

2024年（令和6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. The words marked with an asterisk (*) are explained in Japanese after the passage.

The story of Santa Claus began with a man named St. Nicholas about 2,800 years ago. (1) Nicholas lived in what is now Turkey. His parents had died when he was a child. They had a lot of money, (①) Nicholas suddenly found himself very wealthy. He decided to travel across the land, and, being kind and generous, in time he began giving all of his wealth away. He gave gifts to everybody, especially children, and became extremely popular. Nicholas died on December 6, and even today, the anniversary of his death is celebrated with huge feasts, and is considered to be a lucky day for people (②) they buy expensive items or get married.

In America, the name Santa Claus came from (2) the term “Sinter Klaas,” which is the Dutch name for St. Nicholas. In 1774, a newspaper in New York wrote about all the people who celebrated his death, called St. Nicholas Day. In 1809, a book came out that told the story of how Sinter Klaas, or St. Nicholas, was actually living in New York. The book claimed that he was fat, smoked a pipe, and wore a large green jacket to keep warm. He became even more popular and was described as everything from being rather sneaky* to wearing a yellow stocking and a blue triangle-shaped hat. In 1822, a minister wrote a poem for his children called *The Night Before Christmas* in which Santa Claus was said to be as small as an elf*, cheerful, and fat. He had a sleigh* with bells that was pulled by reindeer* that climbed chimneys when Santa nodded his head.

(③) the 1840s, to encourage Christmas shopping, stores had begun displaying pictures of Santa Claus. In 1841, thousands of people visited Philadelphia to see the new statue of Santa Claus there. In the 1860s, a magazine named *Harper’s Weekly* included many drawings of Santa, (④) we got to know, for the first time, that he was a fat, cheerful man with a white beard, bright red suit with white fur trim and a black belt with a large buckle. Santa could slide down chimneys, and, at times, was even wearing an American Flag. He was also married to Mrs. Claus, lived near the North Pole, had a workshop where elves made toys for children, and sometimes used a puppet named “Jeff.” The idea of Santa Claus appearing in person in department stores began in 1890 in Massachusetts, where (3) mall workers dressed as Santa, and others as elves who would make small toys and give them to children. In 1897, a newspaper called *The New York Sun* asked, “Is there a Santa Claus?” and answered with a “Yes, ... there is!” This made Santa a legend throughout America and Canada. His appearance changed, at times he was short and other times tall, even as big as a giant. He wore suits that were blue, red, brown, green, purple, or gold.

By 1920, (⑤), the most popular Santa Claus had a red suit with white fur trim and a large black belt. At Christmas, stores were using Santa to advertise and sell all their goods. Beginning in 1931, Coca-Cola used this picture of Santa to increase the sales of their soft drink during the winter season. (4) All this advertising helped create the standard image of Santa that we know today. Santa had become more commercial than religious. In 1934, the song “Santa Claus is Coming to Town” became a big hit. It

told of how Santa made a list of “naughty or nice” children throughout the world. So, if you wanted to get a present from Santa, you “had better be nice.”

sneaky: こそこそする

elf / elves: 妖精

sleigh: そり

reindeer: トナカイ

(Adapted from a work by Jonathan Berman and Takashi Shimaoka)

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

- | | | | | |
|--------|----------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. (①) | a. as | b. but | c. so | d. whereas |
| 2. (②) | a. although | b. except | c. if | d. unless |
| 3. (③) | a. By | b. Since | c. Through | d. Until |
| 4. (④) | a. at which | b. from which | c. to whom | d. with whom |
| 5. (⑤) | a. accordingly | b. consequently | c. however | d. therefore |

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

6. a. Nicholas had lived in Turkey since he was born.
b. Nicholas lived in the place which was not called Turkey then.
c. The place where Nicholas lived was called Turkey.
d. Turkey is a famous country now because Nicholas lived there.

C. Which of the following is a suitable explanation of the underlined part (2)? [4]

7. a. People use the word “Sinter Klaas” instead of “Santa Claus” in some countries.
b. Sinter Klaas, or St. Nicholas, lived in New York in the 1800s.
c. St. Nicholas was called Sinter Klaas when he was young.
d. The origin of the name “Santa Claus” is a Dutch name, “Sinter Klaas.”

D. Which of the following is **NOT** a suitable explanation of the underlined part (3)? [4]

8. a. Mall workers dressed either as Santa or as elves.
- b. Some workers dressed as elves who would support Santa.
- c. The job of mall workers was to make toys to sell to passers-by.
- d. Visitors to the stores could see mall workers in Christmas costume.

