

2023年（令和5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。

[1] Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

著作権保護のため掲載していません。

著作権保護のため掲載していません。

(Adapted from a work by Hans Rosling)

A. Choose the best word or expression to fill in each blank, ①~⑤. [4×5]

- | | | | | |
|----------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. (①) | a. eventually | b. however | c. moreover | d. then |
| 2. (②) | a. Above all | b. All in all | c. For example | d. In other words |
| 3. (③) | a. alternatively | b. naturally | c. probably | d. respectively |
| 4. (④) | a. Coincidentally | b. Instead | c. Now | d. Plus |
| 5. (⑤) | a. If | b. Since | c. Unless | d. While |

B. Which one of the following best expresses the content of the underlined part (1)? [4]

6. a. Be careful with people who give you false information about their body parts.
b. Don't attempt to devote yourself to doing more than you can actually do.
c. Grasp the entire situation without depending exclusively on a single source.
d. Never make changes when you are in the middle of forming your own views.

C. Which one of the following best expresses the content of the underlined part (2)? [4]

7. a. We should not be tricked by simple and attractive ideas.
b. We should not break away from simple and attractive ideas.
c. We should not think of ways to get attention from others.
d. We should not try to understand the world completely.

D. Choose the best expression to fill in the blank (3) within the passage. [4]

8. a. blind to
b. crazy about
c. different from
d. patient with

E. Which one of the following is **NOT** a suitable explanation of the underlined part (4)?
[4]

9. a. Collect examples from various fields to boost your knowledge.
- b. Debate with people who have different principles and opinions.
- c. Have a discussion with people you get along very well with.
- d. Learn from people who are more expert in handling various issues.

F. Which one of the following titles best suits the passage? [4]

10. a. Applying Information to Complete Solutions
- b. Counting on Your Experience and Instinct
- c. Forming Many Opinions of Your Own
- d. Viewing Issues from Various Angles

[2] In the context of the following statements, choose the best word or expression to fill in each blank. [3×12]

11. My family has recently bought a new (). It really helps us to find, organize, change, and store so many pieces of information.
a. automobile b. computer c. refrigerator d. stove
12. Bob is a good student of (). He shows great understanding of how the human mind functions and how it influences people's behavior.
a. biology b. chemistry c. psychology d. sociology
13. Jane is so () that she always thinks of what other people need and is careful not to upset them.
a. aggressive b. considerate c. industrious d. superficial
14. Our 60-year-old teacher has trouble keeping his students' names in his head. I'm afraid he is not good at () things these days.
a. calculating b. forgetting c. remembering d. solving
15. Mr. Hawk () investigated the matter to solve a few problems. He looked into what he thought would be the problems and came up with persuasive solutions right away.
a. gradually b. hesitantly c. successfully d. unwillingly
16. To sell more products, we need to keep a higher level of () to promote our business abroad. We have to be more vigorous than ever to make things happen.
a. account b. energy c. intelligence d. scheme
17. Tom and Shelly seem to have a large amount of money in their saving account, so we can say they are far from being ().
a. diligent b. lonely c. poor d. wealthy
18. Carol has a very good chance of getting the job. Many people, including our president, said she would be the logical () for the manager.
a. choice b. member c. participant d. source
19. Everybody says that Mary is a really () manager. She never gets upset, even when she is pushed for time.
a. ambitious b. calm c. nervous d. sensitive

20. Our flight was changed from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. due to some mechanical issues. It was () by three hours, even though the airport staff worked very hard to fix the problems.
 a. advanced b. delayed c. forwarded d. supported
21. We are thrilled to hear your () business plans. They sound so convincing that we'd like to count on your professional knowledge and experience.
 a. controversial b. disappointing c. loyal d. promising
22. The Delaware newspaper predicted that Joe would be elected as the U.S. President. It reported two months before the election that he would probably () it to the top.
 a. cut b. get c. make d. see

[3] Choose the underlined part in each text below that is **NOT** grammatically correct. [3×8]

23. We know that NGO is the short form of “non-governmental organization,” and that a NGO is an organization which is not run by a government.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
24. This 20-page pamphlet really suits the needs of many visitors, because it contains not simply some useful tourist informations, but also a list of local hotels and restaurants.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
25. We regret to announce that less people than expected showed up at the annual international conference.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
26. Kimberly was so exhausted after laying bricks that she lay herself down on the grass to take a nap.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)

