2020年（令和2年）度
公募制推薦入学試験問題 [大学・短期大学]
海外帰国生徒特別入学試験B日程問題 [大学]
国際バカロレア入学試験B日程問題 [大学]

適性検査
（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）公募制推薦 [大学・短期大学]・海外帰国生徒特別 B日程 [大学]・国際バカロレア B日程 [大学] の適性検査（英語）の試験問題は共通です。ただし、公募制推薦 [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70分、リスニングが約10分です。
（4）試験問題は筆記が1〜8ページまで、リスニングが9〜11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字不鮮明、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（海外帰国生徒特別 B日程 [大学]・国際バカロレア B日程 [大学] は受験番号）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。
There was a time in the 1960s and 1970s (ア) some people believed that coffee would replace tea as Britain's favorite beverage. In the event, that did not occur, and today, tea remains firmly anchored (ア) as Britain's favorite drink, accounting for over two-fifths of all the drinks consumed in Britain with the exception of water.

(1) To say that the British are fond of tea is something of a modest statement. From the Royal Family down to the humblest of the homeless and the out-of-work, tea is more than just a pleasure; it is an essential part of life! Tea is one of those things that distinguishes life in Britain from life anywhere else. The average British person over the age of ten drinks three and a half cups of tea per day, or 1,355 cups per year—mostly tea with milk in it—which puts Britain miles ahead of any other country in the international league of tea-drinking nations! Second and third in the league are the New Zealanders (889 cups) and the Australians (642 cups); in Europe, the nearest rival to Britain is Russia, where people only consume on average 325 cups of tea per year.

The popularity of tea in the United Kingdom has a long history. In 1657, the owner of a coffee house sold the first tea in London. By the year 1700, there were over 500 coffee houses in the British capital selling the new drink. In those days, however, it was not something anyone could afford. (イ) A century and a half, tea remained an expensive drink. Many employers served a cup of it to their workers in the middle of the morning, thus inventing a lasting British institution, the "tea break." But as a social drink outside the workplace, tea was reserved for the nobility and for the growing middle classes. Among those who had the means, it became very popular as a drink to be enjoyed in cafés and "tea gardens."

It was the 7th Duchess (オ) of Bedford who, in around 1800, started the popular fashion of (2) "afternoon tea," a ceremony taking place at about four o'clock. Until then, people did not usually eat or drink anything between lunch and dinner. At approximately the same time, the Earl (オ) of Sandwich popularized a new way of eating bread—in thin slices, with something (e.g., jam or cucumber) between them, and before long, a small meal at the end of the afternoon, involving tea and sandwiches, had become part of a way of life.

(ウ) Tea became much cheaper during the nineteenth century, its popularity spread right through British society, and before long, it had become Britain's favorite drink—promoted by the Victorians as an economical, warming, stimulating, non-alcoholic drink. In working-class households, it was served with the main meal of the day, eaten when workers returned home after a day's labor. This meal has become known as (3) "high tea."

Today, tea can be drunk at any time of day. The large majority of people in Britain drink tea for breakfast; the mid-morning "tea break" is an institution in British offices and factories (though some people prefer coffee at this time of day); and for anyone working outdoors, a thermos (オ) of tea is almost an essential part of the day's equipment.
Later in the day, “afternoon tea” is still a way of life in the south of England and among the middle classes, while “high tea” has remained a tradition in the north of Britain.

(Note) *anchor: 定着する
*Duchess: 公爵夫人
*Earl: 伯爵
*thermos: 保溫ができる水筒

(Adapted from “Tea and the British,” author unknown)

問A 本文の（ア）〜（ウ）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×3）

1. (ア) a. what b. when c. where d. which
2. (イ) a. At b. For c. On d. To
3. (ウ) a. As b. Before c. In case d. Incidentally

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）

4. a. イギリス人にとって紅茶は何よりの楽しみで、毎日の生活に欠かせない。
   b. イギリス人の紅茶好きは誇張されることがあるが、毎日の生活の一部である。
   c. イギリス人『紅茶が好きだ』と控え目に言うことがときどきある。
   d. イギリス人は控え目な表現を好むため、「コーヒーが大好きだ」と言わない。

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）

5. a. Afternoon tea is a ceremony which the 7th Duchess of Bedford canceled.
   b. Afternoon tea is a small meal of tea and sandwiches eaten in the late afternoon.
   c. Afternoon tea is consumed in Britain on average 325 cups per year.
   d. Afternoon tea is something which workers seldom drink in the afternoon.
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）

6. a. High tea is an economical, warming, stimulating alcoholic drink.
b. High tea is drunk at any time of the day in offices and factories.
c. High tea is served after a main meal at home.
d. High tea is served as a main meal after the day's labor.

