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）試験開始の合団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。
Albert Einstein once said “You don’t really understand something unless you can explain it to your grandmother.” We expect scientists to have a solid understanding of their field of study, but what if they can’t communicate their ideas to the general public? Science communication exists for that reason. The basic purpose of science communication is for experts to inform non-experts about scientific topics.

Some scientists would prefer to focus on their research and only interact with colleagues, but they need to reach out to the public for various reasons. They may need to debunk theories that have not been scientifically proven. One such theory is that influenza vaccines cause autism. This theory has spread rapidly through social media over the years. Only recently have experts been able to get the message through that this claim has not been proven true. Scientists deal in facts or what is known to be true. It can be a struggle to convince parents who may be prejudiced by emotional instincts.

In other cases, scientists have to convince governments of policy decisions. Some of those government policies may inconvenience citizens or be costly to taxpayers. Policy regarding climate change is one example. In 2014, the government in Ontario, Canada completed the shutdown of all coal burning power plants in that province. Those plants were a cheap source of electricity producing 20 percent of the province’s energy, the government decided that people’s health and the environment were more important. It can be difficult for scientists to influence policy when certain economic interests are at stake. Scientific arguments do not always convince politicians as can be seen in the United States, President Donald Trump supports the coal industry in order to preserve jobs.

Scientists need to communicate to journalists, investors, politicians, and the general public. Some scientists have become celebrities for their ability to explain science to the general public. Carl Sagan, an astrophysicist, hosted the original TV series Cosmos in 1980. It was the most widely watched series in the US. The current generation can learn from another astrophysicist, Neil deGrasse Tyson, who made a modern version of the same series. Such scientific communicators have helped the general public understand not only basic scientific facts and ideas but also how science works. That includes teaching the role of evidence in making conclusions, the role of different types of studies, and the importance of having other scientists check research results.

Scientists such as Sagan and deGrasse Tyson are exceptions. Not all experts have to become celebrities. Some scientists communicate with journalists, who also have a responsibility to inform the public in a way that is easy to understand, but also scientifically accurate.

In this age of social media, it is more important than ever for scientists to be active in platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and blogs. Among so much misinformation
online, experts are a reliable source of information. (オ) modern communication, not just grandmothers, but all of us are able to interact directly with experts. Scientists should embrace open communication and (5).

(注) *debunk: ～が誤りであることを証明する  *influenza vaccine: インフルエンザワクチン  *autism: 自閉症  *astrophysicist: 天体（宇宙）物理学者

(Adapted from a work by Hideki Matsuo et al.)

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. After all  b. For example  c. In turn  d. Of course
2. (イ) a. and  b. but  c. or  d. so
3. (ウ) a. where  b. which  c. who  d. why
4. (エ) a. At the moment  b. At the time  c. In the future  d. Up to now
5. (オ) a. Apart from  b. Instead of  c. Such as  d. Thanks to

問B 下線（1）の内容に最も近いものを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)

6. a. 科学者同士が専門的な知識について話し合うこと。
   b. 科学者が一般の人々に対して科学的な情報を伝えること。
   c. 科学者が各自の専門分野に対して理解を深めること。
   d. 科学者が後進を育成し科学に精通した人材を増やすこと。

問C 下線部（2）の具体例として内容に最も近いものを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)

7. a. The theory that autism is caused by the influenza vaccine.
   b. The theory that parents are influenced by emotional instincts.
   c. The theory that public complaints are scientific evidence.
   d. The theory that social media is getting popular over the years.
問D 下線部（3）の理由として内容に最も近いものを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）

8. a. To make new power plants.
    b. To protect the health of people.
    c. To support the coal industry.
    d. To use money for older citizens.

問E 下線部（4）の内容に含まれないものを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）

9. a. 専門家同士で研究結果を確認することの重要性を伝えること。
    b. 異なるタイプの研究が果たす役割を伝えること。
    c. 結論を導く際に証拠がいかに重要かを伝えること。
    d. 科学的に証明されていない理論を伝えること。

問F 本文の□(5)□に入る表現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）

10. a. accurately share their important findings with the world
    b. become celebrities to communicate with journalists
    c. find a different way of producing electricity from coal
    d. learn how to fix platforms such as Facebook and blogs
11. This is not a very ( ) room. The ceiling is too high, the windows are too big and the door creaks.
   a. comfortable  b. different  c. ignorant  d. thoughtful

12. Though blue is a beautiful color, it ( ) a negative meaning, for instance, blue Monday, the first day of the work week.
   a. carries  b. lays  c. protects  d. receives

13. When products do not ( ) well, the advertisers often get the blame.
   a. buy  b. cut  c. mature  d. sell

14. People on a diet sometimes eat only salads and yogurt, which eventually leads to nutritional ( ).
   a. assessment  b. health  c. imbalance  d. supplement

