

2020 年度 給費生試験問題

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 16 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 The sports event was because of the severe thunderstorm in the area.

- ① prepared ② postponed ③ proposed ④ pointed

問 2 Tomorrow I'm going to the library to some books on psychology.

- ① sell ② buy ③ borrow ④ lend

問 3 Why don't we walk and save the bus , instead of just waiting for the next one to come?

- ① fee ② money ③ price ④ fare

問 4 A: I have a terrible toothache.

B: You should go to see the before it gets even worse.

- ① physician ② accountant ③ dentist ④ secretary

問 5 A: Is Mike supposed to stop by your office?

B: No, he has to go to the downtown branch.

- ① relatively ② lately ③ directly ④ usually

問 6 The classroom was so that I couldn't hear what the teacher was saying.

- ① lonely ② modern ③ sound ④ noisy

問 7 I'm afraid your proposal doesn't any difference to the financial success of our company.

- ① make ② increase ③ draw ④ grow

問 8 The advertisement says this car is very energy efficient and on gas.

- ① economy ② economic ③ economical ④ economize

問 9 (On the phone)

A: This is Ravenna Clinic. How may I help you?

B: Hi, I'm Lewis Bothel, and I want to change the time of my
with Dr. James to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

- ① appointment ② promise
③ reservation ④ booking

問 10 You know Yu Darvish, a Major League Baseball player, right?

Guess what? I have a picture with his on it.

- ① autograph ② character ③ sign ④ signature

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 Jet airplanes consist of thousands of parts, and even a piece of broken part serious accidents.

- ① may happen ② can cause ③ would lead ④ might be driven

問2 I making the presentation material for tomorrow's meeting by the time you come back to the office.

- ① am finishing ② finish
③ have finished ④ will have finished

問3 Jack complains about to Susan's birthday party.

- ① not having been invited ② not to invite
③ never inviting ④ to be invited

問4 With the number of foreign tourists in Japan being larger than ever, we need to be able to make ourselves in English.

- ① understand ② understood
③ to understand ④ being understood

問5 I spent too much during summer vacation. Now I'm so poor that I have than a few thousand yen in my wallet.

- ① no less ② not less ③ no more ④ any more

問6 There was anything left in the supermarket, as I arrived late in the evening.

- ① rarely ② hardly ③ clearly ④ nearly

問7 A: What's your plan for the New Year's Holidays?

B: I'm thinking of visiting my hometown for the first time five years.

- ① by ② in ③ over ④ till

問 8 A: Have you read the series of fantasy novels *Harry Potter*? What's it all about?

B: It is the lives of young students in a magical community that .

- ① the author wrote about ② wrote the author
③ the author wrote about them ④ written by the author

問 9 I have three friends from foreign countries: one is from Vietnam, and are from China.

- ① another ② others ③ the other ④ the others

問 10 If my parents hadn't given me a ride to the station, I late for the train.

- ① will have been ② will never be
③ would have been ④ would never be

問 11 Balloons rise the gas they contain is less dense than air.

- ① because ② however ③ whereas ④ although

問 12 alphabetical order, dictionaries would be impossible to use.

- ① Using ② Without ③ Except ④ Although

問 13 Not until I arrived at the airport that I forgot to bring my passport and an airline ticket.

- ① did I realize ② I realized
③ and I realized ④ I was realizing

問 14 Perhaps the most important branch in the field of business administration is deals with the study of human resources within organizations.

- ① that ② which ③ that which ④ which that

問 15 The higher one rises in the atmosphere, the temperature generally becomes.

- ① colder than ② the colder
③ the colder as ④ is colder

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 《Jennifer は仕事の用件で David のオフィスに電話をかけています。》

Operator: Thank you for calling Denco Computing. Paul speaking.
How may I help you?

Jennifer: Hello. Hi, It's Jennifer Ratby here. Can I speak to David Henshaw,
please?

Operator: Hold the line.

(pause)

David: Good afternoon. This is David Henshaw.

Jennifer: David? Hi, it's Jennifer Ratby here.

David: Oh, hello Jennifer. What can I do for you?

Jennifer: When do you think it will be ready?

David: I'll send it tomorrow.

Jennifer: Sure. Thanks a lot. Say, is Charles there? I need to talk to him about
next year's prices.

David: I'm afraid he's out of the office at the moment.

Jennifer: How about Kevin? I need to arrange a meeting.

David: Yes, but he's on another call right now.

Jennifer: Could you ask him to call me back when he's free?

David: No problem. Thanks for calling.

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

会話文Aの選択肢群

- ① Is that OK with you?
- ② Is he in?
- ③ It's about the contract.
- ④ Would you like to leave a message?
- ⑤ I'll put you through.