問E  本文の内容に一致しないものを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）

7. a. 紅茶の消費量はニュージーランドとオーストラリアがそれぞれ2位と3位である。
b. 紅茶はイギリスで消費される水を除いたすべての飲み物の5分の2以上を占める。
c. 10歳以上のイギリス人は平均で一日3.5杯の紅茶を飲む。
d. イギリス人は一日に何度も紅茶を飲むが、コーヒーを飲む人も増加している。

【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×10）

8. A（　　）is someone who helps people recover from mental or physical health issues by developing their skills in maintaining positive behavior.
   a. cyclist  b. dentist  c. geologist  d. therapist

9. Robotics could take over many jobs that need to be done very（　　），such as surgery.
   a. classically  b. factually  c. ineffectively  d. precisely

10. Air traffic control is a（　　）system to ensure the separation of airplanes in the air and on the ground.
    a. budget  b. preservation  c. safety  d. tidy

11. If you don't have a reasonable purpose for learning a language, you are less likely to be（　　）over the long run.
    a. created  b. influenced  c. motivated  d. surprised
12. Fear of making mistakes can hold adults back more than youngsters. Actually, making mistakes is a (    ) part of learning English.
   a. false  b. natural  c. seasonable  d. trusted

13. John stopped playing baseball due to (    ) and has spent his free time reading books.
   a. advantages  b. compliment  c. injuries  d. justice

14. Anne lost her (    ) for fairness because her classmate Bob kept gossiping about her.
   a. appeal  b. breath  c. reputation  d. temper

15. New smartphones with advanced technology are supposedly far more (    ) to liquid damage than old ones.
   a. contrary  b. opposing  c. resistant  d. responsive

16. There are twelve animal signs in the Chinese calendar. Each year is (    ) by a different animal such as a mouse or a cow.
   a. argued  b. observed  c. represented  d. translated

17. Canada has a good national health service and social security system but these good economic (    ) have to be paid for by high taxes.
   a. concerns  b. disadvantages  c. interests  d. supports

18. More visits has been made to Kyoto's top tourist sites in recent years according to new statistics.
   a. (a)  b. (b)  c. (c)  d. (d)

19. These marks and stains in the old photographs could have removed with the help of photo software. I wish we had known this.
   a. (a)  b. (b)  c. (c)  d. (d)
20. No clinical studies have clearly demonstrated the effectiveness of the new medicines in these childhood illnesses so far, although a few clinical trials have been carried out.

21. The cupboard we would bought was delivered to our apartment, but it was too big to fit through the door, so we had to take it apart first.

22. The roots of the old cherry tree spread out as much as two meters in different directions and it damaged nearby buildings.

[4] 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。本文の [A] ～ [I] はパラグラフを表す記号です。なお、*の付いた表現には本文の後に注があります。

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著作権保護のため掲載していません。

(Adapted from a work published by the British Council, author unknown)
23. The writer thinks that perhaps his lack of interest in food at an early age was due to
   a. British culture of fish and chips.
   b. his experiences of living in other countries.
   c. not knowing anything about food.
   d. talking about food all the time.

24. If, after a quarrel that makes you unhappy, you eat a chocolate bar to lift your mood,
   a. it will help your brain to function with stamina.
   b. the fat and sugar will energize you for hours.
   c. you will feel better briefly, and then feel worse.
   d. you will gain a bit of weight but feel happy.

25. Scientists have proven that foods that are high in protein
   a. are low in other nutrients.
   b. are related to clear thinking.
   c. develop one's athletic ability.
   d. lead to fatigue and weakness.

26. The best title for this passage would be
   a. A Good Weight-lose Diet.
   b. Food is Everyone’s Friend.
   c. Taking Control of Your Life.
   d. Using Food Wisely as a Tool.