15. Maho has good ( ). She wakes up early in the morning and goes to sleep early.
   a. habits  b. motivations  c. questions  d. routes

16. One of my closest friends in New Zealand is a lady eight years ( ) than I, but most people think that we are the same age.
   a. higher  b. larger  c. older  d. superior

17. Kathy could ( ) breathe because she was laughing and running at the same time.
   a. almost  b. ever  c. hardly  d. never

18. When nobody is at home, the door should be kept ( ) for security.
   a. locked  b. opened  c. tied  d. wrapped

19. One of my co-workers is a very ( ) computer programmer; she is very quick and never makes mistakes.
   a. affectionate  b. efficient  c. indecisive  d. perceptive

20. People were unaware that smoke from the candles was blacking up the beautiful hand-painted ceiling of the ( ) 17th century building.
   a. contemporary  b. impolite  c. sociable  d. spectacular
21. When the plane took off, John held his father's hand ( ).
   a. compactly   b. economically   c. officially   d. tightly

22. That job in the market was very ( ) but it was well-paid and the boss was nice.
   a. boring   b. exciting   c. relaxing   d. satisfying

23. I'm considering to apply for the overseas study program in New York for my third (a) year to study history and economics extensively (b, c, d).

24. A book should be written in easy language for smaller children. The sentences (a, b) shouldn't be long but complicated (c, d).

25. Health check software provides patients with simple tools of organize and track (a, b) their health information (c, d).

26. David killed time by reading a book in the station while waited for his train (a, b, c, d).

27. Mr. Jones kindly allowed me to use his private library for free, which enabled me (a, b) studying the history of the American frontier (c, d).

28. It was Romeo's fate to die, so there was not something that Juliet could have done (a, b, c) to save him (d).
29. Indonesia, **consisting of** many islands, is the world's **four** largest country by population.

30. Antarctica, the continent **with** the South Pole, **where** is surrounded by marine ice during the winter, **is** the coldest place on Earth.

【4】次の英文を読んで、下記の質問に答えなさい。なお、*の付いた表現には本文の後に注があります。

The Vieira family moved to the United States in 1981. At that time, they made a decision. They decided to stop speaking Portuguese at home and only communicate in English. They were, in fact, living in an English-speaking country. The Vieira children are adults now, and from time to time they travel to Portugal to visit old friends and family. There is a problem however. Mr. and Mrs. Vieira's children cannot communicate with their relatives. This particular event happens frequently all over the world. When people immigrate to new lands, many of them begin disregarding not only their cultural traditions but also their native language. **This indifference to the native language is a mistake because there are many benefits to being bilingual.**

One of the most basic advantages of being bilingual is a purely linguistic one. People who can speak more than one language can communicate with more people around the world. They do not have to rely on another person to automatically know their own language or resort to an interpreter to get their message across. These bilingual people are independent and self-reliant. Their message can be heard and understood without the aid of others. In contrast, people who are monolingual* must put all their trust in others in order to make communication happen. Bilingual people are masters of their own words and ideas.

In addition to linguistic advantages, speaking a second language also allows people to experience another culture. Even if these people have never visited another country, bilingualism enhances cultural and social awareness of another group of people. Idiomatic expressions, vocabulary, and even jokes can have a powerful impact on a person's understanding of another culture. For example, a person who speaks American English knows the expression “to put your John Hancock” on something, which means to sign something. However, only people who are culturally aware also know that John Hancock was the first man to sign the Declaration of Independence in 1776. They can understand the literal meaning and historical significance of this expression. Thus, becoming bilingual clearly increases knowledge of a new culture.

Finally, widespread bilingualism can contribute to global awareness. If everyone
in the world spoke a second or third language, different areas of the world could become more closely connected. Countries could better communicate and perhaps have a better global understanding of others’ ideas, values, and behaviors. Being able to speak another country’s language makes people more sympathetic to the problems and situations in that country. On the other hand, not knowing the language of a potential enemy (country) can increase miscommunication and suspicion.

The benefits of bilingualism are clear. In fact, there is no single disadvantage to speaking more than one language. The real tragedy, however, is not that people do not make the effort to study and learn a second language. It is that people who already have the gift of speaking another language let themselves forget it and become a part of the silent majority as a result.

〔注〕*monolingual: 一つの言語だけを話す人

(Adapted from a work by Keith S. Folse et al.)

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. The Vieira family stopped speaking Portuguese
   a. because they did not want to be bilingual.
   b. because they had moved to the United States.
   c. so that their children could speak to relatives.
   d. so that they could increase miscommunication.

