

2017年度入学試験（A日程・1月21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つ選んで、記号で答えなさい。

1. （ ） I got home, my parents had already gone to bed.

- (ア) Where
- (イ) How
- (ウ) When
- (エ) If

2. Is it unsafe for us to （ ） GM foods, as some people suggest?

- (ア) eat
- (イ) sleep
- (ウ) penetrate
- (エ) listen

3. How did you all （ ） to know one another in such a short period of time?

- (ア) meet
- (イ) get
- (ウ) take
- (エ) accompany

4. All the immigrants are （ ） to living in this city.

- (ア) went
- (イ) felt
- (ウ) accomplished
- (エ) used

5. （ ） into English, Haruki Murakami's novels are read all around the world.

- (ア) Involved
- (イ) Translated
- (ウ) Soaked
- (エ) Spoken

6. 2020 will be the year （ ） the Summer Olympics will be held in Tokyo.

- (ア) why
- (イ) how
- (ウ) where
- (エ) when

7. （ ） is no better season than summer to climb to the top of Mt. Fuji.

- (ア) When
- (イ) Where
- (ウ) There
- (エ) That

8. （ ） what time it is, you can watch any movie on the Internet.

- (ア) No matter
- (イ) Even if
- (ウ) Although
- (エ) Whether or not

9. Koharu spoke as slow as possible to her uncle （ ） he could understand her.

- (ア) otherwise
- (イ) if
- (ウ) unless
- (エ) so that

10. （ ） I you, I would not rent a car but take a taxi home.

- (ア) Were
- (イ) Am
- (ウ) Be
- (エ) If

Ⅱ 以下の各文の（ ）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. My father had his car () at the end of May.
(ア) repair (イ) be repaired (ウ) repaired (エ) repairing
2. There is a serious problem we have to () the president to consider.
(ア) let (イ) have (ウ) make (エ) get
3. Our pet dog () several years ago.
(ア) has died (イ) died (ウ) dead (エ) was died
4. Wash the dishes when you ().
(ア) have finished to eat (イ) have finished eating
(ウ) finish to eat (エ) will finish eating
5. They () have known where the key was. That's why they found it quickly.
(ア) shouldn't (イ) can't (ウ) should (エ) must
6. That exam would not have been so easy if I ().
(ア) haven't studied (イ) hadn't studied
(ウ) don't study (エ) wouldn't study
7. We wish there () any nuclear weapons in the world.
(ア) hadn't (イ) haven't been (ウ) wasn't (エ) weren't
8. I am looking forward () you again.
(ア) to seeing (イ) seeing (ウ) see (エ) to see
9. Besides being expensive, the clothing in the shop looks ().
(ア) awful (イ) awfully (ウ) too awfully (エ) too much awful
10. One of my friends is considering () in Chico, California next year.
(ア) for studying (イ) to study (ウ) to have studied (エ) studying

Ⅲ 以下の各日本語文の意味になるように（ ）の中の語（句）を並べ替えて英文を作成した場合に、3番目と5番目にくるものを答えなさい。ただし、文頭にくる単語も語頭は小文字になっています。

1. ゲストスピーカーの話していたことは、私にはちんぷんかんぷんだった。
(been, guest, had, saying, speaker, the, what) was beyond me.
2. 誰もが期待していたとおりのことを彼女はやった。
She (did, everyone, expected, she, what) would.
3. 宏実には30年も会っていなかったが、駅でばったり会った時にすぐに彼女だと分かった。
I hadn't seen Hiromi for thirty years, but I (her, I, into, moment, ran, recognized, the) her at the station.
4. ここで彼に会うとは思ってもみませんでした。
(expected, he, I, is, last, man, the, to) see here.
- 5.それほど多くの人を収容できるほどこの映画館は大きくない。
The movie theater (enough, hold, is, large, not, so, to) many people.
6. 彼女が訪ねてきたので、メールを送る手間が省けた。
Her (me, of, spared, the, trouble, visit) emailing her.
7. 息子はたいしたテニスプレーヤーではない、と私は認めなければならない。
I must admit that my son (a, is, much, not, of, player, tennis).
8. 私の母はスーツを着ている男性の隣に座っています。
My mother is sitting (in, man, next, suit, the, the, to).
9. ジミーがどうしてこの授業を履修したのか想像もつかないわ。
I cannot imagine (class, Jimmy, this, took, why).
10. あの映画を観てもしょうがないわよ。
It is (hardly, movie, seeing, the, while, worth).