問B パラグラフ[F]の内容を日本語で80字以内（句読点を含む）にまとめ、記述解答用紙の所定の欄に横書きで記入しなさい。（10点）
5. 以下の対話を読んでBの応答を英語で解答しなさい。解答する際は、解答用紙の（ ）内にYesかNoを書き、becauseの後ろを20〜30語で完成させなさい。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。（8点）

A: Do you think studying abroad is necessary for learning a language?

B: (Yes / No), because

________________________________________

________________________________________
リスニング問題

[6] 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.
Dialogues

Dialogue (1)
1. a. It is close to popular chain stores.
   b. It is easy to find anything he needs.
   c. It is near a stadium and yacht harbor.
   d. It is near stations, stores, and parks.

2. a. It is centered on an ugly national road.
   b. Its streets are empty of people.
   c. The number of car crashes is high.
   d. There are too many residential towers.

Dialogue (2)
3. a. Angry.
   b. Grateful.
   c. Happy.
   d. Honest.

4. a. To focus on things she is grateful for.
   b. To improve her memory.
   c. To record each day’s happenings.
   d. To solve situations that anger her.

5. a. An attitude change that makes her happy.
   b. An improved ability to solve problems.
   c. Hundreds of pages written in a few years.
   d. More support for her daughter’s studies.
Monologues

Monologue [1]

   b. Media interviews.
   c. Millions of fans.
   d. Special banquets.

7. a. It has the world's fewest stops.
   b. It is the world's busiest.
   c. It is the world's fastest.
   d. It is the world's most costly.

Monologue [2]

8. a. It is a personal challenge.
   b. It is difficult to finish a marathon.
   c. It is hard to compete in a marathon.
   d. To learn the marathon course.

9. a. Drink a lot of water.
    b. Eat bread or noodles.
    c. Increase their runs' length.
    d. Provide energy.

10. a. Eat a big breakfast.
    b. Get up early.
    c. Make sure they are ready.
    d. Stretch well.
Dialogues

Dialogue [1]

F: Peter, is your home in a convenient location?
M: Yes. It’s close to two train stations, has lots of stores and some nice parks. It’s only a ten-minute drive from a beautiful historic community. But my own neighborhood is not nice-looking.
F: Why is that? It sure sounds good.
M: Well, the neighborhood is centered on a busy, ugly national road, lined with giant chain stores whose signs all clash. There is no character and not enough trees.
F: I guess convenience isn’t everything.

Question No. 1: In what ways is the man’s home conveniently located?
Question No. 2: Why does the man say that his own neighborhood is not attractive?

Dialogue [2]

M: Jane, you always seem happy. What’s your secret?
F: Listen, I used to hold anger inside. I was far from happy.
M: Really? What changed?
F: I began writing a gratitude journal. It’s a diary. Every day I write, in one sentence each, my thanks for three things I’m grateful for. Even happenings that don’t seem good at first.
M: Such as?
F: Well, for example, when my daughter got a bad grade in science, I wrote that I was grateful for her teacher’s honesty, which led me to support my daughter’s science studies more. My happiness today comes from this change of attitude I practice daily. I’ve written hundreds of pages of gratitude over the past few years. Healthy thinking changes how I feel.

Question No. 3: How did the woman often feel before she started her daily practice?
Question No. 4: Why does the woman keep writing her diary?
Question No. 5: What has been the mental effect of writing this diary every day?
Monologues

Monologue [1]

In 1964, Yasuhiro Iehara was in the first group of 100 drivers of Japan’s Shinkansen high-speed railways. Those original drivers were treated like national celebrities. Iehara recalls lots of television and newspaper interviews. The initial drivers of the Bullet Train, as it is known in English, drove the Tokaido Shinkansen between Tokyo and Osaka. That remains the world’s busiest high-speed rail line, carrying over 150 million passengers annually. “I kept my trains on schedule with a pocket watch,” Iehara says.

Question No. 6: What is an example of how the first group of Japan’s Bullet Train drivers were treated like celebrities?
Question No. 7: What is still special today about the Bullet Train railway line between Tokyo and Osaka?