32. One clear linguistic advantage to being bilingual is
   a. becoming culturally aware and sensitive.
   b. becoming more sympathetic to situations in enemy countries.
   c. being able to communicate with many people.
   d. being part of the majority group in the world.

33. Being bilingual contributes to cultural understanding because
   a. it enables people to talk to family members.
   b. it increases awareness of society and customs.
   c. people don’t have to depend on translators.
   d. the tragedy of losing the gift of bilingualism is avoided.
34. “To put your John Hancock” means to
   a. be part of an independence movement.
   b. be the first person to do something.
   c. understand the literal meaning of something.
   d. write your name on a document.

35. Bilingualism could benefit countries because
   a. it could create better understanding among them.
   b. it would increase travel and tourism for bilinguals.
   c. people could chat with family freely.
   d. people would become much more independent.

36. The best title for this passage would be
   a. Advantages of Bilingualism Are both Cultural and Linguistic.
   b. Everyone in the World Could Communicate through Bilingualism.
   c. Global Bilingualism Has Advantages and Disadvantages.
   d. Speaking Two Languages Is Like Having Two Cultures.

問B this indifference の内容を明確にして、下線部を本文に関しても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）
[5] 次の各問題に与えられた表現（1）〜（4）を並べ替え、英文を完成させなさい。
解答は語順が正しいものを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×4）

37. Just after ( ),
   (1) we heard                  (2) the doorbell ring
   (3) putting away              (4) the dishes
   a. (3) (2) (1) (4)            b. (3) (4) (1) (2)
c. (4) (2) (3) (1)             d. (4) (3) (1) (2)

38. Rain is ( ) sky.
   (1) from the                  (2) more than
   (3) falling                   (4) just water
   a. (3) (2) (4) (1)            b. (2) (4) (3) (1)
c. (4) (1) (3) (2)             d. (1) (3) (2) (4)

39. The couple couldn’t ( ).
   (1) get the car               (2) started
   (3) no matter how hard they  (4) tried
   a. (1) (3) (4) (2)            b. (2) (4) (3) (1)
c. (2) (3) (4) (1)             d. (1) (2) (3) (4)

40. Heart disease ( ) pressure and poor diet.
   (1) work                      (2) be partly
   (3) may                       (4) caused by too much
   a. (2) (4) (3) (1)            b. (3) (2) (4) (1)
c. (1) (2) (4) (3)             d. (4) (2) (1) (3)
以下の会話文を最後まで読み、会話が続くように、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: Do you know the rain forest along the Amazon River produces about 20% of the world’s oxygen? Recently the rain forest has been destroyed.

B: Really? (1)

A: That’s right. We must do something to stop it.

B: (2)

A: That’s a good idea!
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. He doesn’t like to have breakfast.
   b. He is having raisin bread.
   c. He wants to have bread with honey.
   d. She is going to go shopping before breakfast.

2. a. The man is getting his own breakfast.
   b. The man is going out to eat.
   c. The woman is cooking him some more breakfast.
   d. The woman is going shopping for today’s breakfast.

Dialogue [2]

3. a. After the home run.
   b. From the 7th inning.
   c. In the extra inning.
   d. Up to the 7th inning.

4. a. He hit a home run.
   b. He played for the Falcons.
   c. He was shouting a lot.
   d. He watched the game with them.

5. a. The game was very close.
   b. The speakers didn’t want the Warriors to win.
   c. The speakers were sitting in the front row together.
   d. They needed extra innings.
Monologues

Monologue [1]

6. a. No one.
   b. Only experienced swimmers.
   c. People who drink alcohol.
   d. Young children.

7. a. Especially children.
    b. Experienced swimmers.
    c. Heavy drinkers.
    d. People in lakes.

Monologue [2]

8. a. Because they want to play.
    b. Only when they are hungry.
    c. There are no reasons for them to cry.
    d. To communicate what they want.

9. a. Give the baby some milk.
    b. Rock the baby gently.
    c. The baby should sit up.
    d. The position should be changed.

10. a. If the baby feels hungry.
     b. Only when the baby says he is cold.
     c. So that the baby can get wet.
     d. To help the baby go to sleep.
Dialogue [1]

M: Honey, what kind of bread do we have in the house?
F: There is some white bread, and I think there are still a couple of slices of raisin bread.
M: I’m going to toast that raisin bread and eat it for breakfast. I hope that’s all right. I have to go to work soon.
F: Of course, have them if you like. I’ll get some more when I do the shopping this afternoon.

Question No. 1: What is the man going to have for breakfast?
Question No. 2: Who is preparing the man’s breakfast?

