

2024年度
入学試験問題 (1期)

英 語

2024年2月5日(月)

解答を始める前に次の注意事項を十分に読みなさい。

受験上の注意事項

1. 受験票と筆記用具以外は机の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、問題冊子・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1～15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 : Have you ever seen that movie?
B : Yes. I () it twice when I was in New York.
① had seen ② saw ③ have seen ④ see
2. I want to get someone () me wash the dishes.
① help ② helping ③ to help ④ helped
3. Hurricane Ian, one of the most powerful storms, hit Florida, () big and widespread destruction.
① caused ② causing ③ that caused ④ has caused
4. A : Is there any sugar left?
B : No. There's () left.
① nothing ② any ③ none ④ few
5. It is easy to form a plan, but it is difficult to () it out.
① make ② carry ③ take ④ find
6. A : What's that song you're listening to?
B : Don't you know? It's 'Bohemian Rhapsody' by Queen. You () it before.
① had not heard ② might hear
③ must have heard ④ should not hear
7. A : We've been studying for more than 3 hours. I'm really exhausted.
B : So () I. Why don't we take a break?
① have ② do ③ am ④ don't
8. I was not a good cook, so the first cake I made had a very () look and made me sad to look at.
① disappointment ② disappoint
③ disappointing ④ disappointed
9. A : Mom, I need a few more minutes to get ready. Do you mind waiting?
B : No, we are not in a hurry. () your time.
① Save ② Take ③ Make ④ Help

10. If he () quietly when the doctor told him to, he might not have had a heart attack.
① has lied ② lied ③ were lying ④ had lied
11. If there are more restaurants serving delicious local foods, then this will () tourists to the city.
① promote ② host ③ enhance ④ attract
12. A : Thank you for coming to see us tonight. We've really enjoyed having you at our house.
B : Oh, it's not enough to say thank you. I really () your hospitality.
① recognize ② dedicate ③ appreciate ④ contribute
13. Ellen had no friends, but a long time ago, she had had one () family had a summer cottage near the coast.
① whose ② where ③ which ④ that
14. I've come to () my tickets - I reserved them by phone yesterday in the name of Alex Smith.
① gather ② show ③ distribute ④ collect
15. A : Where was Terry last night?
B : There was a blue car () outside Kevin's place this morning.
① to park ② parking ③ parked ④ be parking

[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 : When did you say you went to Sydney?

B : Last September.

A : (16)

B : Wonderful place!

- ① What did you like?
- ② Where did you like it?
- ③ How did you like it?
- ④ When did you like it?

2. A : Hi, Yumi. Are you ready for the math test this afternoon?

B : No. I've been so busy preparing my essay on social media and I didn't have time to study.

A : You still have a few hours left. Why don't we study together?

B : (17)

- ① Thank you for the idea.
- ② Thank you. I'll get my notebook.
- ③ Thanks. I think I wrote a good essay.
- ④ Thanks a lot, but I've already got a textbook.

3. A : I haven't seen Jane since last month in this class. Do you know why she's been absent?

B : (18)

A : What happened?

B : She had a traffic accident.

- ① She's been in bed with flu.
- ② She said she didn't like this class.
- ③ She had an operation on her right leg.
- ④ She has gone to Europe to study science.

4. A : You've been working so hard at the computer for hours.
B : I have a lot of work to do today.
A : Well, it's almost 2 p.m. Let's have lunch at the canteen together.
B : You go ahead. (19)
- ① Thank you for your joining my team.
 - ② My computer will break down in 10 minutes.
 - ③ I'll see you there soon.
 - ④ Then take a computer expert here.
5. A : Why didn't you show up at the party yesterday?
B : (20)
A : I see. Did you get it done?
B : I just made it in time.
- ① I wasn't feeling well.
 - ② I didn't see anyone at the party.
 - ③ I had to rewrite my essay.
 - ④ I didn't know where you were going to have the party.

〔Ⅲ〕 日本文に合う英文になるように選択肢の語を並べ替え、21～26の空欄に入る最も適切な語を、下の①～⑥から一つ選んで、番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

1. 彼女が時間通りに来るのは確かですか？

Are you () () (21) () () () () ?

- ① coming ② time ③ of ④ on
⑤ her ⑥ sure

2. 私の父のコンピューターには、私のより3倍のメモリーがある。

My father's computer has () () () () () (22)
() mine.

- ① as ② as ③ much ④ times
⑤ memory ⑥ three

3. 昨夜はコーヒーを飲みすぎたために眠れなかった。

() () () () (23) () () last night.

