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（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。
Ryan Nicodemus was in his 20s and very successful. He had everything he was supposed to have: an impressive job, a high salary, and a large house that had lots of stuff in it. (ア) despite all his wealth, he felt increased stress and frustration and became very unhappy. To cheer himself up, he kept buying more and more expensive stuff: a big car, new electronics, fancy clothes, and beautiful things for the house that he rarely used. In other words, he tried to buy his way to happiness. All this stuff did not make things better, however; instead, it made things worse. Ryan paid for these things with his credit cards, which caused him to go into debt, and (イ) this went on for years. It seemed as if he was living for his material things, and he couldn't do what he really wanted to do. He had no time to think about his health, relationships or passions. In the end, he became miserable, which led Ryan to speak to his also successful best friend, Joshua Millburn, who seemed truly happy.

Joshua told Ryan about a new movement called (ア) minimalism. “Everything I owned wasn’t making me happy, and worse, it was distracting* me from the very things that brought me happiness,” Joshua said. To move beyond this materialism, he decided to set a few clear, simple goals for himself and created a life with real purpose. Changing to a minimalist lifestyle was difficult at first. He found it especially hard to separate himself from his belongings. He got rid of one item a day for a month and soon realized that he didn’t need thousands of possessions to feel happy. Gradually, it became easier to give things up. (イ), he got rid of over 90 percent of everything he owned, and he became more grateful for the few items that remained.

The philosophy of minimalism states that having fewer things is more meaningful. With fewer possessions, we spend less time and energy cleaning and organizing all our needless clutter*. We have less stress, fewer distractions and frustrations. When we make space for things that are important to us, we gain more: more time, more meaningful relationships, more experiences, more personal growth, more opportunities to follow our passions.

Joshua and Ryan are perhaps the most famous minimalists. There is no correct way to be a minimalist. It’s not about getting rid of everything you own, but about simplifying your life and becoming free from the cycle of always buying the newest fashions, styles, and technology. The truth of the matter is that spending less money allows for greater wealth. We usually do not realize the amount of time, energy, and cost that is needed to take care of a big house, fancy clothes, and all the other items that we buy. Minimalism is most appealing to those in their 20s and 30s, perhaps because they want to be different from their parents, or perhaps because it’s the opposite of (ウ) society encourages. But minimalism also appeals to retired people—they got rid of their “stuff” so that they can travel and do other exciting things.

Minimalism may have as much to do with decluttering* your mind as it does with decluttering your life! After you toss away* the things you do not need, your emotions,
mind, and spirit also get cleaned by getting rid of the old and making room for the new. Your life becomes fuller, and this is what minimalists mean by “(3).”

[注] *distract: そらす
*clutter: がらくたの山
*declutter: 片づける
*toss away: 捨てる

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

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. As b. But c. If d. So
3. （ウ） a. what b. which c. who d. why

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. 欲しい物を手に入れるために休みを取らず働き続けていた。
   b. 最新の車や電化製品を購入し生活の利便性を追求し続けていた。
   c. 20代から始めた高額商品販売のビジネスが成功し続けていた。
   d. 幸福感を満たすために借金をしながら買い物をし続けていた。

問C 下線部（2）の内容として当てはまらないものを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）

5. a. To create the newest fashions and technology.
   b. To focus on personal growth.
   c. To keep fewer possessions.
   d. To spend less time on decorating a house.
問D 空所（3）に入る英文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. few is fewer  
b. less is less  
c. less is more  
d. many is more

問E 本文の内容に一致するものを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. 20〜30代は購買意欲が高まるが、60代で退職するとその購買意欲は弱まり晩年心が穏やかになる。
b. 所有物を処分すると一時的に気持ちは晴れるが、長期的にはその気持ちは続かない。
  c. 高価な装飾品や車を購入することで自尊心が満たされ安定して充実した人生になる。
  d. 所有物を必要最小限にすることで心のゆとりが生まれ人生がより豊かになる。
8. Since Chris was at university majoring in science and technology, he learned a great deal about ( ).
   a. electronics   b. history   c. literature   d. politics

9. Even though you were fully aware of not having enough savings in your bank account to ( ) the cost, you bought clothes anyway.
   a. add   b. expect   c. keep   d. meet

10. The shop assistant advised me to purchase a very ( ) car for better fuel efficiency.
    a. economical   b. fast   c. luxurious   d. safe

11. I did not ( ) to answer the door bell since I was already in the bath.
    a. bother   b. decide   c. hate   d. listen

12. There is a beautiful park in front of our house. It takes me one hour to walk ( ) it.
    a. across   b. below   c. cross   d. onto