Dialogue [2]

F: Did you watch the baseball game last night?
M: Yes, I did. The Falcons and the Warriors. Wasn’t it an amazing game?
F: It sure was. What a close game. The score was zero to zero until the seventh inning.
M: I thought they were going to need extra innings, but then Williams hit that fantastic home run in the seventh inning.
F: Yes, with a runner on every base. I jumped up from my seat shouting!
M: Me, too. And a final score of zero to four for the Warriors. It was the best game I’ve seen for a long time.

Question No. 3: When was the score the same?
Question No. 4: What did Williams do?
Question No. 5: Why was the game so amazing?
Monologues

Monologue [1]

Be aware of water safety when swimming. Even if you’re an experienced swimmer, never go in the water alone. Make sure there is always someone there to help you. Never swim if you have been drinking alcohol. Don’t go into the water when it’s rough especially during a storm. Children should always be carefully supervised when they’re playing in or near the water. Following these simple guidelines will make your trip to the sea, lake or river enjoyable and safe.

Question No. 6: Who should swim alone?
Question No. 7: Who should be supervised carefully?

Monologue [2]

Babies cry for many reasons. Because they are too young to talk with words, crying is their main way of communicating with adults. Sometimes a baby is hungry and wants to have some milk. That is probably the most common reason for crying. Sometimes, after eating, a baby has stomach trouble. Have the baby sit up and pat him gently on the back. Babies cry when they get cold. Many babies cry when they are tired. Babies often go to sleep more easily if someone holds them and rocks them gently. When a baby is wet, he may cry. An adult should change the baby’s clothes soon. Sometimes a baby is lonely and wants to be held and feel loved.

Question No. 8: Why do babies cry?
Question No. 9: What position is the best for a baby with stomach trouble?
Question No. 10: When should you gently rock a baby?
解答例

[1] 問A 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
   b b a b d b a b d a

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

   a d c d d b c b

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

問B
バイリンガルであることには多くの利点があるので、移住後に自分の言語を大切にしないのは間違いない。

[5] 37 38 39 40
   b b d b

[6] (1) I didn’t know that. The rain forest is important for us to have a better life.
(16words)
(2) I think I will reuse handouts and worksheets which I don’t need anymore. The backside is usually empty.
(19words)

[7] リスニング問題

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

[1]総合問題
本文は、人々が根拠のないうわさに惑わされないように、また、商業的見解が優先されないように、科学的で客観的な情報を科学者が発信することの必要性について述べている。具体的で分かり易い内容であったこともあり、全体的によくできていた。

[2]語彙問題
全体的によくできていたが、問12の正答率が33.3%と低かった。receives を誤って選択した受験生が40.2%いたが、Though blue is a beautiful color, it ( ) a negative meaning, のitはblue（青色）を指しており、receivesを選択すると「生き物でない青色が意味を受け取る」となるので不適切である。carry a meaning（意味を伝える）が正解である。問20の正答率も38.5%と低かった。contemporary（現代の）を選んでいる受験生が27.9%いたが、17世紀は何百年も前なので、the ( ) 17th century buildingの( )にcontemporaryを入れると時代が矛盾する。spectacular（壮大な）が正解である。

[3]正誤問題
全体的によくできていた。

[4]英文読解・内容説明
本文は、バイリンガルであることの利点を述べた文章である。内容は具体的で、全体的には良くできていた。ただ、問34の”to put your John Hancock”の意味は理解できていない受験生が多く、正答率は37.1%とやや低かった。直後に”which means to sign something”と説明があり、sign「署名する＝サインする」という意味が理解できていたら、回避できた誤りである。問Bの内容を説明する問題は、バイリンガルである利点をしっかり書かれている答えが多く、よくできていた。

[5]文脈理解問題
全体的によくできていた。

[6]文法自由作文
アマゾンの熱帯雨林が近年減少していることを話している場面である。(1)では地球環境が悪化していることに対して適切に対応する必要がある。(2)では熱帯雨林を守るための具体的な策の提示を求められる。まずは直面があっただけ、英語の正確さだけでなく、時事問題に対して意見が言えるように日々努力が払っておくとよい。

[7]リスニング問題
全体的にはよくできていたが、Dialogue1の問2の正答率が低かった(31.9%)。質問文はWhat is the man’s breakfast?である。リスニングの音声の中で男性はI’m going to toast that raisin bread and eat it for breakfast。(自分でパンを焼いてそれを朝ご飯に食べる)と述べている。従って、aのThe man is getting his own breakfast.が正解である。Monologue1の問6の正答率も低かった(38.5%)。質問文はWho should swim alone?で、cのonly experienced swimmersを選択している受験生が44.8%いた。リスニングの音声の中で話者はEven if you’re an experienced swimmer, never go in the water aloneと述べており、熟達者であっても一人では泳いではいけないということが示されている。つまり、aのno oneが正答である。