2020年（令和2年）度
一般入学試験B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とください。
(2) 一般B日程【大学】・一般B日程【短期大学】の英語の試験問題は共通です。ただし、一般B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 2013, Harris Academy—a school in south London—banned its students from using slang. Posters around the school showed a list of slang words that students weren’t allowed to use, such as *ain’t* and *like*. The move led to a debate on *も* it is necessary to control the way students speak.

The creation of slang is one way languages change. Slang, or informal language, usually changes more rapidly than standard language. For example, the word *groovy*, meaning “great,” used to be very popular in the 1960s and ’70s. But by 1980, people had stopped using it. (*イ) history, changes in language have received much criticism. In 1789, Benjamin Franklin, one of the founding fathers of the United States, wrote about *his objections* to words such as *notice* and *progress* being used as verbs.

There are *many reasons we use slang*. One is to show others that we belong to a group. When only a particular group of people use and understand certain words and phrases, it strengthens their sense of identity within that group. Each different group—teenagers, the media, and so on—has its own set of slang. Another reason for using slang is to communicate an idea in a more colorful or humorous way. For example, the phrase *jump ship* creates a stronger image than the more standard *leave an organization*. In addition, slang often allows us to express complex ideas effectively. The word *frenemy* (someone who pretends to be a friend, but is really an enemy) conveys its meaning more quickly than standard language.

In the age of social media and the Internet, slang terms are created faster than ever. Often, Internet slang words are created to make messages faster and easier to type. Some examples include *btw* (by the way) and *YOLO* (you only live once).

Some people feel strongly against the use of slang. Teachers at Harris Academy were worried that slang would prevent their students from learning how to read, write, and express themselves correctly. They thought this might cause problems for students when they went on to apply to universities or to look for jobs. David Lammy, a British politician, supports the school’s decision. He feels that people need to know when to use formal and informal language.

(*エル*) some people think differently. Linguist Tony Thorne sees slang as a way for speakers of a language to show their creativity and humor. He argues that slang is important in social interactions, enabling us to express who we are and the communities we belong to. And—contrary to what some believe—slang is not a new phenomenon. As Thorne explains, “Slang has not become more prevalent*, simply more public.” In today’s highly connected world, slang has become more noticeable because of better tools to observe language change.

(*オル*) the concerns raised by critics can be solved by making people aware of when to use *certain forms of language*. As long as people use slang in the right situations, there may not be a need to completely discourage it.
prevalent: 普及している

(Adapted from a work by Paul Dummett 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. what  b. whether  c. which  d. while
2. （イ）a. Across  b. Beyond  c. Throughout  d. Toward
3. （ウ）a. certainly  b. eventually  c. frequently  d. remarkably
4. （エ）a. However  b. Otherwise  c. Similarly  d. Therefore
5. （オ）a. Afterwards  b. Lastly  c. Perhaps  d. Recently

問B 本文の中で、slang の例に含まれていないものを 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）

6. a. groovy
   b. jump ship
   c. leave an organization
   d. like

問C ト線部（1）が指す内容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. a. 書き言葉を話し言葉として使っている。
   b. 時代遅れの言葉を使っている。
   c. 使用を禁止されている単語を使っている。
   d. 単語を品詞を変えて使っている。

問D 下線部（2）の内容として適切でないものを 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）

8. a. 説明しづらい内容が一言で伝わる。
   b. 読み書きの能力が強化される。
   c. 特定の仲間の一員だという意識が高まる。
   d. 独創的でユーモアを交えた表現ができる。

2
9. a. More slang is banned than standard language all over the U.K.
   b. More slang is used than standard language on social media sites.
   c. Slang can make people be happier than standard language.
   d. Slang generally changes more quickly than standard language.

10. a. Slang is a new trend and it did not exist a few hundred years ago.
    b. Students will have problems when applying for jobs if they use slang daily.
    c. Using slang should be acceptable if people know when they can use it.
    d. Young people will not learn how to write properly because of slang.
11. I'm so terrible when it comes to ( ). I still get lost when I walk from the station to my new apartment.
   a. directions   b. paths   c. tones   d. ways

12. Free ( ) will be granted to the first 100 visitors to the museum, which is scheduled to be opened next month.
   a. admission   b. amusement   c. approval   d. attendance

13. There are many strict rules to ( ) if you are a member of the British Royal Family. For example, nobody can eat after the Queen has finished her meal.
   a. conserve   b. lead   c. obey   d. protect

