

英語問題

I 次の 1 ~ 10 の英文の空欄に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の <1> ~ <4> のうちから一つずつ選べ。

- 1 There is no doubt () about that.
<1> quite <2> if only <3> whatever <4> so to speak
- 2 We arrived here () the morning of January 31st.
<1> in <2> on <3> at <4> for
- 3 My cousin is () than wise.
<1> clever <2> the clever <3> more clever <4> more cleverer
- 4 I like watching YouTube videos () at the same time.
<1> with doing the dishes <2> doing the dishes
<3> or doing the dishes <4> and doing the dishes
- 5 () he change his opinion, no one would criticize him.
<1> If <2> Should <3> Unless <4> Would
- 6 I have been on good () with my boss for more than ten years.
<1> terms <2> relates <3> friends <4> connects
- 7 The 1990s was a good () for Japanese singers.
<1> decade <2> score <3> generation <4> century
- 8 My supervisor spent all the time he could escape from his official duties () reading.
<1> for <2> in <3> during <4> with
- 9 We tend to think of globalization as something that happens in distant countries, () we need to think seriously about the internationalization of local communities in Japan.
<1> so <2> and <3> hence <4> but
- 10 In the past few years, each of the four faculties of Kyorin University () actively contributing to society under the slogan of “protecting the health of society.”
<1> have been <2> has been <3> were <4> would have had

II 次の 11 ~ 15 は二人の会話である。設問に対して最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の c1 ~ c4 のうちから一つずつ選べ。

11 Mother: I'll be home from work early tonight, so I will make lasagna for dinner.

Child: That's my favorite. I'll make the salad and garlic bread.

What is the most appropriate response from the mother?

c1> Thanks but you have to do your homework before we go to the restaurant.

c2> Thanks but you will have to eat without me.

c3> Thanks but just a salad is enough.

c4> Thanks but I don't have time to make everything.

12 Ken: I am going to look for a part-time job. I want to earn enough money for driving school.

Yuji: Me too. I want to get a driver's license this summer.

Ken: If I can find a good job, I will be able to save enough for driver's school and maybe even have some left over to take a road trip.

What is the most appropriate response from Yuji?

c1> If we both get driver's licenses, we can drive to Aomori and take turns driving.

c2> I drove to Enoshima last week.

c3> How long have you had your job?

c4> I really like my job.

13 Daisuke: Are you planning to buy a computer for college?

Joe: Yes. My school requires that everyone bring a laptop to classes.

What is the most appropriate response from Daisuke?

c1> I just got a new desktop PC.

c2> Do you think you will be allowed to use it during class?

c3> All my textbooks are digital.

c4> So you will be looking for a light one.

14

Meghan: Mr. Smith, I have a question. I am wondering if I should go to college or not. What do you think?

Teacher: Well, Meghan, you have done well in high school, but going to college is not for everyone. It really depends on your goals. College is expensive. If you choose to go, it is an investment. You have to think about the value of your investment.

Meghan: So, are you saying that I should go to college if it will help me reach my goals, but I should choose something else if that is a better way to reach my goal?

What is the most appropriate response from Mr. Smith?

- <1> That's right. Choosing a college is an important decision.
- <2> That's right. You need to decide what you want to do, then decide if you need to go to college to do it.
- <3> That's right. You need to find a college that will help you reach your goals.
- <4> That's right. You can reach your goals without going to college.

15

Asami: Now many people are getting vaccinated against COVID.

Chihiro: Yes, my grandparents got their vaccinations about two months ago and my parents got theirs last week.

Asami: Now students can get theirs, but I am so scared of getting a shot. It will hurt.

What is the most appropriate response from Chihiro?

- <1> I don't know when the city will start vaccinations for students.
- <2> I think the pain of the shot is much shorter than the pain of getting COVID.
- <3> The vaccination centers are very busy.
- <4> Why do your parents say getting the vaccine is bad?

Ⅲ 次の会話を読み、下の問い（16 ~ 20）に答えるとき、最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の
c1) ~ c4) のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Risa: I am really looking forward to our first summer break.

Ken: Wow, you haven't even started college yet and you are already thinking about summer break!

