

2021年度

入学試験問題 (1期)

英 語

2021年2月2日(火)

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。

[I] 次の1～10までの英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. The team all wanted orange juice, so I made ().
① it them ② some it ③ one them ④ them some
2. I think that Ms. Green () in this college since 2010.
① teaches ② is teaching ③ has taught ④ will teach
3. Mary could () us if she had really wanted to.
① call ② called ③ have called ④ had called
4. What do you think () for her?
① bought ② he bought ③ did he buy ④ he was bought
5. The weather forecast said () of New York was covered with snow.
① half ② every ③ any ④ each
6. When we heard the bad news, we were ().
① shock ② shocked ③ shocking ④ being shocking
7. Do you know we are not allowed () lunch here?
① eat ② eating ③ to eat ④ to be eaten
8. () you wait or come back later depends on you.
① Whether ② Because ③ That ④ Why
9. The house I was born () has been replaced by an office building.
① in which ② that ③ in ④ in that
10. You may not leave your seats () the plane completely stops.
① despite ② once ③ during ④ until

[II] 次の英文を読み、11～15の空欄に入る語として適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～⑦からひとつ選んで、番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

When we look at a picture of Earth from space, there are areas of green, blue, and white. Most people will recognize that the green is land, the blue is water, and the white is clouds. Taken as a whole, Earth is mainly blue. That is because of the amount of water it has that covers the surface. In fact, Earth is often (11) the “Blue Planet” because of this. Not only does Earth appear blue because of the water, but there does not seem to be any other planet that has as much surface water in liquid form as Earth does. That is what makes Earth special.

So, how much of Earth is water? About 71% of Earth’s surface is covered in water. Of that 71%, the oceans hold 96.5% of the water. This water found in oceans is all salt water. The remaining 3.5% of the water is fresh water, which can be found in lakes, rivers, glaciers, and in the (12). Fresh water is what people use for farming, (13) animals, drinking, and daily activities such as taking showers and washing clothes or dishes.

Does the amount of water stay the same? For the most part, yes. Water on Earth is part of a closed system. That is, water is always moving and changing forms between (14), liquid, and gas. The form of the water changes all the time, but the total amount of water on Earth remains the same.

If Earth is not necessarily running out of water, why are people worried? Why do we need to be concerned about saving water? First, humans can only use fresh water, which is only 3.5% of all of Earth’s water. Second, of this 3.5%, only 1% is available for human use. Most fresh water is found in glaciers far from where anyone lives. Third, the amount of water that is useful for humans is being used (15) than it can be cleaned and put back into the environment.

Now, knowing the facts about water, it is our job to make sure we use Earth’s water wisely.

(Source : Paul Nation and Casey Malarcher, *Timed Reading for Fluency*)

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|-------|
| ① ice | ② less | ③ called | ④ sky |
| ⑤ ground | ⑥ faster | ⑦ raising | |

〔Ⅲ〕 次の 16～20 の空欄に入る文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 : What do you think about taking a later train tomorrow?

B : (16) We don't have to be at Kim's place at any particular time.

- ① I really never mind.
- ② The sooner, the better.
- ③ I don't think that's a good idea.
- ④ Will it get there in time?

(2) A : Hello, everyone. (17)

B : That sounds exciting. What are we going to do?

A : Let me explain. It's a fun activity. Please listen to me carefully.

- ① There is a bit noise around here.
- ② Today we'll do something different.
- ③ It's too warm here, isn't it?
- ④ Hands up if you know the answer.

(3) A : I heard about your husband's car accident. I hope he's doing all right.

B : His injuries were slight, and he's recovering quickly.

A : (18)

- ① I'm relieved to hear that he is safe.
- ② What a pleasure to hear from you!
- ③ Nothing special about my health.
- ④ You need to mind your own business.

(4) A : I was told to lose weight but I can't stop eating sweets.

B : Why don't you exercise more instead of giving up eating sweets?

A : (19)

B : Well, then you have no choice but to eat less sweets.

- ① I can hardly keep myself away from cookies.
- ② I do want to increase the amount of sweets.
- ③ You're right. I have to exercise more.
- ④ I don't have any time to exercise.

(5) A : What do you want to do this weekend?

B : What's the weather going to be like?

A : The forecast says it's going to be clear and sunny. (20)

B : It'll probably be crowded. I'd rather stay at home.

