

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.

What is the busiest and most profitable shopping day of the year in the United States? Many people believe it is the day before Christmas. Many years ago, they would have been correct, but in recent years, the day after the Thanksgiving holiday has become the biggest shopping day of the year. (①) Thanksgiving always falls on a Thursday, this big buying day has been given a nickname: Black Friday.

Most people have the wrong idea about where the name came from. One popular notion is connected with money. If a store does not sell enough or make a profit, we might say it is “in the red.” When it is making money, we say it is “in the black.” (②), these expressions come from accounting, where debts are marked in red ink and earnings in black. Therefore, this misunderstanding makes sense. (1) Many stores do operate in the red all year until Black Friday comes. The Christmas season then pushes them into “the black.”

By the 1990s, Black Friday had become more popular than ever. (2) Many people began heading to department stores and malls at 4:00 a.m. to take advantage of sale prices. By 2000, stores started opening even earlier. In 2013, in New York City, for example, Macy’s, a large department store, opened at 8:00 in the evening, on Thanksgiving!

How did shoppers react? On that Black Friday, 15,000 people were waiting in line when the store opened its doors. More and more stores have decided to open on Thanksgiving. In 2012, sales totaled \$810,000,000 on Thanksgiving. Is this a large amount? The following day, \$11,200,000,000 was spent in one day, on Black Friday.

The fact of the matter is that the term “Black Friday” comes from Philadelphia. The local police department was responsible for creating the phrase in the 1950s. (③) more people came out to shop the day after Thanksgiving, more and more cars crowded the streets. The police worried about problems which this increased activity would bring. Some people believe the police took “Black Friday” from another expression, “Black Tuesday.” This was the day that the American stock market collapsed and the economy went into a long depression in 1929. This was indeed a dark day, but Black Friday is not black in this sense of the meaning.

Why do so many people decide to shop on a day when stores, streets, and parking lots are crowded? (④), sale prices are attractive. Large department stores often discount their goods by 50% on Black Friday. Many stores, however, are starting to do this on Thanksgiving. For tradition-minded Americans, this is problematic. Thanksgiving was once a day for rest, family, and happiness at home.

The future of Black Friday is uncertain. E-shopping . In recent years, 19.7% more people shopped on the Internet on Thanksgiving than ever in the past, while Black Friday e-shoppers rose by 9%. A poor economy, (⑤), may also affect

Black Friday numbers in future years. Thanksgiving may take the place of Black Friday, making it less meaningful as a special day.

Thanksgiving used to be a holiday to relax with the family.

(Adapted from a work by Robert Juppe and Yukio Umaba)

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

- | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. (①) | a. Although | b. Because | c. If | d. When |
| 2. (②) | a. Actually | b. Conversely | c. Fortunately | d. Similarly |
| 3. (③) | a. After | b. As | c. Before | d. While |
| 4. (④) | a. At best | b. For one thing | c. In conclusion | d. What is more |
| 5. (⑤) | a. as a rule | b. by definition | c. in general | d. on the contrary |

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

6. a. After Black Friday, many stores will become profitable.
b. For many stores, it is difficult to make money after Black Friday.
c. Many people decorate their stores on a tight budget for Black Friday.
d. Most stores can earn a lot of money before Black Friday.

C. Which of the following is **NOT** a suitable explanation of the underlined part (2)? [4]

7. a. Consumers act quickly because they do not want to miss the chance.
b. Many people leave home early to enjoy the benefit of Black Friday.
c. Most customers rush to the shops to get a better seat for an event.
d. Shoppers go to the stores early in the morning to buy cheap things.

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

8. a. has become less popular among younger generations
b. has been considered dangerous by older citizens
c. may keep people away from malls and department stores
d. would greatly increase the sales of many physical stores

E. Choose the most suitable order for the set of sentences to fill in the blank to conclude the passage. [4]

9. ① Will Black Friday survive even if the world economy becomes bad?
② However, it seems it has become a day to race to the shopping malls for many.
③ We can only wait and see how people will behave as conditions change.
④ Nobody knows because people's behaviors differ from one person to another.

- a. ①→④→②→③ b. ①→④→③→②
c. ②→①→④→③ d. ②→④→①→③

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

10. a. Online shopping has become popular, but people prefer to go out for shopping.
b. People mistakenly believed that "Black Friday" comes from a financial term.
c. Thanksgiving will continue to be a holiday to relax with the family.
d. The police created the phrase "Black Tuesday" after the depression.

