

2013年度入学試験（A日程・1月26日）【60分】

英語試験問題

学芸学部：日本語日本文学科・英語文化コミュニケーション学科
 子ども教育学科・メディア情報学科・生活デザイン学科
 人間社会学部：社会マネジメント学科・人間心理学科
 栄養科学部：健康栄養学科・管理栄養学科
 短期大学部：食物栄養学科

I 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容を表すように、空所に入る最も適切なものを4つの選択肢から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- It is impossible to tell what will happen next.
There is () telling what will happen next.
ア difficult イ unable ウ hard エ no
- Everybody respected the governor.
Everybody looked up () the governor.
ア with イ at ウ on エ to
- You can eat anything in the refrigerator.
Please () yourself to whatever is in the refrigerator.
ア save イ take ウ help エ have
- It is very difficult to control that naughty boy.
That naughty boy is really hard to ().
ア find イ decide ウ play エ handle
- We ran outside when the fire occurred.
We rushed outdoors when the fire () out.
ア broke イ took ウ stood エ sprang
- His explanation was not satisfactory at all.
His explanation was () from satisfactory.
ア away イ long ウ far エ absent

- I was afraid of making a mistake, so I couldn't speak.
I couldn't speak for () of making a mistake.
ア lack イ fear ウ instead エ all
- Life is like a journey.
Life is () to a voyage.
ア seen イ felt ウ compared エ thought
- She had a desire to study abroad, but her parents were against the idea.
Although she wanted to study abroad, her parents were () to it.
ア opposed イ turned ウ denied エ allowed
- I recommend you should not be involved in the affair.
You had better stay () of the affair.
ア beyond イ off ウ over エ out

II 次の各文の()に入る最も適切な語(句)を、下のア～エの中からそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- It was not () I had read your letter that I noticed your kind consideration.
ア until イ if ウ while エ as
- I don't want my jeans () in the washing machine.
ア wash イ washes ウ washing エ washed
- It was very strange that I felt as if I () the same scenery before.
ア see イ saw ウ have seen エ had seen
- She lent me her favorite comic books, some of () were boring.
ア which イ what ウ whose エ that
- This is my favorite T-shirt () by my boyfriend.
ア choose イ chose ウ chosen エ choosing
- The train had already gone by the time we () at the station.
ア arrive イ arrived ウ have arrived エ had arrived

7. Our robot can run () faster than yours.
 ア so イ very ウ much エ more
8. Do you remember () to Okinawa with him twenty years ago?
 ア to travel イ traveling ウ traveled エ to have traveled
9. The ending of the movie was () to them.
 ア discouraging イ discouraged
 ウ discourage エ been discouraged
10. () in plain English, the book is suitable for beginners.
 ア Writing イ Having written
 ウ To write エ Written

Ⅲ 意味が通じるように [] 内の語(句)を並べ替え、2番目と4番目に来る語(句)の記号をその順番で解答欄に書き入れなさい。ただし文頭にくる語も小文字にしてあります。

1. My brother [ア me イ watch ウ told エ not オ to] the horror movie.
2. I [ア see イ it ウ to エ fun オ found] a soccer game in a big stadium.
3. [ア however イ might be ウ difficult エ problem オ the], you should never give up solving it.
4. He always gives us [ア with イ in ウ his hands エ a lecture オ his pockets].
5. Please tell me [ア what イ important ウ think エ you オ is] in keeping good relations with others.

Ⅳ 以下は友だち同士の会話ですが、順序がばらばらになっています。最も適切な順序に並べ替え、(a)～(e)の位置にくる文を選び、数字で答えなさい。

1. That's the most delicious dinner I've ever had in my life.
2. Thank you very much.
3. I hope you can. Well, would you like some coffee?
4. It charges only 6,000 yen a month.
5. That's good, but it must be expensive.
6. What is the secret of the good cooking?
7. That's reasonable. I've never cooked a simple meal before.
8. If you are interested, you could take some trial classes.
9. I'll think it over when I can afford the time.
10. Actually I've learned how in a cooking school.
11. Thanks a lot. Uh, do you mind my smoking?
12. Not at all, but I may not have an ashtray.
13. Oh, you don't smoke. Then I won't smoke.

