2020年（令和2年）度
一般入学試験A日程問題【大学・短期大学】

英 語

注意事項
（1）試験開始の合図があるまで問題用紙を開かないでください。
（2）一般A日程【大学】・一般A日程【短期大学】の英語の試験問題は共通です。ただし、一般A日程【短期大学】は、リスニングがありません。
（3）試験時間は筆記が80分、リスニングが約10分です。
（4）試験問題は筆記が1〜10ページまで、リスニングが11〜13ページまでです。

ただし、リスニング問題は筆記試験終了後に配布します。
（5）試験中に問題用紙の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて試験監督者に知らせてください。
（6）解答用紙はマーク解答用紙と記述解答用紙の2種類あります。
（7）解答用紙には座席番号と氏名を記入してください。
（8）試験終了後、問題用紙は持ち帰ってください。
In 1800, only 3 percent of the world’s population lived in urban areas; most of the world’s population lived in rural, or farming, areas. According to the United Nations, today more than 50 percent of the world’s population lives in urban areas. Recent urban growth has been in developing countries, and their cities are continuing to grow very quickly.

Cities have developed for many different reasons. The first cities grew up around marketplaces, where people traded food and goods. Because of trade, major cities were established along large rivers or around harbors. Religion also played an important role in the development of urban areas. Religions became more organized, people built settlements around important religious buildings. Later, cities became the centers of government. They also provided security in a dangerous world. They were built on top of hills and often were surrounded by walls. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, cities attracted growing numbers of people with ideas about art and science. The cities then became the centers of.

By the nineteenth century, the largest cities were in Europe. Europeans planned cities around a central business district. The best shops and restaurants were often located in this sector. Wealthy people lived in an area that circled the central business district. Factories and low-quality housing were built away from this center, so poorer people lived in the suburbs. This pattern continues today. In many European cities, the richest residents live close to the center; the poorest residents live far from the center.

In contrast, many North American cities have evolved differently. A well-known sociologist, Ernest Burgess, studied Chicago in the 1920s. He described the development of the city as a series of rings. The inner ring was the central business district. However, wealthy people did not live in the next ring, as they did in European cities. Instead, this ring had factories and poor housing. The third ring had better housing, but it was still for the working class, that is, people who did physical labor. The fourth ring was the suburbs, where the wealthy lived in large houses with big yards. Not every North American city follows Burgess’s model; however, it does explain why many cities in the United States have poor communities close to the central business districts and wealthy suburbs far away from the central areas.

Today, most of the world’s largest cities are in the developing countries. In these cities, as in Europe, most wealthy residents live close to the city center. These centers have the best stores, the finest restaurants, and the most expensive apartments. Thousands of people migrate to these cities to look for work. Many of the cities cannot provide housing for them. As a result of this internal migration, these new residents move into areas known as squatter settlements, or slums. In these settlements, very few are available because neither the residents nor the city can afford them. For example, people often have to carry water by hand, and they do
not have electricity. Millions of people around the globe live in these squatter settlements.

Cities have developed in different ways around the world but they also share some features. [ ] (2)
The most critical challenge is providing services to this growing urban population.

［注］ *squatter: 無断居住者

(Adapted from a work by Jo McEntire & Jessica Williams)

問A 本文の（ア）～（オ）の空所を補うのに最も適切な表現を a ～ d の中から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。（4点×5）

1. (ア) a. Although  b. As  c. Before  d. Whether
2. (イ) a. culture  b. economy  c. sport  d. traffic
3. (ウ) a. because  b. in the end  c. until  d. whereas
4. (エ) a. Firstly  b. However  c. Moreover  d. Therefore
5. (オ) a. foods  b. jobs  c. services  d. websites

問B 下線部（1）の内容に合わないものを a ～ d の中から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。（4点）


問C 右下の Typical European city の構造を表している円①～③の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを a ～ d の中から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。（4点）

7. (ア) Business district  
(イ) Factories and working class housing  
(ウ) Housing for the wealthy

Typical European city

a. ① (ア) ② (イ) ③ (ウ)  b. ④ (ア) ② (ウ) ③ (イ)
   c. ① (イ) ② (ウ) ③ (ア)  d. ① (イ) ② (ア) ③ (ウ)
問D 右下の Typical North American city の構造を表している円①〜③の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを a 〜 d の中から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。（4点）