- Ⅳ 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。

Pokémon Go

Pokémon Go was launched on July 6, 2016, in Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. Despite mixed reviews, the game was downloaded over 10 million times within the first week of release, making it the fastest game to top¹ both the App Store and Google Play charts. The European version was released on July 13. Japanese fans were finally able to download their version on July 22.

The aim of the game is to collect various Pokémon characters by moving to different locations. After downloading the app to your smartphone, you need to create a personal avatar² from the selection of hairstyles, eyes, mouths and outfits. Once done, your avatar appears on a map showing your present location and the location of nearby Pokémon characters. When you meet a Pokémon character, you will need to catch it by throwing a Poké Ball. The game is free, however; in-app purchases are available that help players collect more characters.

Since the release of Pokémon Go, many have expressed concerns about the game's safety and the location of 'Pokéstops' and other virtual facilities. On the day of its release, Tokyo police officers in Shibuya made loudspeaker announcements asking people not to use their smartphones while walking. Also, Niantic Inc., the American software company that developed the game, was asked to remove all virtual Pokémon Go stations from Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park and other such sites.

1. top: (動詞) …の頂点に登る、…の首位を占める、先頭に立つ
2. avatar: (名詞) 権化、化身、アバター

1. The UK version of Pokémon Go was released before the Japanese version.
2. Pokémon Go is the only game to top both the App Store and Google Play charts.
3. To play Pokémon Go, it is not necessary to create a personal avatar.
4. You must pay a small fee to play Pokémon Go.
5. Niantic Inc., did not originally put a virtual Pokémon Go station in Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park.

- Ⅴ 以下は友達の2人の間のゲームアプリ「ポケモンGO」についての会話ですが、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て (a) ~ (e) の位置にくる文を選んで、数字で答えなさい。

1. I was in hospital.
2. Did you tell the police?
3. I was walking down the street when a bicycle hit me.
4. I am fine now, but last week...
5. Naomi, why didn't you come to school last week?
6. That is terrible! What did your mum and dad say?
7. What happened?
8. They were very worried and angry.
9. Actually, it was my fault. I walked out into the road while playing Pokémon Go on my smartphone.
10. Are you okay?

5 → (a) → 10 → (b) → 7 → (c) → 6 → (d) → (e) → 9

Ⅵ 次の英文を読んで各設問に答えなさい。

An American junior high school student, ①advise by his teacher to start thinking about his career, replied that he wanted to become a lawyer. The teacher was taken aback, and started telling the student how unrealistic his goal was. The boy was black, and the teacher was white.

The teacher went on to urge the youth to focus on another ①line of work, and suggested he ②consider becoming a carpenter. The youth, born Malcolm Little, eventually called himself Malcolm X and became one of the most influential advocates for the rights of African-Americans. The above school episode, which occurred in the 1940s, is recounted in Malcolm X's autobiography as a defining moment in his life.

Even to this day, racism continues to rear its ugly head in American society. Last year, there were back-to-back fatal shootings of two black men by police officers in Louisiana and Minnesota. The Minnesota victim was pulled over by a police officer while driving his car. He was fatally shot when he tried to reach (a) his wallet to produce his driver's license.

And during the July 7 "Black Lives Matter" rally in Dallas, five police officers (b) security duty were gunned down and killed. The motive of the attack is still unknown, but it is highly likely that it was ②premeditated. This chain reaction of gun violence drives me to despair.

Racial profiling is the expression that denotes the tendency among police officers in the United States to target black drivers when stopping a car for questioning. President Barack Obama¹ said these shootings are "symptomatic of a broader set of racial disparities that exist in our criminal justice system."

They do indeed mirror America's two grave woes: racial discrimination and gun violence. More than half a century after the enactment of the Civil Rights Act, is the United States still unable to outgrow racism? How many more fatal shootings must there be (c) gun control becomes a reality? The enormity² of the underlying problems fills me (d) terror.

1. 2016年11月24日時点

2. enormity: 極悪非道、大罪、悪辣さ、人面獣心

1. 下線部①、②を最も適切な形にし、解答欄に記入しなさい。

2. (a) ~ (d) に入る最も適切なものを選択肢から選んで、記号で答えなさい。

(あ) before	(い) on	(う) for	(え) with	(お) to
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3. 下線部 (1)、(2) の意味としてA.~D.から最も近いものを選んで、記号で答えなさい。

①line of work 【A. profession B. choice C. election D. aim】

②premeditated 【A. expected B. imagined C. predicted D. planned】

4. 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。

(ア) Malcolm X was advised by his teacher to be a lawyer when he was a child.