1 → 2 → (a) → (b) → 5 → (c) → (d) → 8 → 9 → (e)
 → 11 → 12 → 13

- V 次の英文を読み、本文の内容と一致するものには T、そうでないものには F を解答欄に記入しなさい。

Western English Language School (WELS)

For 18 years, WELS has enjoyed an excellent reputation with high schools in California, educational agencies, and students from all over the world. A perfect location, unique environment, excellent program, and moderate cost make WELS one of the best places in the United States to learn English.

WELS is open to students at or above the intermediate level who are 16 or older and wish to improve English communication skills in preparation for further academic and career goals. Our purpose is to help students reach these goals by providing a solid foundation in the use of the English language.

There are 6 sessions per year. Each session is 8 weeks long. Each class has an average of only 12 students, with a maximum of 14. This gives each student the opportunity for a lot of interaction with the teacher. We offer full-time and part-time courses. There is no deadline for applications. However, we encourage applicants to apply at least three months in advance to allow enough time to obtain a visa and make flight arrangements.

We provide or arrange for homestay accommodation for international students who want to experience US culture in a family environment. We recommend that you give at least two months' notice if you wish to participate in a homestay. We will send information about your host family before your arrival.

1. If you want to participate in a homestay, you are expected to notify WELS at least two months before your arrival.
2. This description suggests that the tuition fee is extremely cheaper than that of other language schools in the US.
3. Any students who have a strong motivation to improve English communication skills can enter WELS.
4. It is a must that those who want to enroll in WELS apply three months before the session starts.
5. The number of students in a class will not be over 14 so that they can have a lot of time to speak with the teacher.

- VI 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

People have always loved to build towers. Ever since the Tower of Jericho (8.5 meters) was built 10 thousand years ago, humans have been trying to make their towers higher. Now the tallest tower in the world is found in Tokyo. Visitors from many countries are rushing to see it.

In the past the tallest towers were often churches. People must have been very excited when St. Paul's Cathedral was built in London to a height of 111 meters. When the Eiffel Tower was built in Paris in 1889 (312 meters), people traveled for miles to see it. But it did not (A) there. Soon competitions started up to see which country could build the highest tower in the world. By 1976, the CN tower in Canada became the tallest at 553 meters. In May 2012, the Tokyo Skytree was opened in Tokyo and it was ⁽¹⁾(name) the tallest tower on earth. It is so tall it has changed the skyline of the city.

Many people in Tokyo are very excited about the new tower. On April 26th 2012, Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko visited the Skytree. On the opening day, nearly 200 thousand visitors came to see it. Some visitors (B) waited in line for more than a week to get the first tickets. About eight thousand people took the high-speed elevators up to the observation decks to see the first views of the city.

The Skytree is 634 meters high and is made from steel. It functions as a broadcast tower for television and radio. It had to be built very high (C) it could send signals above all the other tall buildings in the area. The tower took five years to build and cost 750 million dollars. The design is traditional and modern at the same time. It looks futuristic but the architect also borrowed some ideas from Japanese five-story pagodas, which have never fallen down in earthquakes. The shape of the tower is designed so that it can ⁽²⁾withstand both earthquakes and high winds.

The name of the Tokyo Skytree was chosen by members of the public who voted on a choice of names. The tower is painted in an original color, *Skytree White*. It is lit with blue and purple lights at night. The Skytree has a shop, a restaurant and two observation decks. People can see for miles across the city from the decks. Stylish (D) have been designed specially for those who work in the tower. The elevators are very fast and people can get to the top in about a minute. Children say it makes their ears pop when they go that fast. The Skytree is open every day of the year.

People will probably always want to build tall towers. The citizens of Tokyo are certainly very proud of the one in their city. When people look up at the Skytree (E) its top in the clouds, they must wonder how big the next tower will be.