Typical North American city

8. （ア）Business district
（イ）Factories and housing for the poor
（ウ）Housing for the wealthy
（エ）Working class housing

a. ①（ア）②（イ）③（ウ） b. ①（ア）②（エ）③（ウ）
c. ①（イ）②（エ）③（ウ） d. ①（イ）②（ウ）③（エ）

問E 空所（2）に入る英文を、次の①〜④の文を並べ替え、論理的に適切な順序になるようにしなさい。最も適切なものを a 〜 d の中から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。（4点）

9. ①This creates exciting, vibrant communities.
②Yes, cities do have one thing in common: people move to cities looking for opportunities.
③Unfortunately, as migration from rural to urban areas continues to rise, cities face many challenges.
④A city in the United States looks very different from an older European city, which is different from a rapidly growing city in a developing country.

a. ①→②→③→④ b. ②→④→③→①
c. ②→④→①→③ d. ④→②→①→③

問F 本文の内容に一致するものを a 〜 d の中から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。（4点）

10. a. Cities in the world have developed throughout history for the same reasons.
b. Many urban cities in the developing world cannot provide enough services to their residents.
c. The rural areas' population all over the world is very large and rapidly growing now.
d. Typical European cities were planned more carefully than the cities in developing countries.
11. Many people took part in the event, which has continued for hundreds of years. It is a (___) event.
   a. fashionable    b. modern    c. recent    d. traditional

12. In the company, job promotion is based on (___). A person who is more capable at a job than his or her colleagues will be promoted sooner.
   a. enthusiasm    b. merit    c. personality    d. priority

13. Ms. Holland always arrives on time for appointments. She is very (___).
   a. ambitious    b. punctual    c. responsible    d. strict

14. The leaders met in the U.S. to (___) differences over economic policy but they did not come to an agreement.
   a. bridge    b. develop    c. make    d. prompt

15. Dr. Henry's research always produces satisfactory results. Her study this time has also (___) interesting findings.
   a. improved    b. practiced    c. rejected    d. yielded

16. Power plant standards should be tightened to reduce (___) of CO₂ and harmful chemical substances because they contribute to smog, acid rain and health problems.
   a. admissions    b. emissions    c. permissions    d. submissions

17. STT is a (___) communications company helping clients to get the most out of modern technology.
   a. leading    b. motivating    c. provoking    d. reflecting

18. The nation has succeeded in (___) its economy into a high-tech one, thanks to investment in research and development.
   a. transcribing    b. transferring    c. transforming    d. transmitting

19. It was so (___) of Kenji to tell his family the truth. I'm such a coward that I probably couldn't have done what he did.
   a. brave    b. careless    c. liberal    d. silly

   a. account    b. fit    c. occupy    d. require
21. I've never met anyone as ( ) as Tony is. He becomes even more determined to do something if people try to persuade him not to.
   a. cruel  b. kind  c. polite  d. stubborn

22. Mr. Wallance will meet his friends at the bar to ( ) about their vacation plans.
   a. discuss  b. mention  c. reach  d. talk

23. Ms. David (a) relaxed in front of the television after a long day at the office when she (b) received a call from her colleague.

24. The new jeans Davey (a) bought were a little too long, so he had it shortened at the store.

25. Isn't the firm (a) actually forgetting that to serve their customers is of vital important?

26. It (a) may be one of the main political and economic issue of globalization to regulate multinational companies (b) more strictly.

27. Unless you improve yourself, chances are you'll be stuck with the same company (a) even if you are boring with your job.

28. We (a) are obliged to continue our commitment to trade agreements because the (b) current slowdown in the world economy.
29. Pablo speaks English perfectly now, even he grew up in a Spanish-speaking country and didn’t study the language before he came to the United States.

30. I wonder if photo journalists stop for think of what kind of shock is experienced by those who had their photos taken without permission.

Social media, magazines and shop windows bombard people daily with things to buy, and British consumers are buying more clothes and shoes than ever before. Online shopping means it is easy for customers to buy without thinking, while major brands offer such cheap clothes that they can be treated like disposable items—worn two or three times and then thrown away.

In Britain, the average person spends more than £1,000 on new clothes a year, which is around four percent of their income. That might not sound like much, but that figure hides two far more worrying trends for society and for the environment. First, a lot of that consumer spending is via credit cards. British people currently owe approximately £670 per adult to credit card companies. That’s 66 percent of the average wardrobe budget. Also, not only are people spending money they don’t have, they’re using it to buy things they don’t need. Britain throws away 300,000 tons of clothing a year, most of which goes into landfill sites.