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

11. Mr. Stewart has a lot of money and property. He is known as a person of () and influence.
a. action b. communication c. health d. wealth
12. Sophia is so () a speaker that she can fluently express her opinions in public.
a. eloquent b. modest c. obedient d. offensive
13. We had never thought that the company executives would () to the workers' demands, but they ended up giving in.
a. jump b. lean c. reply d. yield
14. Mr. White is such a thorough person that he will never stop () the business plans with his clients until they reach an agreement.
a. discussing b. opening c. protecting d. suggesting
15. Ann Lee was one of the best participants in the dance contest, and the other dancers who () the contest showed great interest in her performance.
a. created b. danced c. joined d. played
16. You should not focus exclusively on one part of the problem. Instead, you need to consider all the possible causes and take a () approach to the problem.
a. communicative b. global c. lazy d. narrow
17. Moe tried to () her supervisor's opinions in front of us. She just repeated his ideas without really understanding what she was saying.
a. bat b. duck c. parrot d. swan
18. What my next-door neighbor does at night makes us feel irritated. It is very ().
a. annoying b. challenging c. exciting d. uninteresting
19. The president is concerned about the environmental problems around the world, so he always tells me to be () to the possible effects of our waste policy.
a. alert b. beneficial c. blind d. ignorant
20. New employees admire you all the time because you are a skillful manager. Your () performance inspires many other colleagues too.
a. curious b. dominant c. impressive d. sudden

21. Jessica is a straightforward person. She is so honest about her feelings that she can't () anything.
 a. hold back b. keep away c. put off d. run out
22. Ms. Robinson frequently threw away things she didn't need when she was young. On the other hand, her daughters have () ever discarded anything.
 a. correctly b. hardly c. likely d. possibly

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

23. New students entered to the classroom and saw that there were lots of new textbooks piled on each desk.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
24. Although David was unhappy with his own sales results, he succeeded to a difficult negotiation and won the salesperson of the year.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
25. Emily talked to me friendly yesterday, but to be honest, I never trust her because she often speaks ill of others when they're not present.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
26. Although nobody may have been interested in what Senator Reagan said, he stood in a middle of the street and started giving a speech.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
27. Someone broke into my house yesterday and all my money were stolen. I was shocked and called the police, but they were very unkind to me.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
28. I bought a magazine at the convenience store, but it was not the latest edition. I really wanted the most recent one, so I decided to return them to the store.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)

29. Katherine decided to stay home and read some travel magazines to enjoy herself
(a) (b) (c)
because her mother never let her to travel alone.
(d)
30. Indianapolis, where my parents were born and risen, is getting increasingly popular
(a) (b) (c) (d)
among young people.

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

Friends are among the most important people in our lives. They provide companionship, a sense of belonging, and a sympathetic ear. In today's shrinking world, as we work, study, and travel abroad—and even when we remain at home, we have many opportunities to form friendships with people from other cultures. But bridging cultural gaps is sometimes hard. Along with language and historical issues, there are differences in body language, conflict-management styles, and ways of thinking.

Shared backgrounds and value systems make it easier to be friendly to people from our home countries. But because these elements can't be taken for granted with people from other cultures, making friends with them may be easier said than done. According to Dr. Kevin Avruch and Dr. Peter W. Black, people tend to view things they don't understand as wrong or strange. Compounding the problem are stereotypes, images or impressions which are typically far from the truth. For instance, one untrue belief about Americans is that they're all outgoing, whereas many are actually quiet and shy. So first, we need to recognize the stereotypes that we have, and then take steps to overcome them.

In doing so, having an open mind is very important. If you say to a Parisian, "All French people are romantic," you might wind up insulting the person. It's better, then, to listen to your new friend talk about his or her life. Naturally, he or she will also be curious about your background. Have respect for and learn to accept the differences that will inevitably arise. If you're interested in the *sari* worn by an Indian friend, tell her something about traditional clothing from your country. When in doubt, don't be afraid to ask questions. Over time, you'll become accustomed to your friend's style of dress, body language, and speech patterns.

Studying abroad or making friends with international students in your home country is an excellent way to broaden your horizons. Every year, millions of people travel overseas for long or short courses of study. A local friend can guide you through the new culture while helping you get accustomed to your social environment. Studies

have found that successfully blending into the host culture lowers stress levels and improves academic performance.