1. 空欄 A～E に入る最も適切な語を選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| A. ア stop | イ go | ウ stand | エ return |
| B. ア have | イ had | ウ are | エ were |
| C. ア if | イ unless | ウ although | エ so |
| D. ア cars | イ buildings | ウ uniforms | エ dinners |
| E. ア with | イ on | ウ in | エ at |

2. 下線部 (1) の語の文中での正しい形をア～エのうちから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|---------|
| ア name | イ names | ウ naming | エ named |
|--------|---------|----------|---------|

3. 下線部 (2) の意味に最も近いものを、次のア～エのうちから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | | | |
|--------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| ア feel | イ measure | ウ survive | エ change |
|--------|-----------|-----------|----------|

4. 本文のタイトルとして最も適切なものを以下のア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | |
|--|
| ア The History of the Tokyo Skytree |
| イ The Popularity of the Tokyo Skytree |
| ウ The Important Role of the Tokyo Skytree |
| エ The General Description of the Tokyo Skytree |

5. 本文の内容とほぼ一致している文をア～オのうちから二つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | |
|---|
| ア The several reasons that human beings want to make higher towers are clearly stated in this essay. |
| イ The design of the Tokyo Skytree was inspired by the structure of Japanese traditional towers to preserve it from destruction. |
| ウ It was Emperor Akihito who chose the name of the Tokyo Skytree from the choices voted on by the public. |
| エ Improving Internet accessibility is the main reason that the Tokyo Skytree was built so high. |
| オ The Eiffel Tower is older than the CN tower in Canada and about half as tall as the Tokyo Skytree. |

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I 英文の下線部の意味に最も近いものを下のア～エの中からそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- The country's economy depends on international business.
ア is spent on イ is indifferent to
ウ is influenced by エ is independent of
- Our team manager was furious when he learned about the results.
ア very surprised イ very delighted
ウ very concerned エ very angry
- The governor delivered an address of thanks to the rescue squad at the ceremony.
ア a telegraph イ an honor ウ an approval エ a speech
- A red dress made her stand out at the party.
ア highly noticeable イ highly reliable
ウ very comfortable エ quite unbearable
- I helped Tom get over his health problems.
ア overcome イ overdose ウ overthrow エ overdose
- Sarah, would you mind the house while I'm away?
ア look after イ dislike ウ bother エ keep looking at
- He again proved himself second to none in gymnastics.
ア far from the best イ in the second place
ウ better than anyone else エ none the better

- They have been badly in need of money.
ア illegally イ ill ウ no good エ very much
 - The police have yet to determine the cause of a fire in the warehouse.
ア specify イ investigate ウ appreciate エ consider
 - It was very sensible of you to refuse that proposal.
ア natural イ wise ウ common エ honest
- II 次の各文の（ ）に入る最も適切な語(句)を、下のア～エの中からそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- This air conditioner needs ().
ア fix イ be fixed ウ fixing エ to fix
 - By the time that tedious play was over, () audience had fallen asleep.
ア the most of イ almost of ウ almost all of the エ almost all
 - You had better () in such heavy rain.
ア to go out イ not go out ウ gone out エ not to go out
 - The milk bottle is empty. Someone () the kitchen!
ア should have entered イ must have entered
ウ could enter エ would enter
 - I have never been to Italy, and () my parents.
ア either have イ have never been ウ neither have エ so have
 - () sick, I cannot attend the meeting in Kyoto.
ア Having イ Due to ウ Because of エ Being
 - () brought you here in the middle of the night?
ア For what イ What ウ How エ Whom
 - Unless you want to catch a cold, keep the windows ().
ア opening イ close ウ opened エ closed

9. My sister earns () I do.

- ア as much as twice イ as twice much as
ウ twice as much as エ much as twice as

10. Now that everyone has got a smartphone, why don't you get me ()?

- ア one イ two ウ another エ the one

Ⅲ 次の日本語の内容に合うように、下の語を並べかえて完全な英文にし、番号 (a) ~ (h) に入るものを記号で答えなさい。

1. 電話がかかってきた時、彼はちょうど外出しようとしていた。

He _____ (a) _____ (b) _____ out _____ he
_____ a call.

