

2021年2月6日実施

2021年（令和3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。
- (3) 試験時間は 80 分です。
- (4) 試験問題は 1～10 ページまでです。
- (5) 英語の問題（本冊子）の配点の合計は、180 点満点になっています。  
今年度、英語リスニングの中止に伴い、一般 A 日程 [大学] については、本冊子の配点合計（180 点満点）を 200 点満点に換算した点数を英語の点数とします。  
なお、一般 A 日程 [短期大学] の点数は変更しません。
- (6) 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。
- (7) 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。
- (8) 解答用紙には座席番号と氏名を記入してください。
- (9) 試験終了後、問題用紙は持ち帰ってください。

[1] 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。なお、\*の付いた表現には本文の後に注があります。

It seems these days, music education is being offered less and less in many school systems. Unfortunately, many schools have begun to exclude music from their curriculums to make room for other subjects. Music is an extremely important subject for all children to learn and can lead to better brain development, increases in human connection, and even stress relief. As music is removed from schools, children will no longer receive these benefits (ア) they enroll in private lessons, which are much too expensive for some families to afford.

Various studies have found that engagement with music can lead to an improvement in brain development in children. A study at Northwestern University found better neural\* processing in students who played a musical instrument when they were compared with students who simply listened to music. This study shows the importance of receiving music education, (イ) simply turning on background music when students are doing work in other subjects. Other studies have also found increases in IQ points in children who engaged with music. When compared with students who didn't take any music lessons, musically-engaged students had more improvements in IQ subtests, index scores, and a standardized measure of academic achievement.

Music education is also important because it will give students a way to connect with other people. (1)Children are naturally very social, and it's important to encourage them to build relationships by providing them experiences to share with each other. Creating a school band or small ensemble, or encouraging participation in a chorus will allow children to work together towards a final product (such as an end-of-year performance). This encourages bonding and will provide students with something to reminisce\* on together in the future.

It has been proven time and again that having people of all ages play or listen to music together will help to create bonds. Having an impromptu\* drumming circle or listening to and enjoying a piece of recorded music can connect people through sound, singing, and even movement or dance. (2)Musical experiences such as these can bring back a fond memory or create new ones!

(ウ) reason music education is so important is that it integrates so many different subject areas all at once. Not only will (3)music education allow children to develop their musical skills, it will also give them the opportunity to work on their math skills, reading and writing skills, science skills, and history knowledge. For example, time signatures\* in music are an excellent way to incorporate fractions\*, and lyric analysis and songwriting will allow students to work on their reading abilities. Additionally, having discussions about how instruments work will involve information on the physics of sound, and learning about music's place in society will shine a light on important historical events. If teachers are concerned about their students' skills in other areas of learning, they will be able to incorporate them into a music class with ease.

(エ), music is an excellent way to relieve stress, which is significant for students who may feel overwhelmed by schoolwork and try to balance extracurricular activities. Studies have found that music can reduce burnout and improve mood states. As students enter into the upper grades of the school system and begin considering applying for post-secondary schools, they might feel overwhelmed with the need to keep their grades high. Even young students can experience stress with the increasing amounts of homework school curriculums require. Some students may also have stressful home lives, and music will offer a way to escape from these situations. (オ), you may consider soundtracking your classroom to help relieve stress and anxiety for your students. Doing so (4).

- (注) \*neural: 神経の  
\*reminisce: 追憶する  
\*impromptu: 即興  
\*time signature: 音符の拍子  
\*incorporate fractions: 分数を盛り込む

(Adapted from a work by Natalie Wilson)

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. even if     | c. unless      | d. whether           |
| 2. (イ) | a. because of  | b. except for  | c. rather than | d. to begin with     |
| 3. (ウ) | a. Another     | b. The first   | c. The only    | d. Without           |
| 4. (エ) | a. Finally     | b. However     | c. In short    | d. On the other hand |
| 5. (オ) | a. In addition | b. In contrast | c. In general  | d. In summary        |

問B 下線部(1)の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)

6. a. 子どもたちは極端に人見知りである。  
b. 子どもたちは気軽に誰にでも話しかける。  
c. 子どもたちは自然の中で遊ぶのが好きである。  
d. 子どもたちはやがて社会に出るのが自然である。

問C 下線部(2)の説明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. Listening to or playing music can bring back memories that we want to forget.
- b. Playing the drums in a circle is a great way to weaken bonds among friends.
- c. Regardless of how old you are, music will help you communicate with others.
- d. You do not talk to friends but instead play music to dance with them.

問D 下線部(3)の説明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)

8. a. Music education can be connected to music skills and other study skills.
- b. Music education has become extremely popular among all generations.
- c. Music education is often forgotten because we do not have instruments.
- d. Music education will help us read music scores faster and write lyrics.