Risa: Well, in college, summer breaks are really long. I plan to go on a working holiday to Nimi in Okayama.

Ken: Really, that is so far. Why would you want to go there for holiday?

Risa: I said, "working holiday" not "holiday." I want to learn about revitalizing the countryside. Tokyo is so crowded and Japan has so many great places, but most people don't know the great things about rural Japan.

Ken: I don't think I have heard of "working holidays" before. What will you do?

Risa: Well, the program I found is working on a farm.

Ken: Farm work is hard. I hope they pay a lot.

Risa: I will get free room and board and the local people will show me around their town in exchange for working on the farm four days a week.

Ken: So you don't actually get paid? I don't think I would want to do that.

Risa: Well, if I went on a regular vacation or even just stayed at home, hotels or my electric bills alone would cost a lot, so getting a free place to stay is like pay. Also, I will learn a lot. I hope to be able to use the experience to help get ideas about how to improve Japan's rural communities.

Ken: That part does sound interesting.

Risa: If you are interested, there are other projects besides farm work. There are programs in almost every rural area of Japan! Some are less physical jobs like working in a restaurant or helping with a children's program. I can send you the link to the working holiday website.

16 From this conversation, what do we **not** know about Risa?

- c1> She likes rural Japan.
- c2> She will study about community development.
- c3> She plans to go to Okayama during the summer vacation.
- c4> She has worked on farms before.

- 17 From this conversation, what can we guess about Ken?
- <1> He has done farm work.
 - <2> He has been to Okayama.
 - <3> He doesn't want to do volunteer work.
 - <4> He is not interested in developing rural Japan.
- 18 When Risa says, "room and board," what is she talking about?
- <1> a place to stay
 - <2> a board meeting
 - <3> free transportation
 - <4> an apartment with bookshelves
- 19 From this conversation, why do you think Risa chose Nimi?
- <1> Her grandparents live there.
 - <2> She enjoys farm work.
 - <3> She knows a lot about Okayama.
 - <4> She wants to learn about life in Okayama.
- 20 If Ken goes on a "working holiday," he will _____.
- <1> choose one where the work is not physical labor
 - <2> do farm work
 - <3> not learn about rural revitalization
 - <4> go to Nimi with Risa

IV 次の英文の内容に合うように、21 ~ 25 の質問に対して最も適切なものを、それぞれ① ~ ④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Imagine an adult learner who has just enrolled in his first Japanese class. This student decides that the best way to learn the ninety-two modern written *kana* that represent the sounds of Japanese is to create a practice book. For each *kana*, he creates a separate page. At the top of the page he affixes a picture of the *kana* with a diagram showing the stroke order. The rest of the page contains uniform blank squares for writing practice. He arranges these sheets into two notebooks (one for *hiragana*, the other *katakana*) and creates attractive covers so that he can take the notebooks with him to practice whenever he has free time. The problem with this strategy is that he spends all his time preparing to study the *kana*—but not actually studying them. What he sees as good preparation is really wasted time (and paper). By the second week of class he lags behind the other students and ends up dropping the class midway through the term. Clearly, this student did not begin well. But what exactly went wrong?

When it comes to studying a foreign language, beginning well doesn't start on the first day of class or the first day in a foreign country. It starts with the decision to study the language: if this decision is not entered into wisely, the actual study of the language will be surprisingly difficult. Faulty decision making can cause students to question their abilities, which then leads to decreased motivation and consequently more struggling with the language. Such a downward spiral culminates in disappointment and disillusionment. Because cognitive scientists study how people make decisions, their research in this area can help with the decision on where, when, and how to study a foreign language. That is the best way to begin well.

Although some people make decisions by adding up perceived pros and cons in a loosely mathematical way, that approach doesn't work with complex decisions such as whether to start (or restart) studying a foreign language. As in most of life, when it comes to these kinds of decisions, there is no precise formula to guide us. Decisions on complex issues like studying a foreign language must be approached flexibly, because these decisions are invariably made in the absence of complete information. One reason for disappointment with foreign language learning is that the decision is often made without a realistic evaluation of what it will take to succeed—or without even knowing how to define success. Whether they know it or not, even for individuals who have successfully studied one foreign language, the decision to study another one still requires a good deal of forethought. But it is possible to master a “super hard” language like Chinese but not a “world language” like French—it

happens more often than you'd expect.