B 《Joshua は誕生日に姉の Janice とレストランに食事に来ています。そこにウェイター (waiter) が注文を取りに来ました。》

- Joshua: Now I can thank you. You know I love to eat out. And this is a great birthday present.
- Janice: Well, I'm just glad to treat you and have time to sit and talk with you. Life these days is so busy...
- Waiter: Hi! Can I take your order?
- Janice: I'm sorry.
- Waiter: No problem. I'll come back.
- Joshua:
- Janice: I don't know, but I want you to order whatever you want.
- Joshua: I have to tell you, I am very hungry.
- Janice: That's OK. It's your birthday and you can have anything.
Hmm... I think I'd like the fish special. It sounds really good.
- Joshua: You know, I think I'll have the same thing.
- Janice: Oh, there he is... Excuse me. We're ready to order.
- Waiter: What would you like?
- Janice: I'll have the fish special.
- Waiter: With soup or salad?
- Janice: Salad. With oil and vinegar on the side please.
- Waiter:
- Joshua: I'll have the same.
- Waiter: OK. That's two fish specials and two salads with oil and vinegar on the side.
- Janice: Yes, that's all for now. Thanks.

[出所 : Fragiadakis, H. (2008). *All Clear: Listening and Speaking*. Heinle, Cengage Learning.]

会話文 B の選択肢群

- ① Where's the waiter?
- ② We need a few more minutes.
- ③ And how about you?
- ④ Will that be all?
- ⑤ So, what are you going to have?

IV 次の英文は、ベッドの歴史と、文化による寝具の違いに関する文章です。よく読んで下記の問いに答えなさい。

People spend about one-third of their lives asleep. We can survive longer without food than without sleep. Sleeping is very important, so the bed is important. Scientists say that the first bed was probably a pile of leaves or straw^{*1}. ア今ではもちろん、ベッドはそれよりもずっと快適だし、私たちにはたくさんの選択肢がある。 An average bed today last about fifteen years, and most people change beds about five times in their lives. Even with all the beds in the world, people still invent new ones. And some people are still searching for the perfect bed.

For most of human history, people slept on layers of cloth, leaves or straw, or furs^{*2}, which they laid on the floor. In ancient Egypt, over 3,000 years ago, the pharaohs^{*3} were the first to raise their beds off the floor. They slept on light beds made of wood. You could fold and carry these beds. Archaeologists^{*4} found a bed like this in Tutankhamen's^{*5} tomb. People back then did not think soft pillows were necessary. The Egyptians put their heads on headrests made of wood, and the Chinese had ceramic headrests.

In the Roman Empire, only イ the rich had beds. Poor people still slept on the floor. The bed became a symbol of wealth. One Roman emperor had a silver bed. Beds later became a person's most valuable possession. When Shakespeare died, he left his second-best bed to his wife. Beds were so special that in England, when a rich person traveled to another person's home, he took his bed with him. When a person stayed at an inn for the night, he had to share a bed with strangers. If a rich person came to the inn, the manager threw a poor traveler out of a bed to make room. All this sharing meant that beds were not very clean, and insects lived in them. Some people, especially rich women, slept on a chair when they traveled.

After 1750, beds became beautiful pieces of furniture. ウ They were made of carved wood. A beautiful bed at that time could cost \$1 million in today's money. The beds had four posts, one on each corner. People used these to hang curtains around the bed. The curtains helped to keep the bed warm. Also, because you passed through one room to get to another, the curtains were good for privacy.

Beds also became higher and higher. Queen Victoria slept on a bed with seven mattresses on top of each other. She had steps beside the bed to reach the top.

Mattresses usually had straw on the inside (for poor people) or feathers (for the rich). After 1820, people slept on cotton mattresses with metal springs inside them. Beds made of metal became popular, too. The best beds were made of a yellow metal called brass^{*6}. Metal beds were better for your health than beds made of wood, because they had fewer insects in them. (A) hospital beds are metal today.

Today, some people in Asian cultures still prefer to sleep on the floor. They sleep on a thick mattress of cloth layers called a *futon*. They can roll up the futon and put it away during the day. Some people put their futon on a low frame rather than on the floor. Then it looks a lot like a Western-style bed.

Beds today come in every size and shape. We have round beds, king-size beds, bunk beds^{*7}, adjustable beds, water beds, air beds, and futons. Are you feeling sleepy yet? Sweet dreams!

[注] *1 straw: わら

*2 fur: 毛皮

*3 pharaoh: ファラオ (古代エジプトの主君につけられた称号)

*4 archaeologist: 考古学者

*5 Tutankhamen: ツタンカーメン (古代エジプト王朝のファラオ)

*6 brass: 真ちゅう (銅と亜鉛からなる金属)

*7 bunk bed: 二段ベッド

[出所 : Broukal, M. (2011). *What a World Reading 2: Amazing Stories from Around the Globe*. Pearson Education. 一部改変]

問 1 下線部ア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2 第3段落目における下線部イ the rich と寝具の関係を表す説明として、正しく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 ベッドは富の象徴となり、やがて個人の最も貴重な所有物となった
- ② 裕福な人々は、宿に泊まる時でも自分のベッドを持ち込んだほどだった
- ③ 裕福な人々が宿を訪れると、宿の支配人はそのスペースを確保するために、貧しい宿泊客を追い出すこともあった
- ④ 当時のベッドはあまり清潔ではなかったため、裕福な女性は椅子で寝ることもあった

