

平成 31 年度 一般入学試験問題（Ⅲ期）

英 語

注意事項

1. 選択式問題用の解答用紙(マークシート)には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、監督者の指示に従って、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしなさい。
 - ①氏名欄：氏名・フリガナを記入しなさい。
 - ②空欄：「年月日欄」の右横の空欄に「英語」と記入しなさい。
 - ③番号欄：受験番号を左詰めで記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークしなさい。
2. 記述式問題用の解答用紙の所定の欄に、受験番号と氏名を記入しなさい。
3. この冊子は、問題が 13 ページあります。
4. 試験中に印刷の不鮮明、落丁・乱丁あるいは解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に申し出てください。
5. 受験番号が正しくマークされていない場合、採点できないことがあります。
6. 解答は、解答用紙の解答欄にマークしなさい。たとえば、

10

と表示のある問いに対して 3 と解答する場合は、(例) のようにマークしなさい。

(例)

解答番号	解答記入欄
10	① ② ● ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩

7. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけません。
8. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

I 次の問 1 から問 10 の空所 から にあてはまるもっとも適切な語を、それぞれ下の①から④のうちから 1 つ選び、マークしなさい。

問 1 John doesn't show respect for me. I cannot put with his attitude anymore.
① up ② down ③ on ④ off

問 2 a pain in her leg, Jennifer decided to walk to school.
① In spite of ② Instead of ③ Because of ④ In front of

問 3 My elder brother can speak French, to say of English.
① something ② anything ③ everything ④ nothing

問 4 It has been extremely hot this summer. In , water in the pond has dried up completely.
① case ② trouble ③ return ④ fact

問 5 A: What are you going to do this weekend?
B: I'm going to part in a local festival.
① take ② put ③ get ④ make

問 6 Lisa used to a diary every day when she was a high school student.
① make ② get ③ keep ④ do

問 7 Jonathan has been the ID card he lost yesterday.
① discovering ② looking for ③ finding out ④ seeing

問 8 Mary looks really busy today. I think we should give her a with her work.
① head ② face ③ hand ④ mouth

問 9 The number of children in Japan keeps year after year.
① developing ② decreasing ③ destroying ④ detecting

問 10 Since my grandfather has difficulty reading small letters, he usually
glasses when he reads newspapers.
① puts ② pulls ③ attaches ④ wears

II 問1から問15の空所 から を埋めるのもっとも適当な語句を、それぞれ下の①から④のうちから1つ選び、マークしなさい。

問1 A: Where's Ben?

B: He has just for the grocery store.

- ① arrived ② gone ③ left ④ set

問2 The catalog that this year's model is slightly cheaper than the last year's.

- ① says ② speaks ③ talks ④ tells

問3 My aunt's house is nice and pretty, but there furniture in it.

- ① are a few ② is a lot ③ is too much ④ are too many

問4 Joseph has an ambition to become a president of the company, and it is to be realized.

- ① capable ② likely ③ possible ④ probable

問5 The manager decided to offer Mike a full-time position, because he was with Mike's work.

- ① pleasant ② pleased ③ pleasing ④ pleasure

問6 Do you know that Japan once produced more silk than country?

- ① different ② other ③ another ④ any other

問7 Professor Brown's lecture left a deep impression on the minds of present.

- ① whom ② those ③ they ④ who

問8 This car isn't going the right direction, I think. Haven't you checked the GPS?

- ① in ② to ③ on ④ at

III 次の会話文AとBを読んで、空所 から を埋めるのにもっとも
適当なものを、それぞれの選択肢群のうちから1つずつ選び、その番号をマー
クしなさい。なお、《 》内は状況の説明です。

A 《Yuri と Monika は新しい学期の授業と時間割について話しています》

Yuri: Have you got your schedule for this term, Monika?

Monika: Yes, Yuri. I have. It's going to be quite hard!

Yuri: Really?

Monika: I've got Culture Studies, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 8:30.

Yuri: Oh, 8:30! That's early.

Monika: Yes. Straight after that at 10 I have a class on Social Change.

Yuri: That sounds OK.

Monika: Yes, but only Tuesdays and Thursdays. On Mondays, Wednesdays and
Fridays I've got Language Development, at two o'clock.

Yuri: That sounds interesting.

Monika: I've got Education on Monday morning, at 9:40, and Communication
Studies on Wednesdays and Fridays at 10.

Yuri: Wow.

Monika: I know. I hope they'll be good!

[出所： Craven, M.(2008), *Real Listening & Speaking 1*. Cambridge University Press.]

会話文Aの選択肢群

- | |
|---|
| <p>① Do you have the afternoon free?
② What subjects are you taking?
③ That's a lot of classes.
④ Do you have any classes after that?
⑤ What other classes do you have?</p> |
|---|

B 《体調がすぐれず病院にやって来た Tina は、モンロー先生 (Dr. Monroe) の診察室に通されます》

Dr. Monroe: Hi. Let's see, Tina. What's the matter?