People might not realize they are part of the disposable clothing problem because they donate their unwanted clothes to charities. But charity shops can’t sell all those unwanted clothes. “Fast fashion” goes out of fashion as quickly as it came in and is often too poor quality to recycle; people don’t want to buy it second-hand. Huge quantities end up being thrown away, and a lot of clothes that charities can’t sell are sent abroad, causing even more economic and environmental problems.

However, a different trend is springing up in opposition to consumerism—the “buy nothing” trend. The idea originated in Canada in the early 1990s and then moved to the US, where it became a rejection of the overspending and overconsumption of Black Friday* and Cyber Monday* during Thanksgiving weekend. On Buy Nothing Day people organize various types of protests and cut up their credit cards. Throughout the year, Buy Nothing groups organize the exchange and repair of items they already own.

The trend has now reached influencers on social media who usually share posts of
clothing and make-up that they recommend for people to buy. Some YouTube stars now encourage their viewers not to buy anything at all for periods as long as a year. Two friends in Canada spent a year working towards buying only food. For the first three months they learned how to live without buying electrical goods, clothes or things for the house. For the next stage, they gave up services, for example haircuts, eating out at restaurants or buying petrol for their cars. In one year, they’d saved $55,000.

The changes they made meant two fewer cars on the roads, a reduction in plastic and paper packaging and a positive impact on the environment from all the energy saved. If everyone followed a similar plan, the results would be impressive. But even if you can’t manage a full year without going shopping, you can participate in the anti-consumerist movement by refusing to buy things you don’t need. Buy Nothing groups send a clear message to companies that people are no longer willing to accept the environmental and human cost of overconsumption.

〔注〕 bombard：攻め立てる
*£: 通貨記号 ポンド（イギリスで使用されている通貨）
*Black Friday: 大規模な安売りが実施される11月の第4金曜日
*Cyber Monday: オンラインショップで大規模な安売りが実施される感謝祭（11月の第4の月曜日）の次の月曜日

(Adapted from a work published by the British Council, author unknown)

問A 本文の内容に基づいて、次の英文を完成させるのに最も適切なものをa ～ dの中から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。（4点×6）

31. According to the passage, the number of fashion purchases is higher than ever
   a. because consumers like to buy clothes daily from social media sites.
   b. because fashion items have to be thrown away after wearing them three times.
   c. because of major brands which do not let consumers think enough before they shop.
   d. because of the influence of low-cost clothes and the ease of shopping online.

32. The amount of clothes bought by British people is worrying because of
   a. the damage caused to the environment by unwanted clothes that are thrown away.
   b. the fact that 66 percent of them buy clothes that are not socially acceptable.
   c. the trend of spending more than their income on clothes and overusing credit cards.
   d. the way that this shopping trend affects the economy and the number of jobs.
33. One way that people try to reduce how much they buy is
   a. exchanging items with other people rather than buying new things.
   b. giving their credit cards to their friends so they cannot use them.
   c. learning to live without necessary electrical items in their houses.
   d. trying to spend their money on essential services rather than goods.

34. The role of influencers in the “buy nothing” movement has been to
   a. encourage their viewers to continue to go shopping.
   b. live for a year without clothing and make-up themselves.
   c. recommend that people should go shopping once a year.
   d. support this trend by promoting it on social media.

35. For people who still need to buy things but would like to take part in the “buy
   nothing” movement, this passage recommends that
   a. they can continue to go shopping but stop buying unnecessary items.
   b. they can keep using their cars, but they should give up buying clothes.
   c. they should refuse to buy goods from companies that do not recycle.
   d. they should try to avoid spending money for at least the first year.

36. The best title for this passage would be
   a. The Effect of the Environment on Fashion.
   b. The Growing Credit Card Trend.
   c. The Impact of Social Media on Shopping.
   d. The New Fashion of Having Fewer Clothes.

問B　they の内容を明確にして、下線部を本文に即して具体的に日本語で説明し、記述解答用紙の所定の欄に記入しなさい。（10点）
37. A: Could you please (   )?
   B: Sure. I’ll do it right now.

   (1) and let       (2) I’ll be late
   (3) her know     (4) call Ms. Yancey

   a. (1) (4) (3) (2)
   b. (2) (1) (3) (4)
   c. (2) (1) (4) (3)
   d. (4) (1) (3) (2)

38. A: We’ve been waiting here almost half an hour. I’m beginning to think we should have taken the subway.
   B: Yeah, at this time of night (   ).