- ① coffee ② awake ③ me ④ much
⑤ kept ⑥ too

4. 手遅れにならないうちに、必要な措置をとるべきだ。

We should () () (24) () () () () .

- ① late ② before ③ too ④ take
⑤ it's ⑥ the necessary steps

5. この曲を聞くといつもベニスへ旅行したのを思い出します。

This song always () () (25) () () () ()
Venice.

- ① of ② trip ③ me ④ to
⑤ reminds ⑥ my

6. あのサッカー場はどのくらいの大きさなのだろう。

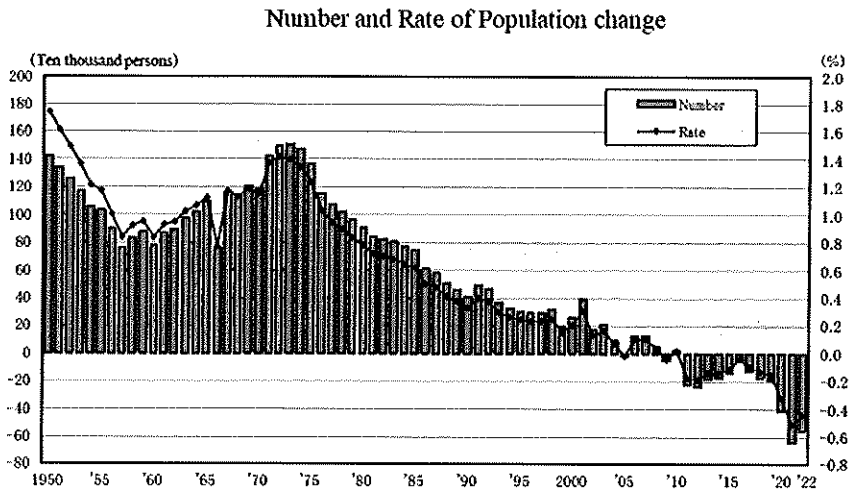
I wonder () () (26) () () () () .

- ① is ② that ③ large ④ stadium
⑤ how ⑥ soccer

[IV] 次の英文とグラフを読み、27～29の問いの答えとして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。

Japan's population has fallen for the 12th consecutive year, as deaths rise and the birth rate continues to sink, according to government data released on March 20, 2023.

The population stood at 124.94 million in 2022 – representing a decline of 556,000 from the previous year as the figure below shows. The figure represents both the natural change in population – meaning deaths and births – and the flow of people entering and exiting the country.



Source : Statistics Bureau of Japan
 (<https://www.stat.go.jp/english/data/jinsui/2022np/index.html>)

Japan has one of the lowest birth rates in the world, as well as one of the highest life expectancies; in 2020, nearly one in 1,500 people in Japan were age 100 or older, according to the government data.

That means a swelling elderly population, shrinking workforce, and not enough young people to fill in the gaps – posing a demographic crisis decades in the making.

Some researchers and climate scientists argue that population decline could benefit our battered ecosystems and lower emissions as the climate crisis worsens. But it also spells trouble for countries like Japan, with fewer workers to fund pensions and healthcare, and fewer people to look after the elderly.

Busy urban lifestyles and long working hours leave little time for some Japanese to start families, and the rising costs of living that mean having a baby is simply too expensive for many young people.

In 2022, Japan was ranked one of the world's most expensive places to raise a child, according to research from financial institution Jefferies. And yet, the country's economy has stalled since the early 1990s, meaning frustratingly low wages and little upward mobility.

The drop in the number of Japanese nationals in the past year also highlights the government's deeply conservative views on immigration. Foreigners accounted for just 2.2% of the population in 2021, according to the Japanese government, compared to 13.6% in the United States.

These attitudes are widespread among the public, too; a 2021 study by the Pew Research Center found that about half of Japanese adults say having a diverse society makes their country a worse place to live – though this percentage is lower than in previous years.

出典 : <https://edition.cnn.com/2023/04/13/asia/japan-population-decline-record-drop-intl-hnk/index.html>

27. Which one of the following is **not** reflected as a component of the data in the figure?
- ① Number of births
 - ② Life expectancies
 - ③ Net migration
 - ④ Number of deaths
28. Which one of the following is **not** referred to as the implications of Japan's changing demographics in the passage?
- ① Shrinking labor force population.
 - ② The expanding social security costs covered by the few.
 - ③ Negative effect on our ecosystems.
 - ④ Increase in the number of young people reluctant to have babies in unaffordable child care situations.
29. According to the passage, which one of the following statements is true about immigrants to Japan?
- ① Japan is not ready to accept a diverse society.
 - ② Though about half of Japanese public is favoring a multicultural society, the government is reluctant to accept immigrants.
 - ③ Japanese government is willing to accept much more immigrants for Japanese economy.
 - ④ Few people outside Japan are hoping to emigrate to Japan.