Tina: Well, I have a lot of headaches. I get a bad headache almost every day, in the afternoon.

Dr. Monroe:

Tina: Yeah, just about.

Dr. Monroe: OK. First off, many people get headaches. It's probably nothing serious, but we need to find out why you get them.

Tina: Um, I drink coffee. Does that count?

Dr. Monroe: No, it doesn't. Coffee can make it worse. What do you eat?

Tina: Uh, I don't eat. I like to sleep late, so I just grab coffee on the way to class. I basically just drink coffee all day. It keeps me awake in my classes. Then I eat dinner later.

Dr. Monroe: OK, try this. I want you to drink six to eight glasses of water a day. Eat something during the day. I know you want to sleep, and it's good to sleep, but you need to eat, too.

Tina: OK, I'll try.

Dr. Monroe: If your headaches don't go away, come back and see me again.

[出所 : Kisslinger, E., & Beuckens, T. (2007). *Impact Listening 1*. Pearson Longman.]

会話文 B の選択肢群

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|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">① Do you drink a lot of water?② I think you'll be fine.③ How about breakfast and lunch?④ And drink less coffee.⑤ You get a headache every day? |
|--|

IV 次の英文は、美術館の盗難事件 (museum theft) に関する文章です。よく読んで下記の問いに答えなさい。

People enjoy visiting museums to see displays of wonderful paintings and sculptures^{*1}. They also enjoy seeing ancient artifacts^{*2} such as pottery^{*3} and tools. These works of art are a rich source of information about past civilizations. They teach us about the culture that all humans share. In this way, the works of art belong to all of us. Museums help preserve human history by collecting works of art. Museums display these items so visitors can see them and learn from them. Sometimes valuable works of art or ancient artifacts are stolen from museum collections. This means the thief^{*4} is stealing a piece of our history and culture. The thief is stealing from all of us.

Most items in a museum collection are valuable because they are unique. A small painting or ancient weapon can be worth millions of dollars. ㄏ Therefore, museums try to prevent thefts. They use security guards and cameras to watch museum visitors. They secure paintings to the walls with strong wires that cannot be easily cut. They lock valuable objects in display cases. They use an alarm system that rings if someone removes a painting. If a visitor is caught stealing, police are called to arrest the thief.

Art thieves know that paintings and ancient artifacts are worth millions of dollars. ㄨ They see the museum as a source of valuable objects to steal and sell. Art thieves know that large museums have good security systems. Under those circumstances, they may not try to steal from large museums. They also know that small museums do not have many guards. They often do not have security cameras or alarms. ㄨ 美術品泥棒は、小さな美術館から見つかることなく何かを盗むのは簡単だと思っている。 They also know that a painting or small artifact is easy to hide. A painting can be removed from its frame and hidden under a coat. An ancient bowl can be lifted from a display and put into a pocket.

Stealing a painting or small object may be easy initially^{*5}. ㄨ Selling it later is not easy. If a theft is committed, the museum issues a report to local police. The museum also issues a warning to nearby art dealers. It tells them to watch for the stolen object. However, thieves usually do not try to sell the stolen art right away. Depending on the circumstances, they might wait several years. They hope that

art dealers will forget reports about the stolen art. However, if an art work is very famous, dealers will still recognize it. They will call the police. Often the thieves carry stolen art to another country. There they might pretend to be art dealers who buy and sell works of art. Initially, they might try to sell the stolen item to a small museum or to a person who collects art. They may finally have to sell an item worth millions for just a few hundred dollars.

Meanwhile, the police try to identify the thieves. They check the museum for evidence, such as fingerprints or a camera photograph. Without evidence, the police do not know who committed the theft. To find the thieves, the police try to find the stolen art. However, most searches are not successful. Most stolen art works are never found. With each theft, we all lose a valuable piece of our history. Art theft is a crime that is committed against all of us.

[注] *1 sculpture: 彫刻

*2 artifact: 遺物、埋蔵物

*3 pottery: 陶器

*4 thief: 泥棒

*5 initially: 最初は

[出所：Burgmeier, A. (2013). *Inside Reading: The Academic Word List in Context*. Oxford University Press. 一部改変]

問1 下線部アのために美術館がしていることに含まれないものはどれですか。下の①から④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。解答番号は

- ① 警備員とセキュリティーカメラを配置する
- ② 美術品を強固なワイヤーで壁にくくる
- ③ 美術品をカギ付きのケースに入れて展示する
- ④ 警察官に館内を常時巡回させる

問 2 下線部イの They は何を指していますか。下の①から④のうちから 1 つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。解答番号は

- ① art thieves
- ② paintings
- ③ ancient artifacts
- ④ millions of dollars

問 3 下線部ウを英語で表しなさい。解答は記述用解答用紙の所定の欄に記入すること。

問 4 下線部エのために窃盗犯は何をしますか。下の①から④のうちから 1 つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。解答番号は