- ア when イ just ウ got エ to オ was
カ go キ about

2. 彼が今どこにいるかなんて、どうして私にわかりますか。

How _____ I _____ (c) _____ _____ (d) _____
now?

- ア to イ he ウ where エ am オ is
カ know キ supposed

3. 外の騒音で一晩中眠れなかった。

The _____ outside _____ (e) _____ (f) _____ the _____.

- ア me イ throughout ウ noise エ awake
オ night カ kept

4. トムは今日の会議に間に合い、皆が驚いた。

Tom was _____ (g) _____ meeting, _____
(h) _____.

- ア which イ today's ウ in エ surprised オ time
カ everyone キ for

Ⅳ 以下は2人の間の会話ですが、順序がばらばらになっています。最も適切な順序に並べ替え、(a) ~ (e) の位置にくる文を選び、数字で答えなさい。

1. Good morning, Yuka. It's hot already! We missed you last night.
2. Yeah. I cannot think of an English equivalent. It's not an illness, but I've lost appetite because of the summer heat.
3. No, I don't. Hey, it could be over 30°C in Toronto as well. I love Japanese summer though. Summer fruits, festivals, a lot of fun. But Yuka, take care anyway.
4. Do I? Don't worry. I think it's just *natsubate* that I get every year. I'll be fine once the summer is over.
5. Ah, I see. The heat is getting to you.
6. I'm glad to hear that. It's a shame I was in bed all weekend.
7. What is it? Never heard that word before. Is there anything to do with summer?
8. Hi Jim. Sorry I couldn't make it. Did you have a good time?
9. Oh, I'm sorry. You still sound a bit weary.
10. That's it. Don't you get this summer...eh...exhaustion? You're from Canada.
11. Yes we did. We enjoyed the fireworks and the barbeque was great.
12. Thanks. Some people do get *natsubate* much later. So you take care, too.

1 → □ → □ → 6 → □ → 4 → □ → 2 → □ → □ → □ → 12
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

- V 以下の英文を読み、竜巻警報が発令された場合における行動としてア～キのうち適切なものには○、不適切なものには×を解答欄に記入しなさい。

When A Tornado Warning Is Issued

A tornado is a violently rotating column of air, in contact with the ground, and often visible as a funnel* cloud. It is capable of generating winds in excess of 300 miles per hour in the funnel wall, and of moving across the ground as fast as 70 miles per hour. When you've just heard a tornado warning announced for your area, what should you do now? Just as importantly, what shouldn't you do?

- If you are already inside a building, get as far away as possible from all outside walls and windows. Move to the central part of the building such as interior rooms or hallways.
- Don't open the windows or the doors. It doesn't help and can make things worse.
- Move to the lowest possible level in the building; below ground is preferable. In a multi-story building, be sure to clear the top floor entirely since the roof may go.
- Don't use elevators. You could get trapped if the power is lost.
- Avoid the southwest corner of your shelter — most tornadoes approach from the southwest.
- Take a battery-powered radio with you to the shelter.
- Don't light candles, even after the storm has passed. Ruptured gas lines can create a fire hazard so it's better to use flashlights.
- Crouch as low as possible to the floor, facing down. Cover the back of your head with your hands.
- If you're in a car or mobile home, get out, even if it's parked or tied down. You're probably safer outside, even if that means seeking shelter out in the open.
- Don't park your car under an overpass**. Although it may seem like good shelter, it can actually be more dangerous than open ground. A wind-tunnel effect can cause higher wind speeds, driving debris toward you and even propelling you out from under the overpass.
- If you're outside with no shelter, lie flat in a ditch and cover your head with your hands. Be aware of the potential for flooding.

funnel* じょうご overpass** 高架道路

- ア The entrance hall of the building can be a good shelter.
- イ Make sure to close all windows and doors to prevent the strong wind from coming into the building.
- ウ Run to the first floor of the building, unless there is a basement.
- エ Stay in the northeastern corner of the shelter and bend with your face down.
- オ Take either candles or flashlights with you to the shelter in case the electricity goes out.
- カ If you are driving, stop the car immediately and stay inside until the tornado is gone.
- キ If you are outside, find a flat place and protect your head with your hands.