問E 本文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. 中高生になると、家で音楽を聴くことはリラックス効果につながる。
- b. 音楽がある生活は人格形成にも大きく影響していることがわかってきた。
- c. 音楽は全く知らない人と人をつなげ、バンドなどの活動は友情を深める。
- d. 音楽教育は脳の発達に良い影響を与えることが多くの研究で発表されている。

問F 本文の  に入れる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)

10. a. allows them to escape from working in their classrooms.
- b. can also help create a focused learning atmosphere.
- c. may take time for the students to finish their tasks.
- d. will make them learn about the difficulty of being under stress.

[2] 次の各英文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。(3点×12)

11. Can you ( ) me your baseball glove tomorrow for my physical education class? I lost mine and I don't want to get a new one again.  
a. borrow            b. lend            c. share            d. take
12. Why is it that you are ( ) these days? Your teacher said you need to bring your colored pencils for today's special art class.  
a. forgetful            b. helpful            c. plentiful            d. thoughtful
13. As I have ( ) out repeatedly, the traditional image of teachers has changed dramatically, whether you like it or not.  
a. brought            b. looked            c. pointed            d. run
14. Usually, lemonade is made from freshly ( ) lemons but many lemonades use artificial sweeteners these days.  
a. crushed            b. mashed            c. pushed            d. squeezed
15. I sincerely hope that you will soon recover from your severe ( ). Playing outdoors on a hot and humid day was not a good idea.  
a. atmosphere            b. fatigue            c. shortage            d. workload
16. I don't have strong likes or dislikes. I can eat practically anything that is ( ), from fruits to insects.  
a. amusing            b. edible            c. humble            d. moist
17. You should not be too ( ) when you are having an interview at a company if you really want the job.  
a. furious            b. handy            c. modest            d. vulnerable
18. Many of the residents living in the city were forced to ( ) immediately due to the heavy smoke coming out of the factory.  
a. elaborate            b. enter            c. evacuate            d. extend
19. According to the ( ), more than 30 percent of people above 50 years old are voting for the same president.  
a. election            b. question            c. rate            d. survey
20. A ( ) of the new company wants to have a meeting with us and talk about the possibility of making a new product with us.  
a. candidate            b. companion            c. representative            d. runner



29. A lot of people, not knowing why the store was crowded yesterday, was not happy about the sudden change of atmosphere.
- (a) (b) (c) (d)
30. Hardly anyone came to visit me while I was in the hospital with a severely leg injury.
- (a) (b) (c) (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す。

In most operating rooms today, there are two or three surgeons, an anesthesiologist\*, several nurses, and the patient. All of these people are needed for even a simple surgery. This situation, however, has begun to change. Surgical robots are beginning to replace several surgeons during an operation. In a few hospitals today, an operation requires only one surgeon, a computer, and a surgical robot. Looking even further into the future, the surgeon may not need to be there at all!

Robotic surgery has many advantages. First of all, it can be less traumatic\* for the patient. For example, during traditional heart surgery, the surgeon must open the patient's chest in order to perform the operation. Often, the opening, or incision, is about one foot long. However, with modern robotic surgery, called the da Vinci system, it's possible to make only three or four small incisions—about an inch each—instead. Because the incisions are so much smaller, the patients experience much less pain and bleeding. As a result, they can recover much faster. Furthermore, robotic surgery can be performed more quickly than traditional surgery, which means the surgeons are not so exhausted when they're finished.

During robotic surgery, the doctor controls the robotic "arms" using a computer. Currently, the doctor must be in the operating room with the patient for the robotic systems to react instantly to the doctor's hand movements. With further developments in this technology, the doctor will be able to control the robot from another room. Eventually, the doctor may not even have to be in the same hospital as the patient. This would allow surgeons to perform operations on patients miles away—even hundreds of miles!

Michael Troy strongly believes that the da Vinci robotic surgery system saved his life. He was a 22-year-old college student when he learned that he had kidney\* cancer. The news was devastating\*. "I thought this was the end for me," Michael said. "Many doctors did not want to perform surgery on me because my cancer was so severe. They would have to make a huge incision in my back in order to remove my kidney." Then

one of Michael's doctors suggested that Michael might have one other option. He sent Michael to see Dr. Fuentes at University Hospital in Columbia, Missouri. Dr. Fuentes said to Michael, "I think I can save your kidney." At first, Michael did not believe the doctor. "Of course I was skeptical\*," Michael says. Dr. Fuentes explained that in order to remove the cancer and save Michael's kidney, he would need four hands to get into the small area. However, with a da Vinci robot under his control, Dr. Fuentes could effectively perform the surgery making only small incisions to Michael's body.

