

2016年度入学試験（A日程・1月23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 各文の（ ）に入る最も適切な語（句）を、下の（ア）～（エ）の中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- English-speaking guides are () on the hiking tour.
 (ア) countable (イ) liable (ウ) edible (エ) available
- () his quietness, Stephen is a boy of great intelligence.
 (ア) Despite that (イ) But (ウ) Although (エ) In spite of
- () to call me once your flight has landed.
 (ア) Don't talk (イ) Never speak (ウ) Don't forget (エ) Let's
- We promise to () a pizza to your home within 30 minutes.
 (ア) eat (イ) plan (ウ) burn (エ) deliver
- She took an old curtain down and made it () a new dress.
 (ア) into (イ) for (ウ) of (エ) with
- Technology has () the quality of education.
 (ア) improved (イ) expected (ウ) spent (エ) depended
- The new science fiction movie () good reviews from the press.
 (ア) considered (イ) suggested (ウ) provided (エ) received
- I would () stay home than go out.
 (ア) decide (イ) try (ウ) rather (エ) better

- Japan has a () birth rate because Japanese women are having fewer babies.
 (ア) high (イ) low (ウ) small (エ) few
- The movie is a big hit, so I hear () tickets is hard now.
 (ア) trying (イ) making (ウ) selling (エ) getting

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1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- It is kind () you to let me stay in your apartment.
 (ア) of (イ) for (ウ) to (エ) with
- () I wings, I would fly to Hawaii.
 (ア) Had (イ) Have (ウ) Having (エ) Has
- He is always hygienic, () his hands with soap.
 (ア) cleaning (イ) cleaned (ウ) cleans (エ) clean
- She could cook dinner () faster than I expected.
 (ア) so (イ) very (ウ) much (エ) more
- Don't () the building, because it's too old and dangerous.
 (ア) approach in (イ) approach against
 (ウ) approach at (エ) approach
- This TV drama is worth (), though it is very long.
 (ア) watching (イ) to watch (ウ) for watching (エ) of watching
- We were not sure () too much sleeping made us feel very tired.
 (ア) what (イ) why (ウ) the reason (エ) of
- She is trying to find the person () she thinks can complete the project.
 (ア) whom (イ) to whom (ウ) whose (エ) who

9. Mistakes occur no matter () careful you try to be.
(ア) how (イ) what (ウ) with (エ) on

10. Not () in simple English, the essay was a little difficult for her to understand.
(ア) writing (イ) wrote (ウ) written (エ) to write

Ⅲ 次の日本語の内容に合うように、下の語を並べかえて英文を完成させ、番号①～⑩に入るものを記号で答えなさい。

1. ねえ、ジョージは一昨日何であんなに怒ったの？

Hey, _____ ① so _____ the _____ ② _____ ?
(ア) day (イ) George (ウ) angry (エ) yesterday
(オ) made (カ) before (キ) what

2. 離陸中は必ず携帯電話とすべての電子機器の電源を切っておいてください。

Please _____ ③ that your _____ ④ _____ devices _____
_____ ⑤ _____ takeoff.
(ア) phones (イ) make (ウ) are (エ) electronic
(オ) mobile (カ) during (キ) off (ク) sure
(ケ) and (コ) switched (サ) all

3. 彼はチームで他の誰よりも頑張ったからその賞をもらうにふさわしい。

He _____ ⑥ _____ he _____ more _____ ⑦ _____
_____ ⑧ _____ the team.
(ア) because (イ) else (ウ) prize (エ) anybody
(オ) made (カ) deserves (キ) the (ク) effort
(ケ) than (コ) in

4. お好きなときにいつでも昼食をお取りください。

You are _____ ⑨ _____ _____ ⑩ _____ .
(ア) you (イ) welcome (ウ) would (エ) have
(オ) to (カ) like (キ) whenever (ク) lunch

Ⅳ 以下はダイビングショップでの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. Well, I'll explain the full procedure right now. After that, we can schedule the dates and time together.