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

9. a. All the advertisements failed to change the traditional image of Santa.
- b. Had it not been for advertising, we wouldn't have the standard image of Santa.
- c. Those in charge of advertising didn't want to create the image of Santa.
- d. We still don't have the same image of Santa in spite of advertisements.

F. Which of the following ideas can be found in the passage? [4]

10. a. Santa Claus became popular among children when a song about him spread throughout the world.
- b. Since the current Santa Claus is modeled after St. Nicholas' appearance, his appearance has never changed.
- c. The Christmas custom was held on the anniversary of St. Nicholas' death and was an event to grieve his passing.
- d. Up until 1920, the outfit and physical appearance of Santa Claus varied largely from one source to another.

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

11. I was so relieved when I heard that my brother had recovered () and was fully awake after such a serious accident.
a. appreciation b. consciousness c. humor d. sickness
12. My aunt is a talented (). She not only sells flowers, but she also advises her customers on indoor plants for the home.
a. architect b. cashier c. florist d. scientist
13. No one in the class is qualified to be the leader except for Cathy, who always () the feelings of others. She is very understanding.
a. changes b. considers c. hurts d. judges
14. Bob enjoys making a variety of () at home. He sometimes goes out to a nearby park with his children to fly them in the air.
a. bicycles b. kites c. sinks d. videos
15. Hollywood celebrities only () stay home during the whole summer. Most have the habit of going to fashionable resorts.
a. earnestly b. frequently c. probably d. rarely
16. These days, many stationery goods are designed to be () as well as functional. Manufacturers work hard to make their products pleasant to look at.
a. attractive b. impractical c. reasonable d. tough
17. I didn't say sorry to my sister because I didn't think there was any reason why I should ().
a. apologize b. boast c. collaborate d. quarrel
18. The city has a relatively mild climate, but several times a year, it is quite ().
a. delicate b. intricate c. peaceful d. severe
19. Many college students can () PCs if they save up money from their part-time jobs.
a. discount b. purchase c. repair d. utilize
20. Mary () to do a lot of voluntary work for medical clinics in South Africa, because she wanted to help the local people.
a. failed b. hesitated c. intended d. pretended

21. Could you give us a () idea of your presentation? We don't have time to go through all the detailed points.
 a. drastic b. general c. popular d. splendid
22. The professor suggested that the students try a more () approach. Therefore, they started to examine the data thoroughly.
 a. careful b. harsh c. novel d. random

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

23. The teacher turned to the student wears a cap and announced that neither caps nor hats are to be worn in the class.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
24. We have been saying that before getting married, Mick has to get rid of that irritated habit of clicking his tongue.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
25. The pandemic was such a worry that all the medical staff working in the hospital were giving a seminar on the disease.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
26. I commute by bike, what is mainly for the exercise, but let me add that it's also just as fast as the train.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
27. Although the Internet helps us do many things, you shouldn't depend heavily on your smartphone every days so as not to get addicted.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
28. After changing schools, Kimberly had a difficult time adjust herself to the new atmosphere and the challenging environment.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)

29. The news that the singer was leaving show business caused quite a sensation
 (a)
among the fans, but the reason why still remaining a mystery.
 (b) (c) (d)
30. Had I known you were interested in the scholarship of the university, I would
 (a) (b)
have advised you to apply it.
 (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.

When Regina Buenaventura walks onto the stage, all eyes are on her violin. In the fifth row, Joseph Nagyvary closes his eyes and listens. He has spent years in a laboratory studying the sound of the most famous and valuable instrument of all time. Nagyvary believes that he has finally solved the centuries-old mystery behind the remarkable sound of the Stradivarius violin.

This young musician holds the result of Nagyvary's scientific efforts under her chin—the Nagyvarius. She begins playing and the violin makes clear, brilliant, heavenly sound. Creator Nagyvary opens his eyes. Could this be the magical Stradivarius sound?

For 150 years, violin makers, musicians, and scientists have tried to solve the mystery of the Stradivarius. Antonio Stradivari lived in Cremona, a small northern Italian city. Before his death in 1737, he made over 1,000 violins, violas, cellos*, and guitars. Two sons followed him into the business, but they died soon after. The details of how their father and other violin makers from Cremona made their remarkable instruments disappeared with them.