13. I didn’t want to ( ) the chance of missing my parents’ wedding anniversary, so I sent a message on my cell phone and a card by mail.
    a. achieve   b. end   c. rieh   d. watch

14. Hanako didn’t comprehend what the teacher explained, so she ( ) her hand to ask a question.
    a. put   b. raised   c. rose   d. took

15. A heavy typhoon ( ) great damage to any city.
    a. affect   b. build   c. cause   d. suffer

16. In spite of clear scientific evidence, some people still ( ) to believe that drinking too much alcohol is dangerous for their health.
    a. choose   b. demand   c. refuse   d. seek

17. I didn’t have time to read all the documents for the next meeting but I checked the agenda. So I knew, at least, ( ) about what might come up.
    a. anything   b. everything   c. nothing   d. something
18. Last night when Tomoko informed her children for the trip to New York, they were all excited about it.
   (a) (b) (c) (d)

19. There is a time when all people lived happily and peacefully without any advanced technology like we have now.
   (a) (b) (c) (d)

20. I will study abroad in Italy for a year from this spring. I know human beings are flexible creatures so I hope I can get used to live there soon.
   (a) (b) (c) (d)

21. There are only few convenience stores in my neighborhood but one of them has decided to close at midnight and open at 5:00 a.m.
   (a) (b) (c) (d)

22. Next week an international conference will take place and we need to discuss about the impact of global warming as Japanese delegates.
   (a) (b) (c) (d)
The internet and the web are not exactly the same thing? No, actually. The internet has been around since the early 1970s—twenty years longer than the web. It is basically a huge network made up of smaller networks of computers. The World Wide Web is built on top of the internet. It’s a way of sharing information in the form of webpages, using a kind of computer language called HTTP. That’s why URLs often start http://www—because http is the language and www means World Wide Web. By the way, no one knows why web addresses use /,. Even the web’s inventor, Tim Berners-Lee, says these “forward slashes” are not really necessary and if he could go back in time thirty years and invent the World Wide Web again, he would take them out.

In 1989, when British scientist Tim Berners-Lee invented the web, he was working at CERN in Switzerland. They had computers, of course, and email already existed (Queen Elizabeth II sent an email in 1976). The idea of domain names—web addresses showing the name of the organization they belong to (like “britishcouncil.org”)—also existed. They used hypertext to jump from one document to another, but none of these things worked together so they weren’t very useful.

Barners-Lee was frustrated at CERN because all the scientists had different kinds of computers that couldn’t “speak” to each other. If you wanted information, you had to remember exactly which computer that information was on and know how to use the specific programs for that computer. Berners-Lee had an idea for an “imaginary information system which everyone can read.” He wrote a report that suggested a way of putting the internet, domain names and hypertext together into one system. His idea was so abstract that his boss called it “vague but exciting.” Two years later, in 1991, the world’s first website was built at CERN, http://info.cern.ch (the site you can see now is a copy made in 1992).

Today, thirty years later, that idea is no longer vague and is part of many people’s everyday reality. The web connects about 55 percent of the world’s population to the rest of the world via the internet. But because only half the world is connected, there is a “digital divide” between communities with regular internet access and those without. In North America, 95 percent of people have internet access and so do 85 percent of Europeans. Compare this with Asia, where only half the population has internet access, and Africa, at 36 percent. In some of the least developed countries, young people are three times more likely to be online than older adults.

The United Nations says the world’s least developed countries will have universal internet access by 2020. They expect to achieve this with the help of low-cost cell phone services which include internet. This is the key to ending the digital divide. When the web is available to everyone, just like Tim Berners-Lee imagined, people everywhere can enjoy the social, educational, and economic advantages it brings.
〔注〕*forward slash*：スラッシュ、斜線

（Adapted from a work published by the British Council, author unknown）

問A 本文の内容に基づいて、次の英文を完成す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。（3点×4）

23. “Forward slashes” in web addresses
   a. are an essential part of computer language for the web.
   b. are no longer used because Berners-Lee took them out.
   c. have a necessary role in the creation of webpages.
   d. have no specific purpose as far as the inventor is concerned.

24. Tim Berners-Lee invented the web
   a. because CERN’s scientists were not good at speaking to each other.
   b. because he wanted to make a system for sharing information.
   c. so that communities around the world could build webpages.
   d. so that developed countries could use hypertext more easily.

25. According to the passage, the United Nations would like to improve access to the web,
   a. and this aim was also the hope of Tim Berners-Lee.
   b. as well as educational tools for developing countries.
   c. but it does not expect to achieve this at a low cost.
   d. so people will provide a free universal phone service.

26. The best title for this passage would be
   a. Berners-Lee’s Divisive Invention.
   b. CERN and the Origins of the Web.
   c. The Past, Present, and Future of the Web.
   d. The World’s Very First Email.