- ① 付近の美術品ディーラーに、自分が美術品を持っていることを知らせる
- ② ほとぼりが冷めるまで美術品を売らずに、数年間待つ
- ③ たとえ有名な美術品であっても、有名ではないと嘘をつく
- ④ 怪しまれないように、美術品コレクターのふりをする

問 5 下線部オの意味としてもっとも適切なものはどれですか。下の①から④のうちから 1 つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。解答番号は

- ① 証拠がなくとも、警察には誰が盗みを働いたのかがわかる
- ② 証拠がないため、警察は盗みを働いた犯人の追跡をあきらめる
- ③ 証拠がなければ、警察は誰が盗みを働いたかわからない
- ④ 証拠がないにもかかわらず、警察は盗みを働いた犯人を捜そうとする

問6 本文の内容と合っているものを下の①から④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。解答番号は

- ① Stealing a piece of art work means a thief is stealing a portion of our history and culture from all human beings.
- ② Large museums are often equipped with good security system, but it doesn't matter much to the thieves.
- ③ It is often the case that the thieves take the stolen items to a large museum in another country to sell them.
- ④ The police try to find the stolen art in search of evidence, and most of the time it turns out to be successful.

V 次の英文は、人間の長寿の秘訣に関する文章です。よく読んで下記の問いに答えなさい。

What is the secret to a long life? The oldest known person on record is a French woman, Jeanne Calment. She seemed to disprove the idea that healthy living was the answer. Despite smoking for 100 years, she lived to the age of 122. She believed her long life was thanks to her diet.

The average life expectancy^{*1} for all people in the world today is 63 years. This figure varies widely from country to country. Japan has the world's highest life expectancy; 85 for women and 78 for men. More than 20,000 of its population have celebrated their 100th birthday. ㄱ Researchers believe part of the reason for this lies in the healthy Japanese diet and their good health care system.

People who live in developed countries generally live longer than those who live in poorer parts of the world. Factors like war, disease, quality of diet, and access to health care all affect life expectancy. When a country's health care and education improve, life expectancy goes up.

Another important factor is gender. Women, on average, live longer than men. ㄴ 100歳を超えて生きている人々の80%以上が女性だが、この理由は完全には解明されていない。 Some scientists believe that women are born with genes^{*2} that help them live longer than men. Others argue that men often lead more risky lifestyles that put them at greater chance of dying than women. They have more dangerous jobs. Also, men generally drive more, and also smoke more than women. Men are even killed more often than women.

Another area that researchers have looked at is marital status^{*3}. They have not found a clear difference in life expectancy between married women and single women. (A), one British study found that married men appeared to live longer, on average, than single men. This may be because married men tend to have a healthier lifestyle than single men. They eat more healthily, and, on average, take fewer risks.

Jeanne Calment did not seem to worry about taking risks. At the age of 85, she learned fencing. At the age of 100, she was still riding a bicycle. ㄷ She gave up smoking when she was 121, but not for health reasons. She couldn't see clearly enough to light the cigarettes herself, and she was too proud to ask other people to

do it for her. Perhaps the secret to her age was that she never got bored with life.

[注] *1 life expectancy: 平均寿命

*2 gene: 遺伝子

*3 marital status: 配偶関係の有無（結婚しているか、あるいは独身か）

[出所： Day, R. R., & Yamanaka, J. (2007). *Cover to Cover: Reading Comprehension and Fluency*. Oxford University Press. 一部改変]

問1 下線部アの意味としてもっとも適切なものはどれですか。下の①から④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。解答番号は

- ① 研究者は、この理由の一部は日本人がダイエットをしていることと、優れた医療保険制度があることだと考えている
- ② 研究者は、この理由を部分的には信じており、健康的な日本人はダイエットをしていて、医療保険制度には頼らないからだと考えている
- ③ 研究者は、この理由を部分的には信じており、日本食が健康的であり、また医療保険制度は非常に優れていると考えている
- ④ 研究者は、この理由の一部は健康的な日本食と、優れた医療保険制度にあると考えている

問2 下線部イを英語で表しなさい。解答は記述用解答用紙の所定の欄に記入すること。

問3 (A)に入れるのにふさわしい語句はどれですか。下の①から④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。解答番号は

- ① However
- ② Therefore
- ③ As a result
- ④ Consequently

問4 下線部ウの理由としてもっとも適切なものはどれですか。下の①から④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。解答番号は

- ① タバコを吸っていても長生きできた自分に満足したから
- ② 自分でタバコに火をつけられないほど視力が落ちてしまったから
- ③ あまりに歳を取りすぎたので、そろそろ禁煙しようと思ったから
- ④ タバコをやめれば、周りの人に自慢できると思ったから

問5 本文の内容と合っているものを下の①から④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。解答番号は

- ① According to one theory, women live longer than men because they smoke more than men.
- ② Factors such as wealth, education, diet and health care are not related to longer life expectancy.
- ③ Jeanne Calment thinks that the secret to her long life has to do with eating healthily.
- ④ Jeanne Calment quit smoking at the age of 121, but started fencing at that age.