

2024年（令和6年）度
公募制推薦入学試験問題 [大学・短期大学]

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]・公募制推薦 [短期大学] 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 word marked with an asterisk (*) is explained in Japanese after the passage.

Characterized by the use of fresh seasonal ingredients, outstanding nutritional balance, and detailed attention to arrangement and food presentation, Japan's unique food culture blossomed during the Edo period. The continued political stability and peace under the Tokugawa Shogunate (a government of military leaders from the Tokugawa family) led to the advancement of large-scale urban planning and the development of a distribution network of land and sea routes. (①), specialty products from all over Japan were acquired by the home of the Tokugawa Shogunate, Edo (present-day Tokyo). Historical evidence indicates that the area of Nihonbashi in Edo—the starting point of the main routes as well as a landing place for sea cargo—developed as a commercial center for trade in various products, with riverside fish markets filled with people.

In addition to the flow of material goods, Edo also enjoyed an enormous increase in the number of people, and in the first half of the 18th century, it grew into a large city with a population over one million. It was full of samurai warriors, merchants away from home, and day laborers, and the need for eating establishments increased rapidly because most of ⁽¹⁾these people were single men. Their hunger was satisfied by portable food stores, which became popular as places where customers could enjoy fast food. Later, these stores transformed into small-scale restaurants and *izakaya* bars, and gradually, various eating places appeared along the streets of Edo.

Not long after that, Edo saw the emergence of fancy restaurants catering to the rich townspeople class, and these establishments soon became social places for cultural interaction hosting gatherings of *haiku* poets and other cultural events.

The arrival of specialty products and the expansion of the culture of dining out led to the emergence of the four popular foods of modern Japanese cuisine: sushi, *unagi* (freshwater eel) grilled with a sweet *kabayaki* sauce, *tempura* (batter-coated, deep-fried vegetables and seafood), and *soba* (buckwheat noodles). ⁽²⁾Another factor that contributed to the origin of these foods was the use of fermented* seasonings, such as soy sauce, vinegar, and *mirin* (sweet rice wine for cooking).

The origin of sushi, (②), was the so-called *narezushi*, a type of preserved food in which fish was fermented with salt and rice. In order to shorten the time necessary for fermentation, Edo people came up with the idea of adding vinegar, a type of fermented seasoning, to the rice. Placing slices of fresh raw fish on top of such vinegar rice was the beginning of sushi as we know it. Since there was no refrigerating technology in the Edo period, sushi chefs treated the fish with vinegar, pickled it in soy sauce, and so on, in order to preserve its freshness and taste.

There is a memorable episode that illustrates well the passion for food of the people of Edo. By nature, Japanese people are eager to get an early taste of the first seasonal products, but in the late Edo period, the fever for *katsuo* (skipjack tuna), (③) delicate flavor is associated with early summer, rose so high that its price went up

quickly. This caused a social phenomenon and the people of Edo said, “If it’s not expensive, then it’s not *katsuo*.” As a result, (3)even people who did not have the income to afford such luxuries liked to show off and follow the trend of buying *katsuo*.

The food culture that blossomed during the Edo period, with ordinary people as the central driving force, extends through the ages to modern-day Tokyo, and remains just as exciting. It inspires new creativity every day.

ferment: 発酵させる

(Adapted from an article in *Niponica*)

A. Choose the best word or expression to fill in each blank, ① through ③. [3×3]

1. (①) a. Above all b. As a result c. In contrast d. Otherwise
2. (②) a. consequently b. for instance c. in sum d. similarly
3. (③) a. when b. which c. whose d. why

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

4. a. a great many people who moved to Edo in the 18th century
b. family customers at portable stores in the commercial district
c. owners of seaside fish markets in the area of the Japan Sea
d. urban planners of distribution networks during the Edo period

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

5. a. Brown rice was used.
b. Skipjack tuna was used.
c. Special seasonings were used.
d. Vegetables were used.