- VI 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

A gap year means having a break or taking time out between life stages. Taking this time out has been common in Britain and Australia since the 1960s, but in recent years it has been getting more popular among young people in many parts of the world. For most young people the gap year occurs between leaving high school and going to university.

Views on the gap year vary from place to place. In countries such as Ghana every student must take a gap year after finishing school, while in Denmark a gap year is considered a bad thing and (A). A gap year is not very common in the United States, but it is becoming more popular. Japanese students do not usually take a gap year partly because of something called simultaneous recruiting of new graduates.

This means _____ (a) _____.

There are many reasons students take a gap year. After so many years at school without a break some students feel very tired or '(B)'. The gap year is a chance to enjoy a new place, meet people and see a different way of life. It can be hard to choose a career path at 18 years old, so there is a chance during the gap year to try out a variety of jobs before having to decide. Also, it is a good way to learn a new

skill such as how to build a house, how to teach a class of children or how to grow a field of corn. When a student travels alone, he or she can learn many things. Students have a chance to (C), manage their money, get from place to place and learn how to get along with people from different cultures.

So what do people actually do during a gap year? They usually travel to another country. This might mean visiting one country or exploring a whole area, such as seeing Europe on a train, or traveling across the United States on a Greyhound bus. This activity of moving from country to county with very little luggage is called 'backpacking' as people carry everything they need in a pack on their backs. (D), young people on their gap year live and work in one country. They might take a job to earn money, or they might volunteer, which often means working for nothing in return for food and a place to sleep. The gap year does not have to last a whole year. Sometimes it only lasts for 3 months and sometimes more than a year.

There are many examples of what young people do on a gap year. Many like to experience a culture that is very different to their own. A popular place to volunteer is Africa, where they work doing things such as helping in a refugee camp or orphanage for homeless children. House building is another common type of gap year work. Many gap year students teach a foreign language abroad. A lot of young people also like to help with environmental projects such as working on organic farms or helping with the conservation of forests or rare animals and plants.

Some parents worry that if their children take a gap year, then they will never go to university. ~~~~~(b)~~~~~ In most cases, a student returns from a gap year feeling more confident and ready to take his or her place at university in a much better way than before.

1. 空欄 (A) ~ (D) に入る語 (句) として、最も適切なものをア~エの中からそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) ア appreciated イ discouraged ウ recommended エ encouraged
(B) ア cooled down イ chilled out ウ warmed up エ burned out
(C) ア get more qualifications イ get better-off
 ウ become off their guard エ become more independent
(D) ア Consequently イ Eventually ウ Alternatively エ Incidentally

2. 波線部 (a) にはどのような内容が入るか、ア~エの中から最も適切なものを1つ選んで英文を完成させ、記号で答えなさい。

- ア students should work and study at the same time
イ students are matched with jobs before they graduate from school
ウ students start recruiting new employees before they graduate from school
エ students cannot find jobs by the time they graduate from school

3. 波線部 (b) にはどのような内容が入るか、ア~エの中から最も適切な英文を1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- ア Their concern is based on the result of the recent studies.
イ Their concern has turned out to be true according to a recent survey.
ウ Recent studies have shown this is not so.
エ The result of the latest survey has been in favor of their concern.

4. 以下のア~エのうち、本文の内容と一致する場合はT、一致しない場合はFを解答欄に記入しなさい。

- ア Taking a gap year has been highly regarded in Ghana.
イ During a gap year, most students leave their own countries.
ウ Many students return from a gap year, having decided their future career.
エ After a gap year, students usually change their subjects of study to make a fresh and better start at the university.