[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。

In the science fiction books I read as a kid, reading had often been replaced by some more efficient way of acquiring knowledge. Mysterious “tapes” would load it into one’s brain like a program being loaded into a computer.

That sort of thing is unlikely to happen anytime soon. Not just because it would be hard to build a replacement for reading, but because even if one existed, it would be insufficient. Reading about x doesn’t just teach you about x; it also teaches you how to write. [1]

Would that matter? If we replaced reading, would anyone need to be good at writing?

The reason it would matter is that writing is not just a way to convey ideas, but also a way to have them.

A good writer doesn’t just think, and then write down what he thought, as a sort of transcript. A good writer will almost always discover new things in the process of writing. And there is, as far as I know, no substitute for this kind of discovery. Talking about your ideas with other people is a good way to develop them. But even after doing this, you’ll find you still discover new things when you sit down to write. There is a kind of thinking that can only be done by writing.

There are of course kinds of thinking that can be done without writing. If you don’t need to go too deeply into a problem, you can solve it without writing. If you’re thinking about how two pieces of machinery should fit together, writing about it probably won’t help much. And when a problem can be described formally, you can sometimes solve it in your head. But if you need to solve a complicated, ill-defined problem, it will almost always help to write about it. Which in turn means that someone who’s not good at writing will almost always be at a disadvantage in solving such problems.

You can’t think well without writing well, and you can’t write well without reading well. And I mean that last “well” in both senses. You have to be good at reading, and read good things. [2]

People who just want information may find other ways to get it. But people who want to have ideas can’t afford to.

Notes

[1] Audiobooks can give you examples of good writing, but having them read to you doesn’t teach you as much about writing as reading them yourself.

[2] By “good at reading” I don’t mean good at the mechanics of reading. You don’t have to be good at extracting words from the page so much as extracting meaning from the words.

出典 : Paul Graham, *The Need to Read*
<http://www.paulgraham.com/read.html>

30. When the writer read science fiction books as a kid, he
- ① acquired a lot of knowledge from science fiction books.
 - ② was able to load a lot of knowledge into his brain.
 - ③ would often listen to science fiction audiobooks.
 - ④ often found programs to download books into brain in the science fiction books.
31. The writer argues that you need to read because
- ① it is not realistic to think there will be any programs which will replace reading.
 - ② reading helps you to be good at writing and writing is the best way to discover new things.
 - ③ it is only by reading as many books as possible that you can write and think well.
 - ④ there is a lot of knowledge in books and you can make it your own if you write about it.
32. In paragraph 7, the writer says “And I mean that last “well” in both senses.” The “both senses” are
- ① writing well and thinking well after reading.
 - ② reading well and writing well.
 - ③ writing well and discovering new things.
 - ④ reading well and reading good books.
33. The writer argues in this passage that
- ① if you are good at writing, it might be your drawback especially in solving simple problems.
 - ② you cannot solve any problems correctly without thinking through writing.
 - ③ writing is a means not only of communication but also of getting ideas.
 - ④ you will discover new things more by talking with other people than by thinking through writing.

2024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 _____

11 _____ 12 _____ 13 _____ 14 _____ 15 _____

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

〔Ⅲ〕 21 _____ 22 _____ 23 _____

24 _____ 25 _____ 26 _____

〔Ⅳ〕 27 _____ 28 _____ 29 _____

〔Ⅴ〕 30 _____ 31 _____ 32 _____ 33 _____

志望 学部・学科	受験番号	氏 名	合計点
第1			
第2			
第3			

※太枠内を記入

2024 英語 第1期 (A) 解答

[I] A

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

[II] A

16. ③ 17. ② 18. ③ 19. ③ 20. ③

[III] A

21. ⑤ Are you (sure of her coming on time)?
22. ⑤ My father's computer has (three times as much memory as) mine.
23. ③ (Too much coffee kept me awake) last night.
24. ② We should (take the necessary steps before it's too late).
25. ① This song always (reminds me of my trip to) Venice.
26. ② I wonder (how large that soccer stadium is).

[IV] A (Japan's population)

27. ② 28. ③ 29. ①

[V] A (Paul Graham)

30. ④ 31. ② 32. ④ 33. ③