Many universities have programs which help international students become used to a new place or situation. For instance, at Tennessee State University in the USA, the Multicultural Friendship Society brings together American and international students. Once a month, they meet on campus for casual discussions. Once a year, the group puts on a Multicultural Spring Celebration, an event attracting 300 to 400 people.

Cross-cultural friendships are also important in countries that are home to multiple races. Though people from different cultural backgrounds may co-exist in the same city, it doesn't follow that stereotyping and racism are likely to disappear. To help overcome such issues, communities have youth programs which encourage dialogue while celebrating diversity. For example, in Australia, the Centre for Multicultural Youth runs programs that bring together young people from diverse backgrounds. In such programs, young people learn to respect one another's points of view. Simply spending time together helps participants see their new friends for the interesting and unique individuals that they are.

Efforts like these can have lasting benefits. Just getting to know one person from a different background broadens our world view. Indeed, though the world is becoming increasingly connected, that doesn't mean that all cultures are blending into one. By forming a multicultural friendship, we form a multicultural perspective. And that serves us well all through life, whether we're at work or school, online or offline, at home or abroad.

(Adapted from a work by Andrew E. Bennett)

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

31. One topic **NOT** mentioned as a challenge for forming international friendships is
 - a. differences in non-verbal gestures.
 - b. different conflict-management styles.
 - c. language and historical issues.
 - d. traveling abroad.

32. It is important to recognize and overcome stereotypes, because they
 - a. are a good way to evaluate people.
 - b. are always true and accurate.
 - c. can lead to misunderstandings and insults.
 - d. don't help us develop a multicultural perspective.

33. One of the stereotypes mentioned in the passage is the idea that
- Americans are all quiet and shy.
 - Australians are not all accepting of diversity.
 - French people are all eager to show feelings of love.
 - Indian women all wear *saris*.
34. To have an open mind when you meet someone new, you should
- appreciate your differences.
 - avoid asking them many questions.
 - find similarities in your background.
 - tell them to listen carefully to your opinions.
35. The Centre for Multicultural Youth in Australia
- celebrates cultural diversity in communities.
 - eliminates dialogue among diverse students.
 - provides a forum for emphasizing racial problems.
 - teaches international students about American culture.
36. A good title for this passage would be
- “The Benefits of Studying Abroad.”
 - “The Challenges of Breaking Away from Diversity.”
 - “The Common Stereotypes about Americans.”
 - “The Importance of Cross-cultural Friendships.”

B. The text below explains the underlined part “Cross-cultural friendships are also important in countries that are home to multiple races.” within the passage. Choose the best word or expression to fill in each blank, 37 through 41. [2×5]

Even though many countries have a (37) of cultures and races living side by side, that does not mean that stereotypes and prejudices automatically (38). Some youth programs give young people (39) to mix and learn to respect and (40) the differences between their cultures. Making friends with people from other cultures allows them to (41) from other perspectives.

37. a. shortage
c. value
- b. surplus
d. variety
38. a. come together
c. reappear
- b. go away
d. renew

39. a. fewer chances
c. more opportunities
- b. less exposure
d. more talent
40. a. exaggerate
c. ignore
- b. fight
d. understand
41. a. alter
c. differ
- b. benefit
d. return

[5] Choose the most suitable order for each set of expressions to fill in each blank. [4×4]

42. While I was studying in Canada, ().
- (1) kind words and smile
(2) to cheer me up
(3) my math teacher's
(4) never failed
- a. (1) (2) (4) (3)
b. (2) (3) (4) (1)
c. (3) (1) (4) (2)
d. (4) (3) (1) (2)
43. Daisy was fine, but she ().
- (1) was forced to
(2) came down with COVID-19
(3) since her daughter
(4) stay at home
- a. (1) (2) (3) (4)
b. (1) (4) (3) (2)
c. (2) (3) (4) (1)
d. (4) (3) (1) (2)
44. No sooner ().
- (1) than she started feeling
(2) hungry again
(3) the meal
(4) had she finished
- a. (1) (2) (4) (3)
b. (3) (4) (1) (2)
c. (4) (3) (1) (2)
d. (4) (3) (2) (1)

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 |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| ● | (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) |
| ● | (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. He didn't have any free time at home.
 - b. He was busy because of school.
 - c. He was busy with a new job.
 - d. He went to an art museum.