A week later, Michael had the surgery. As promised, Dr. Fuentes saved a large part of Michael's kidney and removed the cancer. "This was all due to the da Vinci system," adds Michael. Today, Michael is a healthy college graduate.

Robotic surgery is still developing. However, doctors believe there may be even more amazing technology in the operating rooms of the future: robot surgeons. At Duke University in North Carolina in the United States, doctors and scientists are working to develop a robot that can perform surgery by itself. Dr. Steve Smith of Duke University thinks that the technology could reduce the cost and time necessary to complete some surgical procedures. Many doctors, including Dr. Smith, agree that it will take about ten years before robot surgeons become a reality. Like most medical technology, in the beginning it will likely be more expensive than using a human surgeon. Eventually, doctors hope that the life-saving technology will become widely available and more affordable for all.

- [注] \*anesthesiologist: 麻酔専門医  
\*traumatic: 心的外傷の  
\*kidney: 腎臓  
\*devastating: 衝撃的な  
\*skeptical: 懐疑的な

(Adapted from a work by Lorraine C. Smith and Nancy Nici Mare)

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. In some hospitals, robots are
- looking into the future.
  - replacing all surgery workers.
  - replacing nurses.
  - working with a surgeon.

32. An advantage of the surgical robot for the patients is that they
- can operate without any pain.
  - do not earn money like human doctors.
  - make much smaller incisions.
  - perform surgery without any nurses.
33. According to the article, in the future
- surgeons will be able to operate far away from where the patient is.
  - systems will work as fast as the doctor's hand movements.
  - the nurses will be able to make decisions for the doctor.
  - the robotic arms will look just like doctors' arms.
34. We learn from the article that Michael Troy
- did not want cancer surgery to be performed on him.
  - is a talented cancer surgeon.
  - is studying at college about kidney cancer.
  - needed to have cancer surgery immediately.
35. In the article, Dr. Fuentes was successful because he
- got other doctors to use the da Vinci system.
  - helped develop the da Vinci system.
  - was able to save much of the kidney he was operating on.
  - worked with a team of scientists to remove the kidney cancer.
36. Doctors and scientists at Duke University are helping to
- avoid cheaper technology for hospitals.
  - develop robots that can operate without the help of doctors.
  - get doctors to work more closely with robot surgeons.
  - train doctors to use cheaper and quicker technology.

問B one other option 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)

[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. We had our home ( ).

- |                |                        |
|----------------|------------------------|
| (1) the beach  | (2) all enjoy swimming |
| (3) because we | (4) built near         |

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

38. I ( ).

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (1) find it      | (2) the new staff |
| (3) to work with | (4) so difficult  |

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

39. You ( ) don't like it.

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) listen to   | (2) but I still |
| (3) their music | (4) made me     |

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

40. They ( ) today.

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| (1) but laugh at | (2) couldn't help  |
| (3) I made       | (4) how much money |

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

[6] 次の対話を最後まで読み、自然な流れになるように、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、Aの表現をそのまま引用してはいけません。(15点×2)

(Two friends are coming out of the shopping mall together.)

A: I really enjoyed shopping today! I was able to get all I needed. But I'm hungry now.

B: (1) \_\_\_\_\_

A: OK. How can we get to the place from here?

B: (2) \_\_\_\_\_

A: Sounds good, let's go.

## □ 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
	c	c	a	a	a		b		c		a		b		b

[2]	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	b	a	c	d	b	b	c	c	d	c	a	d

[3]	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	b	c	b	c	a	a	c	d

[4] 問A	31	32	33	34	35	36
	d	c	a	d	c	b

問B

腎臓を温存して癌だけを摘出でき切開範囲も小さくて済むロボットを使った手術について一人の医者から知らされた。

[5]	37	38	39	40
	c	a	c	b

[6]

(1)	Me,too! Let's have something to eat for lunch. I know a good restaurant near here.	(16words)
(2)	By car. It takes only around 5 minutes to go there. So, let's get a taxi, Shall we?	(18words)

## □ 講評

### [1] 総合問題

音楽教育が子どもたちにどのような影響を及ぼすかを述べた内容のエッセイである。音楽教育は最初のパラグラフに述べられているように年々、軽視されてきている傾向があるが、最後のまとめのパラグラフでは、音楽教育の重要性を述べたエッセイである。

総合問題は常にパラグラフ単位で読みすすめていく必要があるが、時間の配分を意識したうえで、全文を読んだあと、最初と最後のパラグラフをもう一度読めば、エッセイで述べられている重要なポイントをしっかりと理解したうえで問題を解く準備ができる。