問B パラグラフ [D] 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の内容を英語で応答しなさい。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 it would be better to study for a test with a friend?

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.

指示があるまで開かなくてください。
Dialogues

Dialogue [1]

1. a. He has a painful leg.
   b. He is feeling tired.
   c. He loves the mountain view.
   d. He wants to see the ocean.

2. a. On a bench with a great view.
   b. On a bench with a mountain view.
   c. On a seat at the top of the mountain.
   d. On a seat next to the sea.

Dialogue [2]

3. a. He already has a suitcase at home.
   b. He needs a backpack for hiking.
   c. The suitcase is small and has no wheels.
   d. The suitcase looks heavy to him.

4. a. It can hold lots of clothes.
   b. It has four wheels and a big strap.
   c. It is designed for mountain hiking.
   d. It is light, strong, and easy to move around.

5. a. He will buy some clothes.
   b. He will climb another mountain.
   c. He will relax in the city.
   d. He will teach English.
Monologues

Monologue [1]
6.  a. Study.
   b. Swim.
   c. Take medicine.
   d. Talk to friends.

7.  a. Lily made Helen laugh aloud.
    b. Lily scared Helen and made her cry.
    c. Lily’s touch made Helen feel loved.
    d. Swimming with Lily excited Helen.

Monologue [2]
8.  a. As a globalization of food culture.
    b. As a healthy alternative to fast food.
    c. As a rejection of traditional food.
    d. As a slower way to eat food.

9.  a. Their fresh ingredients are not processed.
    b. They are low in calories.
    c. They are traditional.
    d. They contain a variety of vegetables.

10. a. Garlic, olive oil, and tomatoes.
     b. Italian pizza and pasta.
     c. Olive oil and garlic pasta sauce.
     d. Pizza, pasta, cheese, and wine.
Dialogues

Dialogue [1]

M: We’re almost at the top, but can we take a break here? I’m a little out of breath.
F: What, already?! OK, no problem. There’s a bench over there. How about sitting down for a few minutes?
M: Oh, that feels better. And what a beautiful view! You can see the ocean from here.
F: That’s why I love running up here. I know the mountain path is tough, but the view is a great reward for the hard work.

Question No. 1: Why does the man ask to stop running?
Question No. 2: Where does the woman decide to take a break from running?

Dialogue [2]

F: Do you need any help there?
M: I’d like to buy a backpack for my upcoming vacation.
F: We don’t have very many backpacks. How about this suitcase? It’s light and strong. It has four wheels, so it’s easy to move around.
M: I need a backpack. I’m going traveling in Nepal. I’m going to do lots of hiking.
F: That’s an exciting plan. How long will you be there?
M: My guidebook says that it takes about two weeks to climb up and down the mountain, and then after that I want to go to the city for a few days to relax.
F: Well, I recommend this backpack. It looks small, but it will actually hold lots of clothes.
M: OK, I’ll take it.

Question No. 3: Why is the man not interested in buying a suitcase?
Question No. 4: How does the woman describe the suitcase?
Question No. 5: What will the man do after hiking, before he returns home from Nepal?
Monologues

Monologue [1]

Helen could not study because she had depression. Although her doctor gave her medicine, she did not feel better. Her doctor then recommended Dolphin Assisted Therapy. Helen decided to take her doctor’s advice. For two weeks, she swam with a dolphin called Lily. One day, when Lily’s nose touched her face, Helen could not stop crying. Lily’s gentle touch made Helen feel loved. That was the first day in several years that Helen had felt happy.

Question No. 6: What was Helen unable to do because of her depression?
Question No. 7: How did Lily help Helen?

Monologue [2]

The Slow Food Movement began in Italy mainly as an alternative to fast food culture. Slow Food encourages people to learn about how and why to enjoy local foods and food culture. It supports eating fresh, healthy ingredients. Traditional dishes created by our ancestors are usually made with fresh ingredients that make us feel good. Globalized fast food, however, has lots of processed ingredients that can damage our health. Garlic, tomatoes, olive oil and wine are examples of local and traditional ingredients used in Italy to make pizza and pasta dishes. You might think of pizza or pasta as fast foods, but if they are made with high-quality fresh, local ingredients, they can be good for our bodies.