(イ) The United States completely overcame racism after the enactment of the Civil Rights Act.

(ウ) The writer disapproves of racial profiling by police officers in the United States.

(エ) According to President Barack Obama, racial differences exist in the criminal justice system in the United States.

(オ) Racial discrimination and gun violence used to be very serious problems in the United States.

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I 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つ選んで、記号で答えなさい。

- How () have you been living in Sagami-hara city?
(ア) about
(イ) long
(ウ) many
(エ) often
- It is unwise of him to () using a bicycle to go to school.
(ア) accomplish
(イ) need
(ウ) consume
(エ) stop
- The garbage on this beach is too () to deal with.
(ア) comfortable
(イ) enough
(ウ) much
(エ) positive
- This camera is () fixing.
(ア) worth
(イ) expensive
(ウ) valuable
(エ) intense
- Not () what to write about, we searched the Internet using our smartphones.
(ア) handling
(イ) knowing
(ウ) keeping
(エ) going
- Yokohama, () my aunt lives, is famous for its night view.
(ア) how
(イ) why
(ウ) where
(エ) when
- It is very important for us () this discriminatory practice in our university.
(ア) to gain
(イ) to communicate
(ウ) to speak
(エ) to abolish
- () you are not interested, you should think about sustainable tourism.
(ア) Even if
(イ) Sooner or later
(ウ) In spite of
(エ) Whether or not
- The campus tour will be held on April 5 () it rains.
(ア) without
(イ) against
(ウ) even
(エ) unless
- If () I could have more free time to speak with him.
(ア) only
(イ) warmly
(ウ) really
(エ) happily

Ⅱ 以下の各文の () 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. Chiaki felt so () the idea of studying abroad in California, USA.
(ア) exciting to (イ) exciting about (ウ) excited to (エ) excited about
2. Takumi is () running five kilometers in less than 20 minutes.
(ア) able to (イ) capable of (ウ) eager to (エ) anxious to
3. Do you have () to do this weekend?
(ア) a lot of works (イ) many works
(ウ) plenty of works (エ) much work
4. My mother has () been overseas.
(ア) frequent (イ) never (ウ) ever (エ) hardly
5. Rebecca () to swim across the English Channel.
(ア) enabled (イ) completed (ウ) finished (エ) managed
6. The parents should () because his grades are that poor.
(ア) let him to study (イ) have him study
(ウ) make him to study (エ) get him study
7. Anne finished her cake and asked for ().
(ア) some other (イ) other one (ウ) other (エ) another
8. Mr. Lawrence () at this university for twenty years.
(ア) was taught (イ) has teaching (ウ) teaches (エ) has taught
9. My sister is considering which tennis racket ().
(ア) buying (イ) to buying (ウ) buy (エ) to buy
10. Is this the road () to Sagami Women's University?
(ア) led (イ) to be led (ウ) lead (エ) leading

Ⅲ 以下の各日本語文の意味になるように () の中の語 (句) を並べ替えて英文を作成した場合に、3番目と5番目にくるものを答えなさい。ただし、文頭にくる単語も語頭は小文字になっています。

1. 交通渋滞のために午前中の授業に遅れてしまった。
The traffic jam caused (be, for, late, to, us) the morning classes.
2. 彼女からメールが来るなんて夢にも思わなかった。
Never (email, she, me, I, would, did, dream).
3. 彼らがそんなことを言うのも無理はない。
(is, it, no, should, that, they, wonder) say such a thing.
4. ケイコとマナブには多くの類似点があるのです。
(are, of, between, Keiko, lots, similarities, there) and Manabu.
5. この小説を読むと必ず大学時代を思い出す。
I (cannot, novel, read, remembering, this, without) my college days.
6. 明日の天気はどうか分かりますか?
Do you know (be, like, the, weather, will, what) tomorrow?
7. 私がこれから話すことはたしてあなたは信じてくれるかしら。
(believe, doubt, I, I'm, you'll, what, whether) going to say.
8. 事務所のドアに鍵をかけておかなかったなんて、不注意だった。
It was (careless, door, leave, me, of, office, the, to, unlocked).
9. このアパートは彼女の家族が住むには十分な広さがあります。
This apartment is (enough, family, for, her, in, large, live, to).
10. 彼女のレポートはケチのつけようがない。
Her (be, report, to, desired, nothing, leaves).