問3 下線部ウ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 ベッドは木材を曲げて作られており、また当時の美しいものは今日のお金で100万ドルもの値段がした
- ② ベッドは木彫りでできており、また当時の美しいものは今日のお金で100万ドルもの値段がした
- ③ ベッドは木材を曲げて作られており、また当時の美しいものは今日のお金で1000万ドルもの値段がした
- ④ ベッドは木彫りでできており、また当時の美しいものは今日のお金で1000万ドルもの値段がした

問4 (A)に入る語句として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 Why
- ② Because
- ③ That's why
- ④ That's because

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 For our survival, eating is more important than sleeping.
- ② Beds in ancient Egypt were portable.
- ③ In 18th century, people used to put curtains between the rooms.
- ④ Some people in Asia put their futon on the floor to make it look like a Western-style bed.

V 次の英文は、インターネットと剽窃（Plagiarism: 他人の著作物からアイデアなどを無許可で用いる行為）に関する文章です。よく読んで下記の問いに答えなさい。

The Internet is the largest library in the history of the world and a great resource for anyone seeking information. But doing research on the Internet is not without its risks. In recent years, plagiarism from online sources has become a serious problem, especially among students.

Original written work and information are protected by copyright laws, like original inventions. Therefore, when you reference or use information you find while doing research, you should always give credit to the person or organization that produced it. 剽窃とは、元の資料を引用せずにそのアイデアを用いたり、他人のアイデアを自分のものだと主張したりすることである。 It is akin to^{*1} stealing someone else's work. For example, if a student reads three articles and uses ideas from the articles to make his arguments in an essay without quoting^{*2} or citing^{*3} from the original work, the student is plagiarizing.

Internet-related plagiarism has become such a problem because it is so easy to find and copy information online. There are thousands of resources for students who wish only to copy or cheat. However, the Internet also (to, for, it, easier, makes, educators) check plagiarism. Often a simple Internet search for a quote will be enough to expose copying. Some educators are more concerned about unintended plagiarism. Because copying and pasting is so easy, it is becoming more and more common for well-meaning^{*4} students to mix up source material with their original ideas. While this kind of plagiarism usually happens innocently, it is still an offense^{*5}.

When working on a complex research assignment, managing your sources can become challenging. Here are some tips to keep your sources in order and avoid plagiarizing:

● *Copy and paste important information.*

The first step of researching is to gather information. Be efficient and keep a computer document named “References^{*6}” (A) you can keep useful information. Format the document so that each page starts with the citation, prepared in the format preferred by your professor, and then the important information you gathered from

that source. Copy and paste the material directly from the source.

● *Print out important articles.*

(B) printing the whole document is not possible, print the first page of the article, (C) lists crucial^{*7} details like the name of the writer and publication, and the date of publication. (D) print pages that have the information you need and highlight the most important ideas.

● *Use software meant for managing sources.*

Most universities and schools provide students with free or low-cost software that is designed to keep track of information. To save time, many programs will automatically format your citations so you don't have to type everything out yourself.

● *Insert citations into your drafts.*

Most word processing programs have a “comment” feature. ↪ This allows you to add notes throughout the document that aren't included in the document's word count and can be easily hidden. Every time you quote a source, type the source's citation into a comment box. This will save time when you have to compile^{*8} everything into a bibliography^{*9}.

● *Double-check your work.*

In the same way that you review your work for clarity and mistakes, you need to check that you have matched the quoted information with the correct source.

[注] *1 akin to~: ~に等しい、同等である

*2 quote: 引用する = *3 cite

*4 well-meaning: 善意の

*5 offense: 無礼、悪意のある

*6 reference: 引用文献

*7 crucial: きわめて重要な

*8 compile: (資料などをまとめて) 編集する

*9 bibliography: 参考文献一覧

[出所 : Anderson, N. (2014). *Active Skills for Reading 3*. Heinle, Cengage Learning. 一部改変]

問4 下線部ウ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 これによって、文書全体にわたって脚注を書き足していくことが可能になるが、文中の語数には含まれないし、簡単に隠すこともできない
- ② もしこれがあれば、文書全体には脚注は含まれないで済むが、それでも脚注をすぐに非表示にすることは可能になる
- ③ これを使ったとしても、文書全体には含まれず、また簡単には隠すことのできない脚注を、文中に書き足していくことはできる
- ④ これを使えば、文中の語数には含まれない脚注を、文書全体にわたって書き足していくことができるし、また簡単に非表示にすることもできる

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 The Internet is a great source of information, but only a limited number of people have access to it.
- ② Educators are worried more about their students' intentional plagiarism.
- ③ There is some software specially designed to manage resources cited in a document, but is often too expensive for students to afford it.
- ④ You had better check your bibliography more than once to make sure that the description of the source matches that of the actual one.

[以下余白]