14. How stupid I am! I stayed up all night to finish my assignment, but I left it at home and couldn't ( ) the paper today.
   a. bring up   b. give away   c. hand in   d. show off

15. Commencement speeches are given at university graduation ceremonies to ( ) students on starting a new life.
   a. confirm   b. congratulate   c. constitute   d. contribute

16. Many English words ( ) with the nose, such as “sneeze” and “snore,” begin with the two letters “sn.”
   a. associated   b. exhibited   c. mentioned   d. related

17. It is not ( ) to commute by car in Tokyo because the traffic is very heavy in the morning and to rent parking space is ridiculously expensive.
   a. authentic   b. foolish   c. ideal   d. probable

18. More and more people ( ) their seats on trains and buses lately. I think that people, in general, have become a lot nicer to those who need help.
   a. give up   b. look after   c. put off   d. work out

19. There are ( ) to be 15 passengers on the bus. Who is missing? Did we leave someone behind?
   a. believed   b. expected   c. regarded   d. supposed

20. Some of the richest people in the world have promised that they will ( ) donate most of their wealth before they die.
   a. generously   b. gently   c. politely   d. politically
21. It is a good idea for university students to work part-time, not only for gaining work experience but also for meeting people from different (   ).
   a. backgrounds   b. clients   c. personalities   d. reputations

22. Let me sort the mailing list of all the participants’ names in alphabetical order to make it easier to (   ) where their names are.
   a. arrange   b. justify   c. locate   d. reach

23. It is **commonly known** that Japanese people **often** say sorry **even when** they haven’t done something wrong at all.
   (a)   (b)   (c)   (d)

24. My classmate Meg is one of the **most determined** and inspiring **person** I’ve ever known. She is the reason why I try very hard to succeed.
   (a)   (b)   (c)   (d)

25. The **approximate** number of tourists from Korea to Japan is **7.5 million** as of 2018, and it is **ranking** No. 2 following China.
   (a)   (b)   (c)   (d)

26. **During** the summer, I visited a **city** called Stratford, **where** is the birthplace of William Shakespeare, a **legendary writer** from England.
   (a)   (b)   (c)   (d)

27. The noise from the construction site is **really annoyed**. It’s so hard to focus on my assignment, which is **due** tomorrow.
   (a)   (b)   (c)   (d)

28. If I **have made** a greater effort and passed all the examinations last year, I wouldn’t have **had to** take so many classes this year, which I really regret.
   (a)   (b)   (c)   (d)
29. It was very enjoy last night to get together with my friends from my hometown.  
(a) 
(b) 
(c) 
We shared many good memories from our childhood.  
(d) 

30. In some areas in Kyoto, using bright color combinations in signs are not allowed.  
(a) 
(b) 
The sign of a popular hamburger restaurant near the palace is in red and white,  
(c) 
not in red and yellow.  
(d)

[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せん。

著作権保護のため掲載しておりません。
【注】*jet lag: 時差ぼけ
*bombard: 攻めたてる
*hydrate: 水分を補う

(Adapted from a work by Kabir Sehgal & Deepak Chopra)

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. Jet lag is something you may experience when you
   a. fly long distances to a foreign country.
   b. have consumed alcoholic beverages.
   c. have not set a watch or other devices.
   d. work on Monday after traveling.

32. The most calming thing to listen to at the airport is probably
   a. instrumental music.
   b. passengers laughing.
   c. the public announcements.
   d. your surroundings.
33. During a flight, lack of water in your body
   a. helps you focus on what you want to do.
   b. keeps your body healthy and on schedule.
   c. makes you feel tired and causes pain.
   d. prevents many types of physical problems.

34. Something to avoid in order to control jet lag is
   a. an internal clock.
   b. coffee or tea.
   c. plenty of water.
   d. R.E.M. sleep.

35. You should try to return from a trip on the weekend, rather than Monday,
   a. because R.E.M. sleep is stronger on the weekend.
   b. because this will keep you very well hydrated.
   c. so that you have some time to recover.
   d. so that your work will be all done.

36. The best title for this passage would be
   a. How to Cure Jet Lag.
   b. Hydration and Relaxation.
   c. Jet Lag and Time Management.
   d. Some Ways to Control Jet Lag.

問B  This way 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. You may ( ) in a foreign country.

(1) have never
(3) thought

(2) like to work
(4) what it is

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

38. Our team ended up ( ).

(1) after
(3) losing the competition

(2) all
(4) that effort

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

39. Edward didn’t expect how ( ) without having a Wi-Fi connected device.

(1) around the city
(3) it would be

(2) difficult
(4) to get

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

40. In universities, it is quite common that ( ) on a computer, so it is a good idea to learn how to use it before entering university.