(Roberts, Richard M., and Roger J. Kreuz., *Becoming Fluent*, pp. 11-12, © 2015 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, by permission of The MIT Press.)

- 21 Which is the closest meaning in this passage to ⁽²¹⁾ affixes?
- <1> puts <2> takes <3> has <4> gets
- 22 The enthusiastic learner of Japanese who created a practice book fell behind and dropped out of the class because _____.
- <1> there are so many *kana* in Japanese
<2> all of his classmates were highly motivated and brilliant
<3> he didn't analyze what went wrong about his notebooks
<4> he didn't actually study *kana*
- 23 According to the passage, what is the best way to study a foreign language?
- <1> to create a practice book <2> to create attractive covers
<3> to have a clear goal <4> to consult with cognitive scientists
- 24 According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- <1> What is most important is the first day of class or the first day in a foreign country.
<2> Foreign language learning requires a realistic evaluation of what it will take to succeed.
<3> Poor ability to learn a foreign language causes a vicious circle.
<4> The essential thing about language learning is the strength never to give up.
- 25 What is a suitable title of the passage?
- <1> So Many Men, So Many Minds <2> A Word is Enough to the Wise
<3> All is Well that Ends Well <4> Well Begun is Half Done

V 次の文章を読み、26～35の質問に対して最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

「著作権の都合で開示できません」

(John Man, How did we first learn to write? (from Big Questions from Little People: And Simple Answers from Great Minds, Ecco, 2012))

26 Choose the best one for the blank [26].

- <1> because <2> for example <3> however <4> nevertheless

27 'Mesopotamia' stands for _____.

- <1> existing between two big rivers
<2> Iraq ten thousand years ago, where the lives of the people were very simple
<3> the big rivers which give water for crops
<4> today's Iraq, where the people have to remember what they say to each other

28 According to the passage, how did the Mesopotamians make records at that time?

- <1> They did not need to make any signs because they were good at remembering.
<2> They made signs on the little, soft clay balls using a reed, as a sort of wooden pen.
<3> They prayed to the gods because they found no way of recording conversations.
<4> They told the priest that they wanted to exchange "two chickens" for "seven sheep."

29 Choose the best one for the blank [29].

- <1> Because <2> For example <3> However <4> Nevertheless

30 Which of the following statements is **not** true for cuneiform?

- <1> Cuneiform characters allowed people to write about wars and authorities and record tales.
<2> Cuneiform characters had the shape of a triangle due to pens with three-cornered points.
<3> Cuneiform characters inscribed on the hard clay balls were interpreted by scholars.
<4> Cuneiform characters were known as picture-writing that meant "shaped like a triangle."

31 Which of the following statements is **not** true for hieroglyphs?

- <1> Hieroglyphs shaped like the shells of turtles were used only by the priests.
- <2> Hieroglyphs were written on the temple walls and paper made from reeds.
- <3> Hieroglyphs made by Egyptian priests recorded the stories of gods and kings.
- <4> Hieroglyphs made in Egypt five thousand years ago was known as sacred writing.

32 Which of the following statements best describes the foundation of all Chinese writing?

- <1> The ancient Chinese built cities on their great river Nile and tried to avoid arguments.
- <2> The ancient Chinese priests dug up the cracked turtle-shells and heated them up in fire.
- <3> The ancient Chinese priests used the cracks of turtle-shells when they told the future.
- <4> The ancient Chinese used tea leaves to tell the future and did something really strange.

33 Choose the best place for the following sentence from the blanks, [A], [B], [C], and [D].

Time passed, and two other great rivers made their regions big and rich.

- <1> A <2> B <3> C <4> D

34 Choose the best place for the following sentence from the blanks, [A], [B], [C], and [D].

You can do the same thing today: all you need is some mud and a twig.

- <1> A <2> B <3> C <4> D

35 Choose the best place for the following sentence from the blanks, [A], [B], [C], and [D].

There must have been a lot of arguments about who said what, when and to whom.

- <1> A <2> B <3> C <4> D