2. I see. The underwater world is great, isn't it? So, I wonder what motivated you to learn how to dive.

3. Thank you for stopping by. Our shop 'Gill Man' is a diving shop and a café as you say. How can we help you?

4. Have you ever snorkeled or had diving experience at all? Even free-diving?

5. Well, I'd like to start scuba diving but I don't know where to start.

6. Umm, yes, sort of. I free-dived when I was small but only have been sunbathing lately.

7. Yes it's possible. If you get a diving license which would take 3 to 4 days, you'd be able to dive all over the world. Or you can experience diving first at a shallow place before you go for the license if you wish.

8. Hello, is this a diving shop by any chance? It looks like a café.

9. Oh, no. I've made up my mind to take the license course now. When can I start?

10. I've always loved the sea and one day, I saw a great underwater view on TV. Do you think I can dive and see it for real?



8 → (a) → 5 → (b) → 6 → (c) → 10 → (d) → (e) → 1

- V 次の英文を読み、本文の内容と一致する場合にはT、一致しない場合にはFを解答欄に記入しなさい。

Extreme Amusement Park

Extreme Amusement Park lies 5 kilometers north of Sherlock Station on the Bluesky Railway Line. The bus to the park leaves from Sherlock Station and costs \$1 one way. There are three departures per hour.

Our opening hours varies, typically from 10:00 to 19:00 during low season and from 9:00 to 20:00 during peak season, so we recommend you to check the official website for the latest information. Admission ends one hour before closing time.

The park consists of three zones for different interests. *Thrilling Attraction Zone* offers numerous attractions, including various kinds of roller coasters and haunted houses. Everyone is screaming about Sky Shooter, the fastest and steepest roller coaster in the park. Damian's Haunted House offers you an extremely scary experience, where you must find your way out among ghosts. In the *Theme Park Zone*, visitors will discover two uniquely themed areas. The Wild West Land is a Western heritage area that brings the Old West back to life through portrayals of real-life Western characters. Another area is the Anime Land where you can enjoy entertainment attractions, many of which are based on popular animation series. The *Free Zone* can be entered for free. Visitors can enjoy a wonderful view of seasonal flowers and relax on a leisure boat touring the canals.

Fees are \$60 for double admission to the *Thrilling Attraction Zone* and *Theme Park Zone* and \$40 for single admission to one of the two zones. Paid attractions in *Free Zone* typically costs \$3 to \$6 each.

1. The bus to Extreme Amusement Park leaves from Sherlock Station every twenty minutes.
2. You can enter the Extreme Amusement Park at 19:30 during peak season.
3. The *Theme Park Zone* is divided into two themed areas.
4. If you want to relax on a leisure boat touring the canals, you should go to the *Thrilling Attraction Zone*.

5. If you pay \$40, you don't have to pay for entertainment attractions in the *Free Zone*.

- VI 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

We hear the word *eco* a lot these days. The addition of the prefix *eco* to a word means it is about the environment in a positive way. There are eco-houses, eco-cities, and eco-tourism. (A) there is a new idea: eco-fashion. Eco-fashion refers to a type of clothing and accessories produced in ways that are not harmful to the environment.

People all over the world love fashion. They love wearing new clothes every season, but they have to keep buying new clothes to keep up with the latest fashion. If people buy new clothes frequently to follow the latest fashion trends, they also throw a lot of clothes away. More than one million tons of clothes are thrown away every year in the UK alone. This high turnover is extremely wasteful, so people are now looking for ways to make fashion more sustainable. We can do this by making e-clothes fashionable, using less water and more natural by-products in clothing manufacture, and recycling.

A new type of fashion needs a celebrity name to be successful. Luckily, several famous fashion designers are becoming interested in eco-fashion. Designer Stella McCartney is particularly involved in eco-fashion and has started having regular eco-fashion parties, which (1) help promote the concept.

We can use many by-products for making clothes. By-products are things that we usually throw away (B) we are making something. When we grow bananas, we throw away the stem at the top of the fruit. When we grow pineapples, we throw away the leaves, but now we can make clothes from these by-products. We can make handbags and jackets from banana stems. Pineapple leaves can be used to make shoes.

Many people are starting to recycle clothes. We (C) recycle at least 50% of the clothes we throw away. However, the actual percentage that we recycle every year in the UK is only around 25%.