   (1) a taxi       (2) it’s
   (3) to catch     (4) really hard

   a. (1) (3) (2) (4)
   b. (2) (4) (3) (1)
   c. (3) (1) (2) (4)
   d. (3) (4) (2) (1)

39. Mr. Yamamoto was (   ) in everything.

   (1) too far       (2) afraid that
   (3) behind        (4) he was already

   a. (1) (2) (3) (4)
   b. (1) (3) (4) (2)
   c. (2) (1) (3) (4)
   d. (2) (4) (1) (3)

40. We have come to expect the steady increase (   ) to continue.

   (1) that new developments       (2) have brought
   (3) in science and technology   (4) in the standard of living

   a. (1) (2) (3) (4)
   b. (2) (3) (1) (4)
   c. (3) (1) (4) (2)
   d. (4) (1) (3) (2)
以下の会話を最後まで読み、会話を続くように、それぞれの空所（1）と（2）を英語で完成させなさい。（1）と（2）はそれぞれが、15〜20語とし、2文以上になっても構いません。ただし書いてある会話の表現をそのまま引用してはいけません。
（15点×2）

A: (1)

B: I had a great time thanks. I went to Hawaii with my family. We swam in the beautiful blue ocean and saw a lot of colorful fish.

A: (2)

B: You should definitely visit Hawaii some time. I think you would really like it there. We also learned about Hawaiian culture and history. We went to a museum and saw a traditional hula performance.
リスニング問題

[7] これから流される放送を聴き、その指示に従ってください。（2点×10）

例題

Dialogue [1]

F: Do you remember that David needs a ride to school earlier than usual this morning?
M: Oh no, I forgot. What time does he need to leave?
F: Right now, actually. He’s already waiting for you in the car.
M: Okay. I’ll be ready in five minutes.

Question No. 1: What will the man do?

a. Give David a ride to school.
b. Wait in the car.
c. Leave later than usual.
d. Come home from work earlier than usual.

Monologue [1]

Max had a lot of homework last night, but he talked with his best friend Harry on the phone until eleven. Then he started doing his homework. When Max finally finished his homework, it was already six o’clock in the morning, and so he ended up going to school without sleeping at all.

Question No. 6: How long did it take for Max to finish his homework?

a. Three hours.
b. Six hours.
c. Seven hours.
d. Eleven hours.
Dialogues

Dialogue 1
1. a. Forget about exams and relax.
   b. Read lots of travel books.
   c. Sleep because he is tired.
   d. Stay inside and study.

2. a. He will read magazines.
   b. He will study for his exam.
   c. He will work for two days.
   d. He will worry about school.

Dialogue 2
3. a. He will be driven by his brother.
   b. He will drive a rental car.
   c. He will fly from Brisbane.
   d. He will take a bus tour.

4. a. Last week.
   b. Two months ago.
   c. Last year.
   d. Two years ago.

5. a. Get off the bus.
   b. Go snorkelling.
   c. Go walking.
   d. Take photographs.
Monologues

Monologue [1]

6. a. European traditional festivals.
   b. London’s diverse cultures.
   c. Street dancing from the Caribbean.
   d. Traditional Caribbean culture.

7. a. Enjoy live music, dancing, and ethnic food.
   b. Learn about famous British musicians.
   c. Play Caribbean instruments and music.
   d. See traditional European dance performances.

Monologue [2]

8. a. Handshakes are an impressive greeting.
    b. Handshakes help you to scare people.
    c. Handshakes mislead the other person.
    d. Handshakes show a person’s character.

    b. A firm handshake.
    c. A quick handshake.
    d. A weak handshake.

10. a. They might be an honest person.
    b. They might be extremely friendly.
    c. They might be low in confidence.
    d. They might have an injured hand.
Dialogues

Dialogue [1]

F: It’s so nice to sit in the sun by the pool. But why did you bring all those magazines? I thought you were going to study for your exam while we’re away from work.
M: I know I said that but studying is so tiring. I want to relax and forget about exams.
F: Well, this is supposed to be a holiday. It would be a shame if you spent it feeling stressed.
M: Exactly. We’re only here for two days. I can study when I get home.

Question No.1 What will the man do on holiday?
Question No.2 What will the man do when he goes home?