(1) students
(3) have

(2) teachers
(4) create their writing assignments

(a) (1) (3) (4) (2)
(b) (1) (4) (3) (2)
(c) (2) (3) (1) (4)
(d) (2) (4) (1) (3)
A: I have been reading this mystery recently. The story is so fascinating. I cannot wait to find out the secret.

B: Why don't you just look at the last page?

A: (1)

B: If you don't want to look ahead, then why not stay up all night reading to finish the story?

A: (2)

B: Well, I guess you will have to wait to find out the ending when you finally finish the book.
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.

指示があるまで開からないでください。
Dialogues

Dialogue [1]

1. a. He doesn’t like French.
   b. He likes the grammar.
   c. He loves Italian food.
   d. He wants to travel to Italy.

2. a. Its sound.
   b. Opera.
   c. Prof. Benetti.
   d. The grammar.

Dialogue [2]

3. a. She ate poisonous food.
    b. She had a fight with another dog.
    c. She had an accident.
    d. She was bitten by a spider.

4. a. Every day.
    b. For three months.
    c. Last month.
    d. Six weeks ago.

5. a. She can see that the dog has a bandage on her leg.
    b. She saw the dog fighting with another dog.
    c. The doctor read the test results.
    d. The doctor told her about it last month.
Monologues

Monologue [1]

6.  a. He cannot eat cabbage.
    b. He cannot eat cheese.
    c. He cannot eat fish.
    d. He cannot eat peanut butter.

7.  a. He cannot eat any seafood.
    b. He does not like to eat vegetables.
    c. He has to be careful.
    d. He is allergic to them.

Monologue [2]

8.  a. Africa.
    b. Bhutan.
    c. Europe.
    d. No particular origin.

9.  a. People can grow them without much sunshine.
    b. People can only buy them in a shop.
    c. They are available at any time of the year.
    d. They are rarely found outside of Europe.

    b. From the garden.
    c. Pretty and cheerful.
    d. Romantic and dramatic.
Dialogues

Dialogue [1]

F: I am thinking of taking Italian or French. Did you take an Italian class last year?
M: I studied Italian with Prof. Benetti. She was great, but the grammar was very confusing.
F: Should I take French, then? I can’t decide.
M: You should take something interesting to you. I took Italian because I love opera and I want to go to Italy someday.
F: You are right. I love the sound of Italian. I’ll just take it and do my best.
M: Great. We can practice Italian conversation together.

Question No. 1: Why did the man study Italian?
Question No. 2: What does the woman love about Italian?

Dialogue [2]

F: What’s wrong with your dog? How did she hurt her leg?
M: Actually, she was bitten by a spider about six weeks ago.
F: A spider? That is surprising. I thought maybe she had an accident or a fight with another dog.
M: No, no, it was definitely a spider bite. The doctor did special tests last month. The spider was very poisonous.
F: Wow. Is her leg almost better now? I hope she can take off that bandage soon.
M: Well, the doctor thinks it will take another three months for her leg to heal completely. I have to bring her here to the clinic every day.

Question No. 3: What is wrong with the man’s dog?
Question No. 4: When was the dog’s leg hurt?
Question No. 5: How does the woman know that the dog is hurt?
Monologues

Monologue [1]

Fred is allergic to many foods. He cannot eat peanuts or peanut butter. He can eat fish but he cannot eat crab, shrimp, or lobsters. He cannot eat chicken eggs. This means that he has to be careful when he is eating things like pancakes or cookies as they are made with eggs. He cannot drink milk. However, he can have butter and cheese. He wishes that he were allergic to cabbage because he does not like it at all.

Question No. 6: What is a food that Fred cannot eat?
Question No. 7: Why doesn’t Fred eat eggs and peanuts?

Monologue [2]

The daisy is a charming white flower with a yellow center. The word daisy comes from the English word “day,” because this flower opens brightly in the morning sun. The daisy originally comes from northern Europe. However, daisies are now grown in gardens all over the world. Daisies like to be in a sunny location and the gardener should water them in hot weather. There are many varieties of daisy, such as the African Daisy, the Paris Daisy, and the Butter Daisy. Not only are daisies easy to grow and inexpensive, but they are available all year round. They are commonly used in wedding decorations. The pretty and cheerful flowers can be seen in many places.