27. Dick and Diane had long been considering to take a trip to Australia this summer,
 (a) (b)
 but they thought about it again and decided to go there next summer.
 (c) (d)
28. How many times do I have to remind you to put away your magazines when you are
 (a) (b) (c)
finishing with them?
 (d)
29. The visiting professor from the U.K. was tirelessly on the curriculum committee
 (a) (b)
 meeting, which started at 11 a.m. and continued until 7 p.m.
 (c) (d)
30. The famous restaurant will be closing early today and reopening the day after
 (a) (b)
 tomorrow, as it is installing a brand new electric ovens.
 (c) (d)

[4] Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow. The words marked with an asterisk (*) are explained in Japanese after the passage.

African elephants are the world's largest land mammals; adult males can weigh more than 6,000 kilograms, females average about half as much, and newborns are about 100 kilograms. They are sociable, intelligent, remarkable in memory, and aware of death, as they show in their behavior when they encounter the bones of their ancestors, spending time at such sites and touching the remains. Although their bones have remained in Africa, their tusks* have often ended up in piano keys or in the ivory decorations you still sometimes see on walls.

Ancient Egyptians hunted elephants for food and Carthaginians* used them in wars with Rome until finally they became extinct in North Africa, remaining abundant only south of the Sahara. The best available estimate of the continent's maximum carrying capacity (including smaller-size forest elephants) was about 27 million animals at the beginning of the 19th century; their actual number might have been closer to 20 million. Today, though, there are well under a million.

Reconstructions of the past ivory trade indicate a fairly steady flow of around 100 tons per year until about 1860, and then a sharp increase just after 1900. The trade decreased during the First World War, then rose briefly before another war-caused

decrease, after which it resumed its rise, peaking at more than 900 tons a year by the late 1980s. I have combined these ups and downs in harvests and come up with a total removal of 55,000 tons of ivory during the 19th century, and at least 40,000 tons during the 20th century.

The latter mass means the killing of at least 12 million elephants. No good systematic estimates of surviving elephants before 1970 are available, and continent-wide estimates indicate steady declines during the closing decades of the 20th century. The Great Elephant Census*, a project funded by the late Microsoft co-founder Paul G. Allen, relied on aerial surveys of about 80 percent of the savanna elephant's range. When it was completed in 2016, its final count of 352,271 elephants was 30 percent lower than the best estimate in the mid-1980s.

Other news is deeply discouraging: the number of elephants in Mozambique, a south-eastern republic in Africa, was cut in half between 2009 and 2014, to 10,000, and during the same 5 years more than 85,000 Tanzanian elephants were killed, their total dropping from nearly 110,000 to just 43,000. New DNA analysis of large ivory seizures made between 1996 and 2014 have traced some 85 percent of the illegal killing to East Africa, above all in the Selous National Park in southeastern Tanzania, then the Niassa National Park in northern Mozambique, and more recently also in central Tanzania.

Most of the blame has rested with China's continuing demand for ivory, much of which gets turned into elaborate carvings of figures such as Mao Zedong*. Recently international pressure finally worked, and China's State Council banned all ivory trade and processing activities at the end of 2017. This has had some positive effects, but Chinese tourists continue to buy ivory objects when they travel to neighboring countries.

If the slaughter were to stop, some African regions might face a new problem, evident for years in parts of South Africa: an excess of elephants. It is no easy matter to manage expanding numbers of large and potentially destructive animals, especially those living in the neighborhood of farmers.

tusk: (ゾウなどの) きば

Carthaginian: カルタゴ人

The Great Elephant Census: 史上最大規模の象の調査

Mao Zedong: 毛沢東 (中国共産党の初代中央委員会主席)

(Adapted from a work by Vaclav Smil)

A. Choose the best expression to complete each sentence. [4×6]

31. The passage does **NOT** say that African elephants were used by historical societies for
- agriculture.
 - decorations.
 - food.
 - warfare.