Monologue [2]

People who run for routine exercise sometimes decide to enter a marathon as a personal challenge. A marathon is a race covering approximately 42 kilometers. Because marathons are very hard to finish, runners must train for at least six months. They need to stretch well to prevent injuries. First, they run five to ten kilometers four times a week. Then they increase their runs to 16 to 20 kilometers. They drink a lot of water, which is important for muscles and overall body condition. On the evening before the race, they eat foods like bread or noodles to provide energy during the marathon. On marathon day, they get up early and drink lots of water. Finally, they are ready!

Question No. 8: Why must marathon runners train for so many months?
Question No. 9: What do marathon runners do that is important for their muscles?
Question No. 10: What is the first thing runners do on the day of the marathon?
解答例

[1] 問A 1 2 3 問B 4 問C 5 問D 6 問E 7
b b a a b d d

[2] 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
d d c c b c c c d
d

[3] 18 19 20 21 22
b b c a d

c c b d

[5] 落ち込んだ時にはおやつを賢く食べるべきだ。トーストにマーマレードをのせて食べれば、暗い気分と気を整えビタミンCや気分を高める脳内物質分泌を促す糖質が摂取できる。

[6] リスニング問題

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(Yes), because you can learn certain expressions that you cannot learn from textbooks and experience the joy of real communication in a different culture.

(No), because many people learn a foreign language successfully in schools. You can also use movies and TV dramas to learn another language.
講評

[1] 総合問題
本文では英国人がいかに紅茶を好んでいるかを歴史的な流れの中で説明しており、英国人の暮らしの中では欠かせない存在となっていることを伝えている。上流階級から労働階級の人々の間で愛される紅茶は、時代とともに飲む時間帯、一緒にいたがく食べ物の種類など変化してきている。アフタヌーン・ティーやハイ・ティーとは、いったいどういう紅茶の飲み方を意味するかを理解するためにバラグラフ単位で読み進めていく必要がある。どの問題も概ね正答率は高いの、この問題のトピックが親しみやすい内容であったからともいえるが、英文が読み手にとってもわかりやすく論理的に展開されているからであろう。普通から比較的読みやすい長文エッセイを正確に読み取る訓練をすることが大切である。

[2] 語彙問題
全体的に正答率が高い問題は、これまで高校レベルで学習する語彙の範囲内の出題が主である。しかし文章を最後まで読まずに使い慣れたイディオム表現にあてはまる語彙を選んでしまう傾向もみられる。特に正答率が低かったのは問14である。「カットとなる」を意味するlose one's temperをこれまで学習してきているのでd. temperを選んでしまった受験者が47.8％もいるが、この文脈では「批判を落とした」を意味するlost her reputationのc.が正解となる。あくまでも文章全体の文脈をとらえて回答することが大切である。

[3] 正誤問題
これまで学習してきた語彙を正しい形で使用することができるかどうか確認する文法問題である。特に正答率が低かったのは、問20、22である。数えられる名詞、数えられない名詞をしっかりと勉強しておく必要がある。問20の場合、子どもの病気は、these childhood illnessではなく、illnessesと複数形でなければならない。いっけん illnessはair、water、informationのように数えられない名詞であると思うかもしれないが、小児病はいろいろな種類がある。また問22の（d）itは主語の複数形rootsをさしているため、代名詞も複数形のtheyとならなければならない。

[4] 英文読解・要約・和訳
食べることとは私たちの体を維持するために必要不可欠であるが、どのようなスナックを食べたら、どのような精神的な効果が得られるかなどをトピックとして取り上げた内容である。数え正答率は高い。しかし、問24チョコレートを食べるとどのような効果があるかという問いに対して、一般的に知られているようにb.の砂糖で身も心も元気になる、を選んだ受験生が35％もいた。読解問題は、問題に関連した文章があるがグラフを最後まで読む必要があり、正解は「一時の元気に変わるが、その後は気分が落ち込む」のc.である。

【リスニング問題】
対話形式とモノローグ形式の二種類の問題で成り立っている。対話形式の問題では、いつもと違った日記の付け方を紹介している。問4はリスニングの問題の中で最も正答率が低い（37％）。なぜ日記をつけるのかという問いに対して、一般的にいわれているようにb.口々の中で起きたことを記録するため、を選んで選んだ受験生が43％もいた。しかし、正解はこの対話の最も重要なポイント、a.感謝の気持ちを習慣づけるために日記をつけることである。リスニングの問題も自分の一般知識で回答することに頼らず、しっかりと内容を聞く訓練を日頃からする必要がある。