Dialogue [2]

M: I’m going to visit the Great Barrier Reef when we’re in Australia next month.
F: It’s a beautiful place. Are you going on a bus tour?
M: No, my brother lives in Brisbane, so he’s going to pick us up at the airport and drive us.
F: Lucky you! Last year when I went, I joined a tour for a day trip to the beach. There were too many people on it.
M: Oh dear, that’s a shame.
F: Yeah, it took so long to get there and then get off the bus. We only had two hours to enjoy the beach. I wanted to go snorkelling, but I ended up just walking around and taking photos.

Question No.3 How will the man travel to the Great Barrier Reef?
Question No.4 When did the woman visit the Great Barrier Reef?
Question No.5 What couldn’t the woman do at the beach?
Monologues

Monologue [1]

Notting Hill Carnival is one of London’s greatest events. Over the last forty years, it has grown into a large international event that celebrates diversity. This popular carnival has its roots in traditional Caribbean culture, but it has become a mixture of various cultural and musical traditions over the years. It is now one of Europe’s largest street festivals with visitors coming to see live music, trying food from around the world, and dancing in the streets.

Question No.6 Where did the idea for the carnival come from?
Question No.7 What can visitors do at the carnival?

Monologue [2]

In Britain, shaking hands is a common non-verbal way to greet someone. However, a handshake says more than just “Hello, nice to meet you.” It can affect a person’s first impression of you. An important part of a handshake is how strong it is. A firm handshake makes you seem honest, whereas a weak handshake—for example, when the hands hardly touch—makes you seem unfriendly. Sometimes this type of body language can also be misleading. Somebody who has a firm handshake may be pretending to be sincere, and somebody with a weak handshake may just be lacking confidence. Whatever you do, be careful not to squeeze too hard as this might make the other person scared of you.

Question No.8 Why are handshakes important?
Question No.9 What type of handshake makes you seem honest?
Question No.10 If someone hardly touches your hand, what could it mean?
□ 解答例

[1] 問A 1 2 3 4 5 問B 6 問C 7 問D 8 問E 9 問F 10
   b a d b c d b c d b

   d b b a d b a c a a d d

   a c d b d c a b

[4] 問A 31 32 33 34 35 36
   d a a d a d

問B カナダの2人の友人が食糧の購入のみで1年間過ごそうと努力したという変化

[5] 37 38 39 40
   d b d d

[6] (1) You look very relaxed and refreshed now. How was your summer vacation? Did you have a good time? (18words)
(2) How wonderful! I want to visit Hawaii one day. I enjoy traveling overseas. What else did you do there? (19words)

[7] リスニング問題

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dialogues</th>
<th>Monologues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>a b a c b</td>
<td>d a d b c</td>
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講評

[1] 総合問題

ヨーロッパとアメリカにおける18世紀からの都市形成の歴史において、両者の都市の発展の違いや今日の発展途上国における都市発展とその問題点について述べた文章である。全体的に概要理解及び文のつながりを問う问题是比較的よくできていた。その中で、課題となる問題を2つ取り上げている。まずは、問Eである。これは、この文章の全体の流れと個々の文の意味を理解し、論理的な文章を作成する問題であるが、正答率は50%弱であった。このような問題では、まずはこのパッセージ全体の概要理解と最後のパラグラフの関係を理解し、かつ、選択肢の文それぞれの繋がりも考慮する必要がある。特に、接続詞や代名詞に注目することが解答のポイントである。もう一つは問Fである。正答率は約60%であった。これは、内容に合う英文を選ぶ問題であるが、それぞれの選択肢の英文の意味をしっかり理解することが必要である。

[2] 語彙問題

正答率が50%以下の問題について、以下に言及する。まず12番の問題が正答率15%程度とかなり低かった。空欄の直前の意味、「（会社での昇進）か～に基づく」という内容を理解することが必要不可欠である。さらにmerit(功績)の意味を理解できれば、正解できたであろう。13番の正答率は約50%であった。直前の文で、on time for appointmentの意味が分かれば正解のpunctualを選ぶことができる。そして次の14番も正答率18%と難しかったようである。この該当の英文の意味、特に空欄以降のbut以下のdid not come to an agreement（合意に至らなかったの）の意味を理解できていないと、bridge(動詞：埋める)という意味が理解できていないようであった。15番の正答率は約41%であった。おそらくyield(ももとす、引き起こす)の意味が理解できていないので、正解できなかったのであろう。21番は正答率約50%であった。問題の2文目の意味が理解できていないためにできなかったと思われる。このタイプの問題を解くようになるためには、語彙の知識だけでなく、与えられた英文の内容を正確に理解する必要がある。