How could a man with no education produce instruments with such a heavenly sound? Did Stradivari and the other violin makers from Cremona have a secret?

Joseph Nagyvary's laboratory in the United States at Texas A&M University is a world away from Cremona. Nagyvary began teaching biochemistry* at the university in the late 1960s. A number of years ago, he began making violins. Using his knowledge of chemistry, Nagyvary believes that he has found the answer to the Stradivarius puzzle.

In 1977, Nagyvary presented the results of his research to the Violin Society of America. He claimed that the high quality of Stradivari's instruments was not due to his artistic talent. Rather, the remarkable sound was a result of the materials Stradivari used, specifically the chemical properties of the wood and varnish*. Stradivari himself probably did not understand the importance of these materials. In other words,

Stradivari was certainly talented, but he probably owed much of his success to luck.

Nagyvary's announcement shocked violin makers and dealers. His theory was a direct challenge to the way that violins had been made for years. It also challenged violin makers' belief in the importance of their artistic talent.

Nagyvary stands by his theory. "The pieces of the puzzle have been around and I have not invented anything new. But I put the pieces together while the others could not. I am the first chemist of good international standing who, obviously, has a much better understanding of the effects of these natural chemicals."

The best proof of Nagyvary's theory may be the instruments he makes. By using what he has learned from his research, Nagyvary claims to produce violins with a sound quality very similar to that of a Stradivarius. This is demonstrated in *The Stradivarius Puzzle*, a 13-song CD recorded by the well-known professional violinist Zina Schiff. On it, Schiff plays both a Nagyvarius and her 1697 Stradivarius, reportedly worth \$3,000,000. Schiff says, "I sent *The Stradivarius Puzzle* to a friend of mine who is a conductor and he had no idea. He just could not tell. The truth is, I would rather be playing on one of Dr. Nagyvary's instruments."

Isaac Stern, one of the most respected violinists of the 20th century, is quoted as saying, "Dr. Nagyvary's knowledge makes his work of special value to us all today."

So, why do violin makers and dealers refuse to even discuss Nagyvary's theory? Nagyvary's website suggests that because many violin makers consider themselves artists, they have a personal interest in focusing on the art, not the science, of violin production. And Schiff believes that violin makers and dealers feel threatened by the fairly low cost (\$10,000 to \$25,000) of a Nagyvary instrument.

Schiff came from a poor family, so she feels very strongly that people who cannot afford Stradivari violins should still be able to have high-quality instruments. According to Schiff, Dr. Nagyvary's violins have made this possible, without having a negative effect on the beauty and value of a Stradivarius.

cello: 楽器のチェロ
biochemistry: 生化学
varnish: 天然のニス

(Adapted from a work by Lynn Bonesteel)

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

31. We learn from the passage that Joseph Nagyvary
- has uncovered the answer to a very old mystery.
 - is a young and well-known musician.
 - is searching for the perfect violinist to play for him.
 - was a famous violin player from centuries ago.

38. a. ended
c. ordered
39. a. long-argued
c. long-established
40. a. confidence
c. material
41. a. abilities
c. time
- b. formed
d. suggested
- b. long-constructed
d. long-lost
- b. difficulties
d. worry
- b. patience
d. wood

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

[4×4]

42. Joshua said () for the first time.

- (1) that he visited France
(2) it was not
(3) in his 20s
(4) until he was

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

43. To my surprise, () to write a report yesterday.

- (1) who I thought
(2) helped me
(3) was unkind
(4) my classmate

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

44. I didn't () with me.

- (1) for fear that
(2) get angry
(3) tell her the truth
(4) she would

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

45. I got () gone, and no longer there.

(1) only to

(2) find him

(3) at 8 p.m.

(4) to Tom's home

a. (1) (2) (4) (3)

b. (2) (4) (1) (3)

c. (3) (4) (1) (2)

d. (4) (3) (1) (2)

[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]

(Two friends are talking together in the kitchen.)

A: I think recycling takes too much effort. How about you?

B: (1) _____

A: Well, that's true. I'll try to make more effort to recycle and not throw away so much. But what other things can we do to reduce waste?

B: (2) _____

A: What great ideas! Thanks!

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)	(a)
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
(d)	(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. Her partner needs to get medicine.
 - b. She can't find the right medicine.
 - c. She has a headache.
 - d. She has a sore throat.

2.
 - a. She only needs to take them for three to four hours.
 - b. They are less expensive than the syrup.
 - c. They taste better than the syrup.
 - d. They work more quickly than the syrup.