- ① I recommend you study in your room.
- ② You should take your umbrella with you.
- ③ Why don't we go shopping?
- ④ Do you agree to what they say?

[IV] A と B の間で自然な会話が成り立つように、B の応答として最も適切なものを、①～④の中から1つ選び、番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

21. A : Is it OK to have a dog in this apartment?
B : ① Yes, this apartment is only for women.
② Yes, your dog is too noisy to have in this apartment.
③ No, I'm sure they wouldn't allow it.
④ No, you should have another dog.
22. A : Would you like some help with the boxes?
B : ① Yes, I can't afford to help you.
② Yes, I'd like some water, please.
③ No, I hate being told what to do.
④ No, they aren't as heavy as they look.
23. A : Could you tell me how to use this big machine?
B : ① I'm sorry I haven't been trained on it yet.
② Please let me follow your instructions.
③ This machine was invented by a French engineer.
④ Usually, I go to the factory by train.
24. A : May I borrow your pen for a moment?
B : ① Of course, you can borrow them at the library.
② Sure, give it back after class.
③ Sorry, but the pen is out of stock at this shop.
④ I don't have something to write on now.
25. A : Would you mind if I closed the windows?
B : ① Yes, please do it now.
② Actually, I'm a bit hot.
③ Not at all. I don't like air conditioners.
④ You can't be too mindful when cleaning windows.

26. A : How was Ms. White's presentation last night?
B : ① I'm looking forward to her presentation.
② My daughter was happy to get a nice present.
③ To tell the truth, they seem much too long.
④ Good. Her story was very amusing to me.
27. A : How do you like the movie we saw yesterday?
B : ① It's worth seeing many times.
② I was just about to see it.
③ I'm looking forward to seeing it.
④ I think you had better stay home.
28. A : Is there anything I can do to help you with the work?
B : ① Yes, I have nothing to do with the work.
② Yes, I can solve the problem on my own.
③ No, that's fine. It's already taken care of.
④ No, you never finish your work without asking for help.
29. A : Why did you miss the start of the conference yesterday?
B : ① It's because the conference was put off.
② I wanted to eat something in advance.
③ I had to stay in the hospital all day on that day.
④ I can't get it started without president.
30. A : Can I reserve a table for lunch today?
B : ① Sure, here's your change and receipt.
② Sorry, this is not what I ordered.
③ Sorry, we are fully booked to the end of July.
④ Actually, I don't want to share the table.

[V] 次の英文を読んで、あとに続く問いの答えを解答用紙に記入しなさい。

*の付いている単語や句は後の注を参考にして下さい。

Many of the world's big cities have problems with congestion*. There is simply far too much traffic, so governments everywhere have to think about how to solve the problem.

Traffic jams have a number of negative effects. They cause stress to drivers, which may lead to health problems or road rage*. They can also reduce productivity because products cannot be delivered on time and employees arrive late for work or meetings. Another important issue is that the emergency services can become caught in traffic. Finally, there are the negative effects that traffic congestion causes to the environment. Traffic congestion wastes fuel, which in turn produces more carbon dioxide through the car exhausts* and contributes to the greenhouse effect.

However, there are a number of steps that can be taken to reduce road congestion. The most obvious solutions involve engineering. This means building more roads with wider lanes so that more cars can travel at the same time. Tunnels and bridges can be constructed in order to reduce the congestion that happens when cars have to stop at traffic lights. However, the problems with these kind of solutions are the construction costs and that more roads may actually encourage more traffic.

Other, more creative solutions to the congestion problem are to increase tax on fuel so that it is more expensive, or make people pay to travel on certain roads such as in the centre of a city or on a motorway. If we do this, people are more likely to think carefully about using their car. However, taxing fuel and roads may mean that some people cannot afford to drive their cars and may have to give up their jobs. Also, governments may not want to increase fuel taxation* too much if it is unpopular with voters.

A more popular solution, therefore, would be to encourage other forms of transport which will lead to fewer cars on the road. One suggestion is to encourage people to cycle more. Although this mode of transport has obvious health benefits and reduces air pollution, it is not very practical in every climate and can prove dangerous in heavy traffic.

Another possibility is to persuade people to use buses. This means many people can travel in just one vehicle. However, generally, people dislike the image travelling by bus creates. A park and ride system can allow people to drive to the edge of cities, park and then take a bus to the city centre. This allows some flexibility* for car drivers but reduces city centre congestion. However, the buses tend not to run at night.