2.
 - a. Art museums.
 - b. Broadway musicals.
 - c. The local street food.
 - d. The people he met.

Dialogue [2]

3.
 - a. A new foreign car.
 - b. A small new car.
 - c. A small used car.
 - d. A used foreign car.

4.
 - a. It costs more for maintenance.
 - b. It is cheaper than buying a car.
 - c. Rental cars are more fashionable.
 - d. There are few pickup locations.

5.
 - a. Go for a drive next month.
 - b. Go to the mountains this weekend.
 - c. Rent a car for two weekends.
 - d. Take a car trip tomorrow.

Monologues

Monologue [1]

6.
 - a. Bad views.
 - b. Darkness.
 - c. High winds.
 - d. Rain.

7.
 - a. 5 minutes.
 - b. 7.5 minutes.
 - c. 12.5 minutes.
 - d. 30 minutes.

Monologue [2]

8.
 - a. It is beautiful and old.
 - b. It is near Norway.
 - c. It was the setting of a famous play.
 - d. It was used in a war.

9.
 - a. 1420.
 - b. 1850.
 - c. 2000.
 - d. 2005.

10.
 - a. You can get to Denmark in 20 minutes.
 - b. You can get to Germany in 20 minutes.
 - c. You can see Norway from there.
 - d. You can see Sweden from there.

Dialogues

Dialogue [1]

W: Hi, Alan! It's been a while. How are you?

M: Pretty good. Sorry I never called you back. Things have been busy with school since my trip to New York.

W: No problem. You went to New York? That's fantastic! I've never been there before.

M: Yes, it was my first time, and we visited some of the most interesting restaurants. Most of all, though, I was impressed by the world-famous art museums like "The Met."

W: I've always wanted to go there.

Question No.1: Why didn't the man call the woman back?

Question No.2: What did the man like most about visiting New York?

Dialogue [2]

W: Now that I've got my driver's license, I'm thinking about buying a car. The problem is that I don't have much money. What do you recommend?

M: Well, you could probably find a small used car if you go to the shops near Kyoto Station. Or you could also use a car rental service.

W: I don't really know much about that. Could you tell me more?

M: Yes, there is no charge to join, and if you belong to a rental car program, you can easily pick up a car in many locations around town to use for just a few hours. It's much cheaper than owning your own car.

W: Thanks for the idea, I really think that may be a good solution for me. By the way, would you like to come with me for a weekend drive next month?

M: Sure, sounds fun.

Question No.3: What kind of car does the man first recommend to the woman?

Question No.4: What does the man say about the car rental program?

Question No.5: What does the woman invite the man to do with her?

Monologues

Monologue [1]

Welcome to the Komagane Cable Car, everyone. This is the highest cable car in Japan, reaching a height of 2,612 meters at the top, which is also the highest terminal station in the country. It is operated year-round, but service is occasionally stopped due to high winds or lightning. The trip will take about seven and a half minutes. Please enjoy the view but be careful not to drop anything out of the windows. As we go up, you will be able to see some famous waterfalls on the left, and if you look to the right, you may see some of the wild birds of the area.

Question No. 6: Why is the service on the cable car sometimes stopped?

Question No. 7: How long does the trip take?

Monologue [2]

The Kronborg Castle is a famous castle in the north part of Denmark and is most famous because it was the setting for the well-known William Shakespeare play *Hamlet*. It was originally built in 1420. But the buildings are not all original because it was burned down and rebuilt 200 years later. It has been a very popular tourist destination over the years and became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2000. One reason this castle is so popular is that from this location, you can see across the water to the neighboring country of Sweden, and you can even take a ferry there, which only takes 20 minutes.

Question No. 8: What is the castle famous for?

Question No. 9: When did the castle become a UNESCO World Heritage Site?

Question No. 10: Why is the castle a popular place to visit?

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 |
| | b | a | b | b | c | | a | | c | | c | | c | | b |

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

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

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

| | | | | |
|-----|----|----|----|----|
| [5] | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 |
| | c | b | c | c |

| | | | |
|-----|-----|---|---------|
| [6] | (1) | Not bad, I guess. I have had interviews for two different places: one famous noodle restaurant, and my uncle's shop near the station. | 23words |
| | (2) | Well, my uncle's shop would be easier and also really convenient, but I would really like to work in the noodle shop because it has a higher hourly rate. | 29words |

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