Dialogue [2]

3.
 - a. He can't help his friend with their math problem.
 - b. He doesn't know how to do the math problem.
 - c. He forgot about the math homework he had to do.
 - d. He only had half an hour to finish his math problem.

4.
 - a. Monday.
 - b. Tuesday.
 - c. Wednesday.
 - d. Friday.

5.
 - a. Don't take too many notes before going to the tutoring session.
 - b. Focus on his notes rather than going to the tutoring session.
 - c. Note down difficult points before going to the tutoring session.
 - d. Wait for Friday to read his notes and find main points.

Monologues

Monologue [1]

6.
 - a. After lunchtime, cloudy and rainy.
 - b. Clear and sunny by lunchtime.
 - c. Rainy and thundery.
 - d. The same as at the weekend.

7.
 - a. About 21 degrees, but only in the north.
 - b. Similar in the north and the south.
 - c. The same as in the previous week.
 - d. Warmer in the south.

Monologue [2]

8.
 - a. Helps people look after their dogs.
 - b. Helps the coastguard and police train their dogs.
 - c. Saves around 30 people every year.
 - d. Works with people over 35 years old.

9.
 - a. Help feed and water the dogs.
 - b. Join and train with their own dogs.
 - c. Join the police or coastguard.
 - d. Wait to join the organization for over a year.

10.
 - a. They are big and strong swimmers.
 - b. They can be trained in a year.
 - c. They can jump from helicopters to the beach.
 - d. They love being in the water and swimming.

E1 リスニングスクリプト

Dialogue [1]

M: Hello, can I help?

W: Yes, my partner sent me here. I need something for a sore throat ... and I can't stop coughing. It really hurts.

M: Do you have a headache too?

W: No, not really.

M: Well, we have this syrup or these cough drops.

W: Which is better?

M: They're both good. The syrup is more expensive.

W: Oh, well ... I'll take the cough drops, then. How many do I take?

M: Just one.

W: And how often should I take them?

M: Every three to four hours. And take them before mealtimes.

Question No. 1: What is the woman's problem?

Question No. 2: Why does the woman decide to take the cough drops?

Dialogue [2]

W: Hello, what are you doing?

M: I've been trying to solve this math problem for the last half hour, and I still have no idea how to do it.

W: When do you have to turn it in?

M: It's due on Friday.

W: Well, it's only Monday. Why don't you get some after-school tutoring tomorrow?

M: I have to sign up for it first. I'll go tomorrow and sign up for the Wednesday session.

W: You should also read the chapter again and make notes on the points you are not sure about before you go to the tutoring session. It will help you to understand the problem better.

M: OK, I'll do that. And thanks for your advice.

Question No. 3: What's the man's problem?

Question No. 4: When does the math problem need to be turned in?

Question No. 5: What advice did the woman give to the man?

Monologue [1]

Today's weather: in the south, most of the rain from the weekend will disappear with just a little cloud and a few showers. By lunchtime, it will all clear up and be sunny. It's not such good news for the north, with more wet weather, and not a lot of sunshine. Some of today's rain will be heavy and even thundery. Temperatures will stay mostly warm at around 21 degrees, both in the north and the south. It might feel like a nice change from the colder temperatures we had last week.

Question No. 6: What will the weather be like today in the south?

Question No. 7: What will the temperatures be like?

Monologue [2]

An organization in Milan, Italy, has been patrolling Italian beaches for more than 35 years, with up to 400 fully trained "lifedogs." It saves about 30 lives a year. It is working closely with the coastguard and police to rescue sailors, divers, and swimmers up and down the Italian coast. The dog trainers hold onto the dog's vest as the dog swims out to the person in trouble. Volunteers can join and train with their own dogs, but the training is difficult and takes at least a full year. Dogs are taught how to jump into the water from helicopters and rescue boats. The dogs are especially chosen because of their large size and powerful swimming ability.

Question No. 8: What does the Italian organization do?

Question No. 9: What can volunteers do?

Question No. 10: What's special about the dogs?

2024年（令和6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

2024年2月4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
		c	c	a	b	c		b		d		c		b		d

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

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

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

[5]	42	43	44	45
	c	d	d	d

[6]	(1)	That's a good point, but it can be fun, and it gives us a good feeling once it's done successfully.	20words
	(2)	Well, we can buy new things less often. For example, we can try to fix things more, or buy things from recycle shops.	23words

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