D. Which of the following best expresses the content of the underlined part (3)? [4]

6. a. People had a passion for food, especially the first seasonal foods.
b. People wanted physical and mental happiness for family members.
c. People wanted to improve their financial status.
d. People were pressured by the government and samurai warriors.

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

7. a. During the Edo period, only single men and women were allowed to live in Edo.
b. Lack of refrigerators in the Edo period led to the birth of present-day sushi.
c. The population of Edo decreased by one million in the early 18th century.
d. The welfare policy of the Tokugawa Shogunate contributed to the food culture.

[2] In the context of the following statements, choose the best word or expression to fill in each blank. [3×10]

8. After the government decided to raise some taxes, its popularity () quickly, because most people were against the decision.
a. beat b. declined c. flew d. increased
9. Jean longs to see her brother who moved overseas two years ago. She really () to speak with him to find out how he is doing.
a. hates b. hesitates c. tends d. wants
10. I purchased a new () online yesterday. I hooked it up with my printer right away to do my assignments.
a. camera b. computer c. mouse d. router
11. Norman makes it a rule to go with the flow. He () does things that people around him choose to do.
a. always b. never c. rarely d. sometimes
12. Bob and his team are ready to meet next year's (), even though they know it is not an easy task to accomplish.
a. calendar b. career c. challenge d. concept
13. James is self-confident, but () at the same time. He always listens to what his colleagues say about his plans and thinks twice before putting them into action.
a. attentive b. competitive c. desperate d. pessimistic
14. The class is having a serious discussion about who can be the next class leader. They have been () who is best from different points of view.
a. debating b. directing c. driving d. dumping

15. Mary is such a great teacher that we can never find anyone equally as good. She is impossible to ().
 a. employ b. recommend c. replace d. utilize
16. Since all the students of the school like the way Professor White teaches, they have positive opinions of him. Indeed, he has a good ().
 a. mark b. proportion c. reputation d. summary
17. Mike and I both () up to Mrs. Robinson. We admire her for her honesty and fairness.
 a. add b. build c. catch d. look

[3] Choose the underlined part in each text below that is **NOT** grammatically correct. [3×5]

18. Normally all the audience is reminded that during the play, the use of cameras, video recorders, and cell phones are strictly forbidden.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
19. Because more customers come and buy goods at our shop, we are delighted to being able to continue our special low-price offer.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
20. In this class, you will find information about how to apply for the test and what to expect when taken it.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
21. No one doubt that clean air and water are among the most important things to not only human beings but also animals and plants on the earth.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
22. The train we took to the airport arrived late last night due to mechanical trouble, so we can't manage to catch the flight that we had originally planned to take.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)

[4] Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow. The letters [A] through [G] next to the passage indicate paragraphs. The word marked with an asterisk (*) is explained in Japanese after the passage.

[A] Broadly speaking, national governments are conscious of their responsibility to act on climate change. Since 2008, natural disasters have forced an average of 28 million people to leave their homes each year. Meanwhile, just as demand for food is growing, farms are regularly threatened with floods or heat waves. Because of this, many governments believe action needs to be taken at a higher, global level.

[B] So in 2015, 197 countries made an agreement at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris. The Paris Agreement asked countries to work together to limit global warming to an increase of no more than 1.5°C and to achieve a carbon-neutral world by 2050. The industrialized nations that joined fully included China, the United States (the US), and all the member states of the European Union (the EU). At the time, Iran, Iraq, Libya, and the eleven other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) signed the agreement, but did not make it law in their countries. These countries' economies rely very heavily on selling oil. The developed countries that did make it law agreed to share finances and technology with each other and to support developing countries, which might struggle to act alone.

[C] However, in 2017, the US withdrew from the agreement as some in the country believed it was unfair. They thought it allowed developing countries to industrialize more than the US and that the US was paying for them to do so. The US once had large car and steel industries, but these were heavily reduced in size from the 1980s onwards, causing high unemployment in some areas. Many wanted to bring these industries back to life, and some thought that membership in the Paris Agreement would prevent this from happening.