32. African elephants are well known for their intelligence and social behavior, as we can see from their ability to
- collect food.
 - find their way across the landscape.
 - recognize their dead ancestors.
 - solve problems.
33. The number of African elephants was likely at a maximum
- at the end of the 19th century.
 - in the beginning of the 19th century.
 - in the late 1980s.
 - just after 1900.
34. In The Great Elephant Census, funded by Paul G. Allen, the number of elephants was counted
- by airplane surveys.
 - by car.
 - by visiting 80% of their habitat.
 - by volunteers at the National Parks.
35. Recently ivory demand in China is mostly used for
- pianos.
 - processing activities.
 - souvenir carvings.
 - wall paintings.
36. If the illegal killing of elephants stops in the future, one potential problem is that
- expanding elephant populations will damage local farms.
 - more and more elephants will migrate to the north.
 - the elephants in southern Africa will all become extinct.
 - the increasing number of elephants will become weaker.

B. The text below explains the underlined part “Recently international pressure finally worked” within the passage. Choose the best word or expression to fill in each blank, No. 37 through 41. [2×5]

The demand for ivory has (37) in many countries, but it is still sought after by people in China. (38) international pressure, China finally (39) the trade of ivory in 2017. Unfortunately, there is still (40) objects made of ivory, and many people continue to buy items made from illegal ivory when they travel (41).

37. a. decreased
c. increased
38. a. As a result of
c. Despite
39. a. approved
c. decreased
40. a. a demand for
c. little need for
41. a. domestically
c. to Beijing
- b. gone up
d. leveled out
- b. Contrary to
d. In addition to
- b. banned
d. increased
- b. a strong feeling against
d. much hatred of
- b. internationally
d. within Europe

[5] Choose the most suitable order for each set of expressions to fill in each blank.

[4×4]

42. It's really ().

- (1) many young people (2) living in developing countries
(3) can't receive higher education (4) a pity that

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

43. I ().

- (1) had it not been (2) could have hung out
(3) for the car accident (4) with my friends

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

44. I would rather have () going off at 7 a.m.
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) than jump up | (2) my wife wake me up |
| (3) at an alarm clock | (4) with a song at 4 a.m. |
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a. (1) (4) (2) (3) | b. (2) (4) (1) (3) |
| c. (3) (2) (1) (4) | d. (4) (2) (1) (3) |

45. No ().
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) my smartphone buzzed | (2) sat in the armchair |
| (3) to take a nap than | (4) sooner had I |
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a. (1) (3) (4) (2) | b. (1) (4) (3) (2) |
| c. (4) (1) (3) (2) | d. (4) (2) (3) (1) |

[6] Read the dialogue below and complete B's responses, (1) and (2). Write your answers in **15 or more words in English** for each response. More than one sentence is acceptable. Do not copy or repeat A's phrases or sentences. [15×2]

(A and B have recently made friends. They go to the same college.)

A: Good to see you on campus again. I heard you got a new computer. How do you like it?

B: (1) _____

A: Oh, really? Did you solve the problem?

B: (2) _____

A: I'm glad to hear that, because the new term is starting soon.

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.

例

1	2	3	4	5
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	a	a	a	a
	b	b	b	b
	c	c	c	c
	d	d	d	d

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.

例

6	7	8	9	10
	a	a	a	a
	b	b	b	b
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	c	c	c	c
	d	d	d	d

指示があるまで開かないでください。

Dialogues

Dialogue [1]

1.
 - a. Wednesday morning.
 - b. Wednesday at 5 p.m.
 - c. Thursday morning.
 - d. Thursday at 5 p.m.

2.
 - a. References from a personal blog.
 - b. Two different references from different sources.
 - c. Two references from the same Internet article.
 - d. Three articles from books by different authors.

Dialogue [2]

3.
 - a. He can meet friends before or after work.
 - b. It's easy to park.
 - c. It's more fun than the train.
 - d. It's slower than taking the bus.

4.
 - a. After work.
 - b. At his part-time job.
 - c. Before his part-time job.
 - d. Before they got on the bus.

5.
 - a. No, because he brought a raincoat.
 - b. No, because it is not going to rain.
 - c. Yes, because he can't ride his bike in the rain.
 - d. Yes, because he watched the weather report.