There are four main ways that we can recycle clothes. Firstly, we can use recycled material such as plastic bottles to make clothes. Secondly, we can use offcuts or small pieces of material that fall on the factory floor to make them. Thirdly, we can buy or sell second-hand clothes at flea markets and second-hand shops. Finally, we can customize our (2) exist clothes. We can alter or change the clothes we already have in our wardrobes so that they look different. In this way, our old clothes can adapt to changing fashions.

We use different kinds of fabric to make clothes. Denim, which is used to make jeans, is one type of fabric. The process of making denim uses a lot of water, but now the company *Levi Strauss & Co.* is selling denim jeans and jackets that are washed using recycled water. We use a lot of hot water to wash fabric. In fact, 85% of the

energy used in a washing machine goes to heating the water. (D), many clothes designers are now creating clothes made from fabric that need less washing. Also, some clothes companies are making clothes that can be washed in cold water.

(E) the rise of cheap clothing, it is common now for people to buy a piece of clothing, wear it two or three times, and then throw it away. However, eco-fashion designers hope that eco-fashion will gain popularity and that it will be fashionable to wear eco-clothes every single day in future.

1. 空欄 (A) ~ (E) に入る最も適切な語 (句) を選び、記号で答えなさい。
(A) ア Now イ Beforehand ウ So エ Therefore
(B) ア which イ where ウ whether エ when
(C) ア shall イ could ウ do エ need
(D) ア Whatever イ To begin with ウ To result エ Fortunately
(E) ア As イ With ウ Like エ For
2. 下線部 ⁽¹⁾ help promote the concept の意味に最も近いものを、次の (ア) ~ (エ) の中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
(ア) is good for making profits
(イ) has sales influence
(ウ) let people enjoy eco-related activities
(エ) let people know about eco-fashion
3. 下線部 ⁽²⁾ exist は原型となっています。文中の正しい形を (ア) ~ (エ) の中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
(ア) exist (イ) existing (ウ) exists (エ) existed
4. 本文の内容とほぼ一致している文を (ア) ~ (オ) のうちから2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
(ア) The purpose of eco-fashion is to dress cheap.
(イ) Hi-tech materials are often used in eco-fashion.
(ウ) Nature is an important theme in eco-fashion.
(エ) Eco-fashion uses by-products to reduce waste.
(オ) Eco-fashion might not be popular in the future.
5. 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 eco-fashion
(イ) Eco-fashion can be cheap
(ウ) Thinking green: Eco-fashion
(エ) The marketing of eco-fashion

2016年度入学試験（B日程・1月30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 各文の（ ）に入る最も適切な語（句）を、下の（ア）～（エ）の中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

1. The doctor could not () the cause of my uncle's death.
(ア) determine (イ) cure (ウ) recover (エ) operate
2. It was very () of Fanny to put her savings in the bank.
(ア) sensitive (イ) gentle (ウ) hard (エ) sensible
3. Where do you () canned food in the kitchen?
(ア) prepare (イ) buy (ウ) take (エ) keep
4. I () how much an airplane ticket to New York costs.
(ア) make (イ) pay (ウ) wonder (エ) buy
5. I won't be () for dinner, so please start without me.
(ア) in time (イ) for a time (ウ) at time (エ) timely
6. () would you like your steak cooked?
(ア) Do (イ) How (ウ) What (エ) Who
7. My mother () her promise and bought me a Taylor Swift concert ticket for my birthday.
(ア) tried (イ) told (ウ) kept (エ) shared

8. It () Nigel just six weeks to find a new girlfriend.
(ア) had (イ) went (ウ) took (エ) passed
9. There is no () when the next great earthquake will happen.
(ア) making (イ) thinking (ウ) telling (エ) worrying
10. Tourism is () damage to the environment.
(ア) causing (イ) dealing (ウ) experimenting (エ) performing

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1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