Overall, although there are a number of good ways to tackle this problem, some of these also have negative effects. It would seem that encouraging alternative* forms of

transport is probably the best solution as this solves the congestion problems and reduces the amount of traffic at the same time, which will also have a positive effect on the environment.

(Source : Carolyn Westbrook, *UNLOCK 3*)

[注] congestion (渋滞) road rage (あおり運転) exhaust (排気ガス)
taxation (課税) flexibility (柔軟性) alternative (代替りの)

If each sentence of the following is true of the contents, answer, “○”. If not, answer, “×”.

31. Traffic jams can have less negative influence on productivity of employees.
32. If more roads are built, more people will be likely to travel by car.
33. Governments want more people to drive their cars in the city centre.
34. Cycling is beneficial not only for our health but also for the environment.
35. The image of traveling by bus gives a negative impression to people.

[VI] 次の英文を読んで、36～40の問いの答えを、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。

*の付いている単語や句は後の注を参考にして下さい。

(1) English has truly become an international language. Researchers at the British Council estimate that it is spoken as a first language by 375 million people and as a second language by another 375 million. Meanwhile*, over 750 million people speak it as a foreign language, and this number is rapidly growing. In China alone, 120 million grade school* students are learning English. According to the British Council, two billion people around the world are attempting to acquire English, and one in four can speak some English.

When the captain of a Mexican passenger plane flies into an airport in France or Germany, he or she communicates with the air traffic controller* in English. It is easy to understand (2) why: the pilot may not speak French or German, the air traffic controller may not speak Spanish, and it is necessary to confirm details about the flight. However, in the equivalent* situation, when the same plane lands in Argentina or Colombia, the pilot again communicates with the ground in English, even though he and the ground controller both have Spanish as their mother tongue. This is just one example of (3) [ア. is イ. as ウ. how エ. used オ. English] the standard international language around the world. Today, three-quarters of the world's mail, most books, and half of the world's newspapers and magazines are written in English. English websites are being created at a rate of 500 per minute, and more than half of the world's websites are in English. Eighty percent of international organizations use English as an official language, including the United Nations, the European Union, and the International Olympic Committee. English is the most important language in science: half the world's scientific papers are written in it. Finally, in the world of (4) , it is impossible to avoid exposure to English. Hollywood movies sell the most tickets in cinemas, and popular songs in countries from Sweden to Japan are sung in English.

English is an international language because of two main regional influences. The first is the rule* of the British Empire, which at its peak in 1922 governed a fourth of the world's area and a fifth of its population. The second is the power of American companies that spread around the world after World War II.

English is not just an international language (5) . English now belongs to the world. People all over the world do not just struggle to learn it in order to get better jobs.

《出典》

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2021 年度
第 1 期入学試験

英 語

解答用紙

〔 I 〕 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____

6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____ 9 _____ 10 _____

〔 II 〕 11 _____ 12 _____ 13 _____ 14 _____ 15 _____

〔 III 〕 16 _____ 17 _____ 18 _____ 19 _____ 20 _____

〔 IV 〕 21 _____ 22 _____ 23 _____ 24 _____ 25 _____

26 _____ 27 _____ 28 _____ 29 _____ 30 _____

〔 V 〕 31 _____ 32 _____ 33 _____ 34 _____ 35 _____

〔 VI 〕 36 _____ 37 _____ 38 _____ 39 _____ 40 _____

志望 学部・学科	受 験 番 号	氏 名
第 1		
第 2		
第 3		

合 計 点

※太枠内を記入

〔Ⅰ〕 1 ④ 2 ③ 3 ③ 4 ② 5 ①
各 2 点

6 ② 7 ③ 8 ① 9 ③ 10 ④

〔Ⅱ〕 11 ③ 12 ⑤ 13 ⑦ 14 ① 15 ⑥
各 3 点

〔Ⅲ〕 16 ① 17 ② 18 ① 19 ④ 20 ③
各 3 点

〔Ⅳ〕 21 ③ 22 ④ 23 ① 24 ② 25 ②
各 2 点

26 ④ 27 ① 28 ③ 29 ② 30 ③

〔Ⅴ〕 31 × 32 ○ 33 × 34 ○ 35 ○
各 3 点

〔Ⅵ〕 36 ③ 37 ④ 38 ④ 39 ② 40 ①
各 3 点

受験番号	氏 名

合計点
100