Monologues

Monologue [1]

6.
 - a. Studying about famous buildings in Europe.
 - b. Traveling in Europe.
 - c. Working at a French restaurant.
 - d. Working to save money for a trip.

7.
 - a. Art and History.
 - b. Art History and Architecture.
 - c. European Music.
 - d. History and Cuisine.

Monologue [2]

8.
 - a. English.
 - b. Journalism.
 - c. Medicine.
 - d. Science.

9.
 - a. One.
 - b. Two.
 - c. Three.
 - d. Four.

10.
 - a. Every day.
 - b. On Tuesdays and Thursdays.
 - c. Once a week on Friday.
 - d. Only on weekends.

E2

Dialogue 1

W: Class! Remember that you need to complete your research paper by Wednesday at 5 p.m., and you need to use two references in your report.

M: Yes, I understand. Is it okay if I use references from articles that I find on the Internet?

W: Yes, but they should be from two different sources, and they should be articles written by a single author rather than a personal blog.

M: Thank you. I'll contact you again if I have any other questions.

Question No.1: When does the student need to finish writing his paper?

Question No.2: What kind of references should the student use for his paper?

Dialogue 2

W: Hey there, Jim, how did you get downtown so fast?

M: I came downtown by bike, and it's a lot faster than taking the bus. Sometimes it's a little difficult to find a good place to park, but I prefer it because I can easily meet friends before or after my part-time job.

W: Yes, I'm glad we could meet before you go to work. However, I think it might rain later. Aren't you worried about that?

M: Not really. I saw the weather report. That's not a problem, because I brought a raincoat for the ride home just in case.

Question No.3: Why does the man like riding his bike downtown?

Question No.4: When did the man meet the woman?

Question No.5: Is the man worried about the weather today?

E2

Monologue 1

Jodie worked hard in an Italian restaurant during her summer vacation. She was saving money because she really wanted to take a winter trip with her best friend to see some famous places in Europe. She studied about many of those places in high school, and now she wants to see them for herself, while she is a university student. She studies art history and architecture, so many places in her textbooks are from famous buildings and museums in France, Italy, and Germany. She is most interested in Italian art, and buildings from the early 20th century.

Question No.6: What was Jodie doing during her summer vacation?

Question No.7: What is Jodie studying at university?

Monologue 2

Ray studies science at university. In his first week, he was interested in meeting new people and finding club activities to join. He wasn't sure what to try first, so after looking at all the choices, he went to meetings of the science club and the soccer club. They both looked interesting, and he decided to participate in both, because the members of the science club said they only meet once a week. The soccer club does barbecues, picnic events, and competitions on weekends only. Because of that schedule, he can do both activities, making new friends in his major, as well as practicing a new sport.

Question No.8: What is Ray's major in university?

Question No.9: How many meetings did Ray decide to attend to check out the clubs?

Question No.10: When does the soccer club have events and competitions?

2023年（令和5年）度 一般入学試験A日程

外国語 [英語・英語リスニング] 解答例

2023年2月5日実施

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

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

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

[4] 問A	31	32	33	34	35	36	問B	37	38	39	40	41
	a	c	b	a	c	a		a	a	b	a	b

[5]	42	43	44	45
	c	d	b	d

[6]	(1)	I like it a lot, and it is much faster than my old one. However, it has been difficult to access the university website.	24words
	(2)	Yes, I had trouble with the language settings for Japanese characters, but my teacher offered to help fix it.	19words

[7] リスニング問題	Dialogues					Monologues				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	b	b	a	c	a	d	b	d	b	d

E2 講評

[1]総合問題 1.~10.