[D] Even with this reduction in manufacturing, in 2020, the US was responsible for 15% of the carbon created across the world—despite having only 4% of the global population. Among other things, this was caused by power stations burning fossil fuels such as oil and coal, and by extensive use of cars and airplanes. Some world leaders criticized the US for its position, and in 2021 it joined the Paris Agreement again.

[E] The only country responsible for producing more carbon than the US is China. In 2020, the Asian superpower contributed 28% of global carbon emissions. Even so, it remains a member of the Paris Agreement. While it does burn huge amounts of fossil fuels, China is also investing record amounts in renewable energy sources like wind, solar, water, and tidal power. A 2020 decision by its government saw \$360 million invested and 13 million jobs created in the sector.

[F] These investments not only suggest that China cares about climate change; they are also a means of promoting China globally. When the US withdrew from the agreement, China was quick to affirm its commitment because it showed the world that China was progressive. This is likely to encourage foreign investment. China also hopes that being energy self-sufficient will reduce its reliance on other countries and the disagreements this causes. As things stand, oil-producing countries set prices and control resources. And, in the past, international disputes over oil have often led to conflict.

[G] However, renewable energy resources will likely cause conflict, too. The rare-earth* minerals required to produce them are mostly found in less developed, less powerful nations. Some batteries contain a kind of carbon, of which Mozambique is the world's second-biggest producer. Solar panels require a metallic element, which is mostly found in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Competition for these minerals, and for influence in the countries where they are produced, is bound to increase. Agreements on climate cannot end the politics of world energy, only change its rules.

rare-earth: レアアースの

(Adapted from a work by Peggy Anderson and Sam Robinson)

A. Choose the best option to complete each sentence. [3×4]

23. We learn from the passage that climate change has
- become a subject of action for many governments.
 - been a major serious global problem since 2008.
 - made farming an unpopular activity.
 - not changed the way governments think about politics.
24. The OPEC countries did not make the Paris Agreement into law because they
- don't agree with climate change.
 - rely heavily on selling oil.
 - share technology with developing countries.
 - work closely with China.
25. In the US,
- manufacture of automobiles increased in the late 20th century.
 - people think that factories will be a better place to work in the future.
 - some people felt that the Paris Agreement worked against them.
 - the decline of manufacturing industries resulted in more jobs.

26. In recent years, China has
- a. become self-sufficient in energy supply.
 - b. burned large amounts of fossil fuels.
 - c. reduced its carbon output by 28%.
 - d. spent too much money on alternative energy industries.

B. The text below describes the content of Paragraph [G]. Choose the best word for No. 27 through 30. [2×4]

Unfortunately, alternatives to oil, coal, and other fossil fuels are not available without their own (27). The generation of wind, solar, and water power requires the use of other natural (28), many of which are (29) in many parts of the world and found mainly in developing countries. As a result, it is highly likely that, as mining and trade in these materials becomes more and more (30), new political power struggles will develop. This will lead to the continuation of global political problems over climate change.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 27. a. answers | b. features |
| c. problems | d. reasons |
| 28. a. processes | b. productions |
| c. resources | d. solutions |
| 29. a. common | b. poor |
| c. rich | d. scarce |
| 30. a. competitive | b. dangerous |
| c. exciting | d. violent |

- [5] Read the dialogue below and complete B's response **in English**. When you answer,
(i) Circle "Yes" or "No" in the parentheses [Example: (Yes) / No], and
(ii) Write your response in **20 or more words** after "because."
More than one sentence is acceptable. Do not copy or repeat A's phrases or sentences.
[10]

A : Do you think that humans will be able to live up to 130 years old by the end of the 21st century?

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.

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. A new apartment.
 - b. A new house.
 - c. A pretty little cat.
 - d. A pretty little hat.

2.
 - a. Buy a cat.
 - b. Move to a nearby apartment.
 - c. See a new house.
 - d. Travel abroad.