1. I don't mind living in a small house () it is convenient.
(ア) so long as (イ) as much as (ウ) even though (エ) in order that
2. My father didn't let me () out late at night.
(ア) go (イ) goes (ウ) going (エ) to go
3. She took a taxi so as () be late for the important meeting.
(ア) no (イ) not (ウ) not to (エ) to not
4. Don't forget () her a birthday present tomorrow.
(ア) giving (イ) to give (ウ) give to (エ) will give
5. She was () wait in the cold rain for over an hour.
(ア) making (イ) made (ウ) made to (エ) to make
6. Look at the little house on the plain, the roof () I painted last week.
(ア) where (イ) of that (ウ) of which (エ) in which
7. Not () of the song, he couldn't sing along with the music.
(ア) hear (イ) heard (ウ) to hear (エ) having heard
8. If the water hadn't been so hot, I () got burned.
(ア) didn't (イ) wouldn't have (ウ) will have not (エ) had not

9. Do you know () Tokyo for New York?
 (ア) when does she leave (イ) when did she leave
 (ウ) when has she left (エ) when she will leave
10. When he arrived at the station, the train ().
 (ア) is already leaving (イ) was already left
 (ウ) has already left (エ) had already left

Ⅲ 次の日本語の内容に合うように、下の語を並べかえて英文を完成させ、番号①～⑩に入るものを記号で答えなさい。

1. 寝過ぎないようにアラームをセットしたほうがいいでしょう。
 We _____ ① _____ ② we ③ _____.
 (ア) that (イ) the (ウ) clock (エ) oversleep
 (オ) set (カ) won't (キ) should (ク) alarm
 (ケ) so
2. 姉は転職してから給与が二倍になったと言います。
 My _____ ④ her _____ ⑤ _____ ⑥ _____ jobs.
 (ア) sister (イ) she (ウ) has (エ) says
 (オ) older (カ) salary (キ) changed (ク) doubled
 (ケ) since
3. この本を読むと新しい考え方が身につくような気がする。
 This _____ ⑦ _____ ⑧ _____ thinking.
 (ア) new (イ) to (ウ) of (エ) seems
 (オ) give (カ) book (キ) way (ク) a
 (ケ) me
4. 明日の天気はどうなるか知っていますか?
 Do _____ ⑨ _____ ⑩ tomorrow?
 (ア) know (イ) like (ウ) be (エ) you
 (オ) weather (カ) what (キ) the (ク) will

Ⅳ 以下はネイルサロンでの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. Hello Kimie. How are you and your nails today?
2. You can count on me! So shall we?
3. I like pastel pink and green very much. All of the patterns sound good but I can't decide which one.
4. I see. The latest trend would be knit patterns and check patterns. I also think pearls are essential this year. What about these in pastel colors?
5. They are okay. But they have grown too long.
6. So, what can I do for you today?
7. Oh, yes. I'm looking forward to today's nail art.
8. What about all of them?
9. Really? All on my nails? Is that possible? How would that work?
10. I'm thinking of changing my nail design. Do you have any suggestions?



1 → (a) → 6 → (b) → 4 → (c) → (d) → 9 → (e) → 7

V 次の手紙を読み、本文の内容と一致する場合にはT、一致しない場合にはFを解答欄に記入しなさい。

Maria J. Cruz
280 Hamilton Rd.
Alamogordo, NM 88310

Carmen P. Cruz
2914 Central Ave.
Springfield, MA 01118

February 1, 2016

Dear Carmen,

Congratulations on your graduation next week. Your dad and I are so excited. You are the first Cruz to graduate from college. Well done!

All of our relatives are very proud of you. Your uncles and aunts sent their compliments to us on your great achievement. You have raised the Cruz name for us. It was not easy for our family in the early years. We struggled to set up a home here since our arrival in America 20 years ago. Your graduation from a prestigious college made all our efforts worthwhile. We cannot tell you how happy we are for you. We wish you all the very best for whatever you choose to do. You can achieve whatever you set your heart and mind to do.

Unfortunately, it is too expensive for us to attend your graduation. Have a good celebration with your friends. You are going to venture out into the working world, but Carmen, do not forget your roots. Come back when you have some free time. Keep us updated with your life. We would always love to hear from you. Do call or write to us. We will have a small celebration with your uncles and aunts soon in honor of you. We know that you will be busy looking for a good job.