Question No. 8: With what purpose did the Slow Food Movement start?
Question No. 9: Why are dishes that were created by our ancestors healthier than fast food?
Question No. 10: What are some examples given of traditional Italian ingredients?
### 解答例

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問B: 世界の約半数はインターネットで繋がっているが、インターネット利用の格差が存在する。欧米での8.5～9割以上のネット利用率に比べアジアで半分、アフリカでは36％と低い。

(80字)

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<td>Yes, because I like studying with my friends because we can help each other. I'm tempted to read manga or chat online if I'm alone. So I can control myself more with friends.</td>
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<td>No, because I can fix a time and place to study easily if I study alone. I am a very independent person. I can set my personal plan to the day.</td>
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<th>[6] リスニング問題</th>
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講評

[1] 総合問題
人生を豊かにするために不必要な持ち物を減らして必要最小限のものだけで暮らすミニマリストについて、ミニマリストになる過程や利点などを述べられた文章である。全体的に概要理解及び文のつながりを問う問題は比較的よくできていた。正答率からみると、3 番 (42.9%) と、この文章の問題の中で唯一正答率が 50%を下回っているため、受験生にとって難しかったことがわかる。3 番の正解が低かったのは、opposite of の後に続く品詞が何かと関係代名詞の what と which のどちらが使えるかを考えることが難しかったからではないかと思われる。

[2] 語彙問題
この問題では、文の意味を理解することと、選択肢に使われている単語の意味を理解することが大切である。正答率が 50%以下の問題について、以下に言及する。まず 9 番の問題の正答率は 24.5%と低かった。空欄の前の意味の中で enough savings の意味を「十分な預金額」と理解することと、選択肢 meet の「（必要な金額）を支払う」という意味を理解していると正解できる。11 番の問題では、正答率が 13.9%ととても低かった。「お風呂に入っていたので」という英文後半の意味を選択肢と関連づけて正解の bother を選択肢として選ぶことができる。13 番の問題の正答率は 32.1%であった。英文後半の意味は前半部分の結果を意味している。英文の前後の関係と、動詞の risk の意味を理解できていないためにできなかったと思われる。語彙問題を解けるようになるためには、語彙の知識だけでなく、与えられた英文の内容を正確に理解する必要がある。

[3] 正誤問題
正答率は比較的良好であった。正答率が 50%以下のは 19 番の問題のみで、正答率 31.8%であった。この問題は、There was a time when …の構文であり、when 以下で使用される時制は過去形であるという認識が必要になる。この構文の理解が難かったことが、他の選択肢を選んだようである。このタイプの問題は、さまざまな構文への理解を深めることが正解できる可能性がある。

[4] 英文読解・内容説明
英文読解、イギリス人がインターネットのティム・バーナーズ＝リーが World Wide Web を考え、ハイパーテキストのシステムを開発したことが述べられている。21 世紀に入り世界中の人々がインターネットを利用して情報の収集や交流が図られるようになっているが、ここには地域格差や年齢格差が生じていることが紹介されている。デジタル時代に関する内容の文章である。
問 A の英文解読問題は正答率が 50%を下回る解答はなかった。受験生にとって内容理解がしやすい文章であったことがわかる。
問 B の要約問題では、最初の文の that idea を前のパラグラフより正しく読み取ることが難しかったようである。正確に、a way of putting the internet, domain names and hyperertext together into one system になる。インターネット利用の格差の例は様々であるが、それら複数の例はよく読み取れていた。

[5] 語彙整序問題
37-39 番の正答率はどれも 85%以上とよくできていた。だが 40 番は正答率が約 35%であった。これは形式的に判断するだけで正解が得られない、つまり与えられた英文の正確な意味内容を理解することが必要である。つまり、「科学技術における新たな発展が継続してもたたらしている生活水準に着実な伸び」という英語特有の後置修飾構造を理解していなかったと解答できない。

[6] 英作文
A の質問に対して Yes か No で始め、その後 because 以下にその理由を表現する課題である。このタイプの問題は、質問の返事を当たった注意点が生んでいるか、適切な理由が述べられているかを考えて英文を書く必要がある。内容的には、試験勉強を友達と一緒にすが良いか、という問いに対して、「友達と一緒にすのが良い」あるいは「一人で勉強するほうが良い」というようにどちらに賛同しているかを表現することが望ましい。また、それはどうするのか、という理由を論理的に展開する必要がある。
全体としては比較的よくできていた。

[7] リスニング問題
Monologue と Dialogue の中、正答率が高かった中で、Monologue と Dialogue の 9 番の問題だけ正答率が 33.8%と低かった。パッセージの中で、traditional dishes created by our ancestors are usually made with fresh ingredients that make us feel good あるが、その逆の意味として、Globalized fast food, however, …と説明されている。ここで使われている however が文頭に来ていなかったことで、processed ingredients that can damage our health が traditional dishes と関連できなかったのではいかんと推測される。リスニング問題は聞いたことをできるだけ記憶にとどめ、接続文に注意を払い、問題文及び質問文を含めて細部情報をしっかりと聞き取る力をつけてほしい。