international statistics on education have not yet caught up with this reality. They still very much focus on school attendance. They don't capture whether or not children learn. We need the *statistics to capture both aspects: the quantity of education — how many years a child spends at school —, but also the quality of education.

One way of *assessing which schools live up to their promise is to study test scores. I believe that the vast differences in test scores tell us something important about the world. It offers us the opportunity to understand why some schools are failing and how we can do better.

*index 指標　　statistics 統計　　assess 評価する
出典：https://ourworldindata.org/better-learning

27. The share of children who can't read with understanding by the end of primary school age

① is about the same in upper-middle income countries as that in global average.
② seems to get higher as the income level gets lower.
③ is higher in global average than that in lower-middle income countries.
④ is five times as large in best-performing countries as that in high income countries.

28. According to the passage, which is ***not*** true?

① Many children in the world manage to learn how to read in the end.
② In order to learn new things, children have to learn how to read.
③ The biggest problem with children's education is how to make them attend school.
④ While most children in the world get some education, they still have difficulty learning.

29. What the passage suggests is that

① low income countries failed to provide reliable data about children's education.
② data about the quality of education, displayed by test scores, should be collected.
③ test scores are meaningless to capture the quality of children's education.
④ how many years a child spends at school is the most important index of children's education.

〔V〕 次の英文を読んで、30 ～ 33の問いの文を完成させるのに適切なものをそれぞれ①～④からひとつ選んで、番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

Fairtrade

Organizations can make a big difference. A lot of the world's best coffee comes from Ethiopia, Colombia, and Guatemala, but often, the big companies that buy the coffee do not give farmers much money for growing it — so while the companies get richer, the farmers get poorer. Some producers now work with an organization called Fairtrade. Fairtrade helps farmers to get better prices for their products, and to make their farms places where workers' rights are protected and food is produced without damaging the environment. When you buy products with something called the FAIRTRADE MARK, you know that they come from small farmers or organizations that are working towards these goals.

Fairtrade started in 1988, when the first Fairtrade coffee from Mexico was sold into supermarkets in the Netherlands. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, Fairtrade organization developed in other European and North American countries — and in 1997, they were all brought together in one big organization, which is now called Fairtrade International. Today, more than 1.65 million producers in 74 countries work with Fairtrade, and they produce everything from crops like bananas and tea to chocolate and cotton clothes.

One organization which works with Fairtrade is BANAFRUCOOP in Colombia. BANAFRUCOOP was started in 2007 by a group of 26 producers, who were all growing bananas in small fields. Fairtrade asks the organizations that work with it not to use a lot of pesticides, so BANAFRUCOOP had to find more people to work in their fields. That made new jobs for local people, so now each producer has about eleven workers.

Fairtrade also helped BANAFRUCOOP to introduce modern and sustainable ways of farming. So the organization, which produced only 4,800 tons of bananas in 2009, produced 6,020 tons in 2012. BANAFRUCOOP is always paid the Fairtrade Minimum Price or more for a box of bananas, so the producers know that they will always get $9.80 or more for every box.

出典：Alex Rayham & Rachel Blandon. *Global Issues*, Oxford University press, 2018

30. Fairtrade is

① an institution that tries to secure decent income of farmers in developing countries in sustainable ways.

② a group that grows coffee and banana in developing countries at the cost of the environment.

③ a supermarket that has successfully globalized its business.

④ a company that sells FAIRTRADE MARK at a high price in developed countries.

31. the Netherlands

① is a home country for Fairtrade international.

② helped Fairtrade develop across European and Norh American countries.

③ is one of the places where Fairtrade started its operation.

④ has now a huge number of producers that sell a variety of crops.

32. Thanks to BANAFRUCOOP,

① Fairtrade became very popular in Columbia.

② some local people in Columbia was able to get a job.

③ producers in Colombia had to grow their crops in small fields.

④ some organizations have decided not to use a lot of pesticides.

33. It can be said that

① it is almost impossible for farmers to make profits in an eco-friendly way.

② organizations with positive goals can change the world for the better.

③ big companies are willing to lose their profits in order to protect farmers' rights.

④ BANAFRUCOOP was so successful that its producers are now independent of Fairtrade.

2023年度
第１期入学試験

英　　語

解答用紙

〔Ⅰ〕〔各2点〕

1 ③	2 ④	3 ①	4 ②	5 ①
6 ①	7 ①	8 ②	9 ③	10 ④
11 ④	12 ②	13 ②	14 ③	15 ④

〔Ⅱ〕〔各3点〕

16 ②	17 ①	18 ④	19 ①	20 ②

〔Ⅲ〕〔各4点〕

21 ③	22 ②	23 ④
24 ②	25 ①	26 ④

〔Ⅳ〕〔各5点〕

27 ②	28 ③	29 ②

〔Ⅴ〕〔各4点〕

30 ①	31 ③	32 ②	33 ②

志望学部・学科	受験番号	氏名
第1		
第2		
第3		

※太枠内を記入

合計点