Our hearts are always with you,
Your loving Mom

1. Carmen is Maria's first niece to graduate from university.
2. Maria and her husband came to America 20 years ago.
3. Maria wants Carmen to return home right after her graduation.
4. Maria will celebrate Carmen's graduation.
5. Maria is not sure when she will be able to see her daughter.

VI 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

People love holidays. They also need holidays to keep themselves healthy. After a period of hard work, we all need to relax and find a change of scene. This gives us more energy, makes us happier, and allows us to think more clearly. In the past, people only used to take holidays in their own countries. However, in recent years, more holiday-makers, or tourists, have been (A) their holidays abroad. Airfares are getting cheaper each year, and there are more hotels for people to stay in. Traveling to foreign countries is interesting and exciting, but it can also cause problems for the places that people visit. Too many visitors can damage the environment. Now there is a new type of traveler who does not damage the environment: the eco-tourist.

Tourists harm the environment in several ways. Firstly, large numbers of feet can erode the ground. Secondly, people sometimes start fires in the forests by cooking their food on a barbecue and not watching it properly. Thirdly, people are often careless with their rubbish, and they leave litter on the street and on the beach. Fourthly, too many visitors (B) long traffic jams, which can lead to pollution. Finally, houses and food can become expensive for local people who live in the holiday destinations. In some parts of the world, tourists have affected holiday destinations so much that the whole character and atmosphere of the place are lost.

Eco-tourists are people who like to go on holiday but who are worried about the damage that tourism causes. They are careful, thoughtful people who want to go on holidays that are kind to the environment. Eco-tourism often involves travel to remote and relatively undisturbed natural areas and is designed to protect the environment from damage. They are small-scale, quiet and low-key holidays that do not (C) the local people or change the look of the town or countryside. Eco-tourists still travel to places where the nature and scenery are beautiful, but they are careful not to do any damage to these fragile places. Eco-tourists respect local people and their customs. They sometimes even raise money to help improve

people's lives in these communities. Eco-tourists usually stay at eco-hotels. These hotels are smaller than normal hotels, but they are built with local materials and do little damage to their surroundings. Finally, eco-tourists love to recycle, and they do this whenever they can.

Eco-holidays are now being (D) in many parts of the world. These types of holiday are also becoming cheaper. There is no car to hire and the simple holiday plans mean that tourists do not spend a lot of money on traditional holiday activities such as going to theme parks or renting speedboats.

As people become (1) more aware of the effect of tourism on the environment, (a) . No more rows of giant hotels on pristine beaches. No more traffic jams in the street and rubbish in the park. No more fires in the forests or sky-high rents. Tourists of the future will stay in small hotels (E) of local materials. They will eat local food, recycle their rubbish, and walk everywhere. Most important of all, they will leave the place looking the same as it did when they arrived.

1. 空欄 (A) ~ (E) に入る語として、最も適切なものを (ア) ~ (エ) の中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| (A) ア going | イ paying | ウ taking | エ flying |
| (B) ア cause | イ because | ウ causing | エ caused |
| (C) ア disturb | イ disturbing | ウ disturbs | エ disturbed |
| (D) ア advertisement | イ advertising | ウ advertise | エ advertised |
| (E) ア make | イ made | ウ making | エ makes |

2. 下線部 (1) more aware の意味に最も近いものを、次の (ア) ~ (エ) の中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (ア) more angry | (イ) more conscious |
| (ウ) less interested | (エ) more worried |

3. 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) holidays will become more expensive
(イ) people will take more holidays
(ウ) eco-tourism is likely to become even more popular
(エ) they will continue to damage it

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

- (ア) Going for a holiday abroad
(イ) How tourists damage the environment
(ウ) Small-scale, quiet and low-key holidays
(エ) The rise of eco-tourism

5. 本文の内容とほぼ一致している文を (ア) ~ (エ) の中から2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) People should not go on holidays because they damage the environment.
(イ) Tourists sometimes start forest fires because of the outdoor cooking that they do.
(ウ) Eco-tourists change the atmosphere of the holiday destinations.
(エ) Eco-tourists try to reduce the amount of rubbish they produce.