Dialogue [2]

3.
 - a. A tourist is visiting the office.
 - b. The city has lots of fresh air.
 - c. The man is looking for a job.
 - d. The woman is a tour guide.

4.
 - a. Being alone.
 - b. Sitting all day.
 - c. Staying indoors.
 - d. Talking to people.

5.
 - a. Become a tour guide.
 - b. Spend more time alone.
 - c. Take a trip to another town.
 - d. Talk more at work.

Monologues

Monologue [1]

6.
 - a. A cooking competition.
 - b. A cross-country race.
 - c. A farming contest.
 - d. A music festival.

7.
 - a. Eat together.
 - b. Go to school.
 - c. Make a display.
 - d. Play football.

Monologue [2]

8.
 - a. Fish have become scarce.
 - b. People have stopped fishing.
 - c. Sea levels have begun to rise.
 - d. The number of boats has decreased.

9.
 - a. A firefighter.
 - b. A fisherman.
 - c. A police officer.
 - d. A restaurant chef.

10.
 - a. A cheap supper.
 - b. A small breakfast.
 - c. An expensive treat.
 - d. An inexpensive cod dish.

D2 リスニングスクリプト

Dialogues

Dialogue [1]

M: Do you know anyone who might want this cute cat?

W: Yes! Me! But why? Don't you want her anymore?

M: I do, but I'm moving to a new apartment.

W: Oh! Can't you take the cat with you?

M: No. Unfortunately, my new place doesn't allow any pets.

W: You must be very sad to give away your pretty little cat.

M: It's not so bad. I'm only moving down the street, so I might occasionally see her.

Question No. 1: What did the man offer to the woman?

Question No. 2: What is the man going to do?

Dialogue [2]

W: Welcome to the job center. Now, what kind of work are you looking for?

M: Well, I'd prefer to be outside in the fresh air.

W: I see. And do you like to be alone, or with others?

M: I'm very friendly, and I love talking to people.

W: I see. And do you like physical activity, or do you prefer to sit at a desk?

M: I'm not very sporty, but I don't want to sit all day. I do like walking.

W: Well, how about being a tour guide? There are lots of tourists in this town.

M: That sounds like the perfect job for me.

Question No. 3: Why are the man and the woman meeting?

Question No. 4: What does the man like?

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

Monologues

Monologue [1]

And now the results of the competition! Congratulations to Mary for this delicious-looking pumpkin which weighs an amazing 30kg and measures 80cm across! Second is Steve, who has managed to grow these five huge carrots, each nearly as long as my arm! The third place is Joe, for these cabbages bigger than footballs! Unfortunately, giant vegetables tend to be watery and not delicious, so let's just display them in the community hall for a few weeks.

Question No. 6: What is the event?

Question No. 7: What are they going to do next?

Monologue [2]

In the Atlantic Ocean, the number of fish has been falling for years. As a result, some types of fish are hard to find and the price of fish is going up and up. Cod, the fish traditionally used for fish and chips, is a big problem. In the 1970s, my grandfather, who was a fisherman, could catch as much cod as he wanted, and fish and chips was cheap. However, by the 1980s there were too many fishermen catching too many fish and the number of cod went down. The cost of cod had gone up. Now fish and chips is expensive. Little by little, what used to be a popular supper has become an expensive treat.

Question No. 8: What has been happening in the Atlantic Ocean?

Question No. 9: What was her grandfather's job?

Question No. 10: How is fish and chips described now?

2024年(令和6年)度 公募制推薦入学試験
適性検査 [英語] 解答例

2023年11月24日実施

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

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

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

[4]問A	23	24	25	26
	a	b	c	b

問B	27	28	29	30
	c	c	d	a

[5] 例：
(Yes) technology has progressed and new discoveries about the human body have been made, which enable us to treat diseases and live longer. (22 words)

(No) the living conditions of human beings are getting worse and worse due to climate change and international conflicts, so human beings will have a hard time to live longer. (29 words)

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