問 A は論理的にエッセイを読み解くために必要な英語表現を埋めることができるかを問う問題である。正解率が高いのは最後のパラグラフの頭に入る (エ) が Finally である問である。一方、同じ結部のパラグラフに (オ) a. In addition を正解と選ぶ人が少なかったのは、「結論」のパラグラフだから、d. の In summary と選んでしまうからであろう。しかしよく読むと、(オ) は新しい情報を述べているわけではなく、前後の文章をサポートしていることから In addition と入ることがわかる。このように単独ではなく必ず前後の文章をしっかりと読む必要がある。

問 B は下線部の内容として最も適切なものを選ぶ問題である。b が正解であるが、social という意味が「社交的」という意味としてとらえることができなかつたため、回答率が低くなつた要因と考えられる。単語の意味が分からない場合は、前後の文章でコンテキスト (文脈) から想像するのも一つの方法である。この場合、前文は「音楽は人々をつなげる」ことが述べられ、下線部の文章には build relationships や share with each other という表現があるように社交的という意味につながる表現がでていることがヒントとなる。また問 E の本文に含まれない内容はどれかを選ぶ問題では、どの選択肢も音楽教育がもたらす肯定的な意見が述べられている。そのため、本文のエッセイの内容と全て一致しているように読み取る傾向がみられるが、connect people, build relationships のように「人間関係」に言及されているものの、「人格形成」に関してはどこにも書かれていないため b が正解である。

### [2] 語彙問題

意味を混同しやすい単語は必ず習得しておく必要がある。例えば、英語の表現として 11 の borrow と lend は対局の意味であり基本的な単語であるが、混同されやすい。また正解率が低かつた 14 の mashed, crushed, squeezed は意味がよく似ているが、レモンのように液体が出る場合は、squeezed となることを覚えておこう。語彙問題は単語の意味が分かっても文脈を読み取る力も必要なため、必ず最初から最後まで文章を読まなければ解けない。20 のようにどの単語も入れられそうだが、「新製品を一緒に開発する可能性について話し合う」と述べていることから、同じ会社の人と話し合うのではなく、the new company の人と話し合う場合は、「代表者」を意味する representative を選ぶ必要がある。

### [3] 正誤問題

英語表現で頻繁に使用する前置詞ではなく、23 の文章のように on her が of her になる正解率が低かつた。一方で、28 主語 Smartphone users が複数か単数か、同じく 29 主語 A lot of people が複数か単数か、27 any の後は単数か複数かのような問題は正解率が高い。基本的な文法のルールに従って問題が解ける問題と、それだけでは問題が解けない、26 のように「私に向けて手を振る」wave into ではなく、wave at me になることは日頃から多くの英語の文章に触れていないと間違いをみつけることは難しいため正解率が低い。

#### [4] 英文読解・内容説明

最近話題となっているロボットによる手術を取り上げたエッセイである。医療に関する専門用語はそれほど多くないが、未来はどのような手術が可能になるのか最後まで読み応えのあるエッセイとなっている。問 A は文章を完成するのに最も適切なものを選ぶ問題であるが、36 は正解率が低かった。最後のパラグラフを丁寧に読んでいくと、冒頭の一行にあるようにロボットによる手術はこれからも発展していくことがわかるが、医者と科学者たちは現在、医者がその場にいなくても手術ができることは、“…a robot that can perform surgery by itself”の *itself* の意味がこの場合、ロボットを指すことがわからなければ解答できない。

#### [5] 語句整序問題

全体として正答率は概ね良好であった。どの問題も主語、主格が明示されているため、あとに続く文を推察するのはさほど困難ではないものの、39 のような使役動詞 *made* の使い方を習得していない問題は正解率が低い。

#### [6] 英作文

2 人の対話文において、対話の流れに沿った適切な応答文をそれぞれ 20 語以内の英文で解答する問題である。( ) 内に対話の文脈が示されており、ショッピングモールからでてきた二人の対話であることを想定しながら文章作成をする必要がある。それぞれ (1) と (2) は 15 点配分のところを、それぞれ平均して 12 点以上とれており概ねよく書けていたといえる。

(1) の英作がそれほど難しくなかったのは、A さんが、*I'm hungry now* と述べており、現在の状況が明確に描かれ、かつ次に続く文章が「わかった。ここからどのようにしていけばいいのか」とあれば、空所には食事をする場所を示せばいいことが容易に推察できるからであろう。また対話のトピックが身近な内容であったため、完全な読み違いをしている人は少なく英作しやすかったのであろう。しかし、一方では内容を把握していても、英文作成の際に英語の構文を習得していないため、単語を並べるだけでは点数を獲得することはできない。この差ははっきりとでる問題形式である。(2) は、前の文章と一緒に食事をする場所への行き方を聞かれているという文脈が読み取れていない英作文が目立った。また *It takes* 時間を慣用句として習得していないせいか *I take* 時間と間違っている答案が意外と多かった。