Question No. 8: Where does the daisy come from originally?
Question No. 9: Why are daisies a popular flower?
Question No. 10: What is a good way to describe the daisy?
解答例

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

[2]

| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | a | c | c | b | a | c | a | d | a | a | c |

[3]

| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| d | b | c | c | b | a | a | b |

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

問B

飛行機で旅行をする時は、週末のうちに帰っておくようにすれば、爽やかな気分で、元気に、いい仕事ができる万全の状態で、仕事に戻ることができる。

[5]

| 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
---|---|---|---|
| b | a | a | c |

[6] (1) If I do it, I'll lose my interest to read the rest of the story. (15words)

(2) I have to leave my house at 6:00 every morning because my university is very far away. (17words)

[7] リスニング問題

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dialogues</th>
<th>Monologues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
講評

[1] 総合問題

本文は、スラングの説明とスラング使用の是非について述べた文章である。筆者は、時と場合をわきまえれば、スラングの使用を完全に排除する必要はないであろうという意見で編めくくっている。
問A-5では、1,3,5の正答率が30-37%と低かった。問Aは文法や形式がヒントになることもあるが、意味をよく考えて文脈に合う単語を選ばなければならない。例えば5は最後の段落だからか「Lastly」や「Recently」を選んだ解答が多かったが、どちらも文脈には合わない。この段落は結論を述べているが、最後の行に「may」があることからも「can be solved」と言い切れないので「Perhaps」が最も適切である。
問B-Fの内容を問う問題は、全体的によくできていた。

[2] 語彙問題

ここでは、正答率が低かった（約3分の1）20と22について解説する。

20は、donateにかかる副詞は「generously（気前よく）」が正解だが、gentlyを選んでいた受験生が3割近くいた。gentlyは日本語では「優しく」と訳されることが多いが、kindlyの意味ではなくsoftlyやlightlyの意味の「優しく」である。22は、「名前がどこにあるか見つけてすぐにアルファベット順に並べる」という意味の文章であった。「位置（location）を特定する＝見つける」という意味でlocateが正解であった。

[3] 正誤問題

ここでは、24が20%、30が40%と特に正解率が低かったが、どちらも単数／複数の見極めが鍵となる問題であった。24は、「Meg is one of the … person」とっているが、数人いるうちの一人であるから「person」ではなく「people」でなければならない。30は、主語が「using bright color combination」で単数である。これに対する動詞「are not allowed」は「is not allowed」でなければならない。

[4] 英文読解・内容説明

飛行機で旅する時の時差ボケ（jet lag）対策として5つのアドバイスが書かれている文章である。
内容理解の問Aは、全体的によくしていた。
最終段落の下線部を解説する問Bでは、This wayはこの文章の直前の「traveling over the weekend（週末のうちに帰っておくようにすれば）」である。全体的によくできていたが、This wayを5つのアドバイスの内容全てとしていた誤答も多かった。後半は「feeling refreshed, energetic, and ready to perform」の3つとも日本語に置き換えにくいが、大体の意味を取っている解答が多い。「perform」は「仕事をする」という意味であるが、「パフォーマンスする」とした解答も目立った。カタカナ語は日本語にすると意味が変わってしまうので、注意が必要である。

[5] 語彙整序問題

4問のうち、正答率が半数以下であった38と39について解説する。
38は、「end up …ing（最終的に…となる）」を知っていれば、「end up losing the competition」と繋げることができた。この後は、「after all that effort（前置詞+名詞）」と続く。
39は、howの後に、「how difficult」とするか、「how to get」とするか迷うところであるが、後者だと、「expect how to get around the city it would be difficult without …」となり、「how to get around the city」で文章が終わってしまう。意味も通らない。よって、正解は「expect how difficult it would be to get around the city without …」である。

[6] 失作文

ミステリー小説を読んでいて結末が知りたいAにBが2つの提案をする会話である。
Bの1つめの提案「結末を先に見れば？」に対するAの返答の後、Bは「If you don’t want to look ahead.と言っているので、AはBの提案を否定している。そして、Bの2つめの提案「徹底して最後まで読めば？」に対するAの返答の後、Bは「I guess you will have to wait to find out the ending」と言っているので、ここでもAはBの提案を否定している。この会話の流れは、全体的によく理解できていた。
答え方の誤りで目立ったのは、(1)の「Why don’t you…?」に対する答え方である。「Why」で始まっているが「Because」で答えるのは誤りである。「Why don’t you…?」「Why not…?」は「…したほうがどう？」という提案の表現であること知っておきたい。

[6] リスニング問題

Dialogueは53－79%の正答率、Monologueは63－77%の正答率で、全体的によくできていた。