この問題文は情報を得る際に、たった一つのソースから入手することは危険であることを述べ、どうしたらバランスの良い情報を得ることができるかと描いた興味深いエッセイである。特に書き出しの比喩的な表現法が面白く、その考えが問題文の中を一本の串のように通っている。

1.~5.の適語補充問題の2.と3.はそこそこできていたが、それ以外は正答率が3割台と少し苦戦している受験生がいた。適語補充問題で穴になっている箇所にはいわゆる談話辞が入る。談話辞とは文章の標識のようなものであり、文脈の論理構成を理解していれば問題ない。つまり文章の流れを読めれば、それほど難しいものではない。3.の(③)に入るのは「別の提案を切り出す際に使う」談話辞の *alternatively* であるが、これは簡単な英語で言う *or* である。時折この *or* と *alternatively* のような同類のものを合体させて *Or alternatively* のように強調して使う場合があることを覚えておくと役に立つ。他の試験(TOEIC等)でも散見される。

6.~9.はその前後の文脈に書かれていることを理解しているか否かを問うている問題である。7.の正答率は3割台で芳しくなかったが、これも第3段落に書かれている内容やキーワード *We find simple ideas very attractive.* や *it is easy to become attracted to one simple idea...* 等から問(2)の下線部の大きなヒントになる。普段から *it* や *they* や *that* が「それ」や「彼ら」や「あれ」で済まらずに、具体的に何を指すか捉える習慣をつけることが肝要である。

[2]語彙問題 11.~22.

本学の語彙問題は同意語や反意語を作為的に配置し、それらの語と重複する語句も作為的に組み込んでいる良問である。一部の検定試験の語彙問題とは違い、本学の語彙問題は前後から読むことが要求される良問である。ほぼ全問題が例外なくそうであるが、13.の問題で例証する。正解の *considerate* という語をロングマン現代英英辞典で引くと、*always thinking of what other people need or want and being careful not to upset them* という定義がある。この下線部の情報を約めて問題に組み込んでいることが読み取れる。これを多くの受験生がするように、「*considerate*=思いやりがある」という丸暗記では、下線部のような英語の単語の「心」を知るには至らない。16.も正解の *b. energy* と類義語に *vigor* があることがわかれば、その形容詞形の *vigorous* が重複する語であることがわかる。知らない単語を引くと英英辞典は使いにくいだが、知っている単語を英英辞典で調べる癖をつけると語彙力は飛躍的に伸びる。試しに11.の *computer* と12.の *psychology* を英英辞典で引いてみましょう。発信型の英語を身につけるには、知っている英単語を英英辞典で引くと大いに役立つ。意外な方法かもしれないが、効果的な方法である。

[3]正誤問題 23.~30.

日本人英語学習者が間違いやすい文法事項を試す問題である。25.の正答率が 27.2%と悪かった。可算名詞と不可算名詞に関わる問題である。不可算名詞の少量を表す場合は little water とするので、その比較級は less water である。一方、可算名詞の少量を表す場合は few people となり、その比較級は fewer people となる。less people にはならない。27.は 24.8%と低いのは驚きであった。consider という動詞の後は、to 不定詞を取らない。動名詞のみである点を押さえてほしい。ちなみにロングマン現代英英辞典を引くと不定詞の用例はなく、I seriously considered resigning.(真剣に退職しようと考えた)と載っている。

[4]英文読解・内容説明 31.~41.

この問題文は、昔から狩猟の標的になっていた象という賢い動物の生存数について書かれた示唆に富んだ読み物である。

内容理解や内容説明の問題も概ね良い出来であったが、34.は 28%と正答率が低かった。4 段落目の 5 行目の aerial surveys の「aerial≒air」という理解があれば、正答率はもっと高くなったものと思える。これを機に覚えてほしい。

[5]整序問題

一般入試で句や節の並べ替え問題があるが、これは英語の構文を知っておくと楽に正解できるので、構文を扱った本を読むことを勧める。構文を知ることにより、英語の総合力をアップさせられることを意識しよう。

[6]英作文 (対話問題)

二人の対話が自然な流れになるように英作することを求める問題である。新しいコンピュータの話題であり、問題が起こるという文脈である。前後の関係を考えてうまく結びつけることができれば問題ない。総じてできていたが、日記を英語で書くと英作文力が高くなる。作文力が上がると、英語の総合能力が上がる。

[リスニング]

リスニングに限らず、英語を伸ばす最も効果的な方法は意味が分かった英文の音読を多くすることである。ネイティブ話者のお手本があれば、それに越したことはないので、本学の入試の音源を入手して、何回も音読すると英語力が大幅に伸びる。また先生に教科書の CD を MP3 に落していただき、何回も読むと英語力は大幅に伸びる。