[3] 正誤問題

この問題は全体的に出来が悪かった。正答率が50%以下の問題、5問について言及する。24番は正答率約20%であった。jeansが複数形であるという認識がないためであろう。25番は正答率約36%であった。of(前置詞)の後ろは名詞を表すべきことを意識してほしい。26番は正答率約40%であった。issueの前にone ofという表現があるので後ろは複数形を来すべきことを意識してほしい。27番は正答率約50%であった。boringは人が主語になる。人が主語になるとboredとなる。29番も正答率約35%と低かった。これは、even以下が動っていることの理解とevenは副詞であって、接続詞ではないということを理解していない。やって、正しくはeven ifのifが必要である。

[4] 英文読解・内容説明

英文内容は、まずイギリス人がオンラインショップにおいて、衣服を大量に買って、数回着用したら捨ててしまおうから無駄がありまnormanという文による。さらにそれに反動する動き、「何も買わない」運動がユーチューバーやメディア関係者に起こってきており、カナダの2人の友人が食料の購入のみで1年間生活しようと努力したという事例を紹介している。過剰消費に対して批判した内容の文章である。

問Aの英文読解問題6問中33番、36番を除けば良好であった。これは、第4パラグラフの内容を理解する必要がある。具体的な例が本文に述べてあるが、the exchanging and repair of items they already ownという部分の意味が理解できれば、正解できたであろう。36番は正答率18%であった。タイトルを選ぶ問題である。この問題の選択肢a,c,dの内容はどれも本文中に述べられている。aと回答した割合が44%に上っていたが、これは前半部分の要点になっているのでそれを選んだと思われる。しかし、この文章は後半の3つのパラグラフが重複してきており、その内容を理解すれば、dを選べばあろう。タイトルを選ぶ場合には、各パラグラフの要点を理解し、各パラグラフがどのようにつながっているかを理解できれば、全体の結論（要旨）をつかめられるのである。

問Bの下線部を説明する問題では、それまで述べられた内容から補足して説明しなければならない。つまり、The changesがきき内容（食料の購入のみで1年間生活しようと努力したこと）及びtheyがもたらす指しているのかをより具体的に提起することがポイントである。つまり、「カナダの2人の友人が食料の購入のみで1年間生活しようと努力したこと」という具体的な内容を理解できているかこの問題を解くポイントである。それは下線部の前のパラグラフに述べている。
[5] 語句整序問題
37〜39 番の正答率はどれも 85％以上とよくできていた。だが 40 番は正答率が約 35％であった。これは形式的に判断するだけでは正解が得られない、つまり与えられた英文の正確な意味内容を理解することが必要である。つまり、「科学技术における新たな発展が継続してもたらしている生活水準の著実な伸び」という英語特有の後置修飾構造を理解でいていないと解答できない。

[6] 英作文
A と B との対話において A のセリフの内容を考えて表現する課題である。このタイプの問題は、対話としての内容の一貫性と繋がりを考えて英文を書く必須がある。内容的には、休暇、旅行、具体的には Hawaii に関係があること、つながりとしては (1) では B が楽しい時を過ごしたといっていているので、それを確認するような表現や自分の休暇についての表現がふさわしい。 (2) では、B が Hawaii に行くことを A に勧めているので、A は Hawaii に訪れたことがないことや B に Hawaii で何をしたのかという質問について表現する必要がある。
全体としては比較的よくできていた。以下に課題を記す。
(1) 過去形の正しい表記 (heared→heard, 等)、疑問詞の間違い (How did you do?→What did you do? 等)
(2) すでにハワイへ行ったことになっていた答えや最後の B のセリフの内容につながらない答えが見られた。

[7] リスニング問題
リスニング全体の平均正答率約 66％で、まずまずというべきであろう。ただ、Monologue 2 ができていなかった。8 番は約 35％、9 番約 54％、10 番は約 45％であった。Monologue の内容は握手という挨拶に関わる内容である。それほど内容的には難しくなかったと思われるが、正確に聞き取れていなかった。8 番では a と回答したものが 6 割以上いたが、文章全体の要旨を理解せずに回答している。つまり、自分勝手な背景知識を借りて正答できなかったのである。また、9 番については、細部の聞き取りであり、しっかりと細部まで聞き取る能力を要求している。さらに、10 番では、質問文において hardly touches your hand の意味を理解できていない（しっかり聞き取ってない）ために正答できなかったと考えられる。問題文及び質問文を含めて細部情報をしっかり聞き取る力をつけてほしい。