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BABYMETAL

The term “J-pop” has been in use since the 1990s to include all genres of popular music performed by Japanese artists with a strong Western rock or pop influence. Having one term to describe artists as varied as B’z, Namie Amuro, and AKB48 makes it very difficult for Westerners to get to know Japanese artists. However, there is one cross-genre J-pop band that has become very popular overseas.

BABYMETAL is currently the most popular Japanese music group in the world. Their album, *Metal Resistance*, reached No. 2 in the UK Rock Charts and is the highest charting Japanese rock band ever. The band’s appearance is as unique as their road to fame. This hard rock group originally formed in 2010 as part of Sakura Gakuin – a young idol group singing cute songs and dressed in school uniforms. The video for their first song, “Doki Doki Morning”, first caught people’s attention overseas when it was uploaded to YouTube. It showed three kawaii girls singing typical J-pop lyrics mixed with heavy rock guitars. The group continued to use this original fusion of cute hard rock in their follow-up singles and stage performance.

BABYMETAL is the latest example of Japan’s ability to take Western ideas and develop them into a uniquely Japanese style. However, it was the attention BABYMETAL received from overseas that helped them become a success in Japan. In the future, it will be interesting to see how BABYMETAL will develop so as to please two very different audiences.

1. J-pop is used to describe many types of music performed by Japanese artists.
2. BABYMETAL’s image is similar to many other J-pop artists.
3. A music video on YouTube led to BABYMETAL becoming popular internationally.
4. “Doki Doki Morning”, BABYMETAL’s first song, was a huge hit in Japan.
5. BABYMETAL’s popularity in Japan helped them become well known overseas.

- Ⅴ 以下は友達の2人の間のBABYMETALについての会話ですが、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て (a) ~ (e) の位置にくる文を選んで、数字で答えなさい。

1. Baby what?
2. That does sound original.
3. What did you do at the weekend?
4. BABYMETAL. They’re a J-pop band.
5. No. But BABYMETAL is not like other J-pop bands. The three female singers wear cute costumes, but play hard rock.
6. Do you like J-pop?
7. We saw BABYMETAL.
8. I went to a concert with my friend.
9. They sure are! Look for their videos on YouTube. You’ll be surprised.
10. Really, whom did you go and see?

3 → (a) → 10 → (b) → 1 → (c) → 6 → (d) → (e) → 9

Ⅵ 次の英文を読んで各設問に答えなさい。

When we think of high fashion, we probably think of the European capitals of London, Milan, and Paris. High fashion has a long-standing tradition of catering to royalty, movie stars, and celebrities. High fashion clothes are usually custom-made to fit an individual's body. Such clothes define excellence in craftsmanship and set the trend (a) others to follow. This makes high fashion exclusive and beyond the ⁽¹⁾means of the average consumer. However, top fashion houses such as Dior and Chanel have created a range of fashion items including perfumes, jewelry, and accessories that the average consumer can afford. Luxury fashion brands are famous and can be found in major cities in the world. They are well-established in developed countries such as Japan and the US where consumers have greater buying power, but are also increasingly popular in countries such as China, India, and Brazil, which have been experiencing high economic growth.

(A) people in these countries become richer, the demand for Western luxury brands increases. In China, luxury fashion retailers such as Chanel, Dior, and Louis Vuitton have been hugely successful. In fact, Louis Vuitton has 35 stores in China. This is not surprising given that China is one of the biggest markets for luxury goods in the world. On the other hand, domestic designer labels that are 'Made in China' are less successful.

(B), India has been slower to embrace Western luxury brands, despite the fact luxury brands like Gucci and Versace have been opening more stores in Indian cities.

(C) Indian consumers prefer traditional Indian luxury labels. Domestic fashion labels are able to produce goods that are more in tune with Indian sensibilities.

Brazil's high fashion industry appears to be gaining strength on the international fashion scene. Brazilian designers are creating luxury fashion items that reflect their sense of style and culture. They are becoming more visible in the fashion world and help introduce the world (b) Brazilian culture. However, Brazilian luxury labels are still not as popular as the world's top fashion brands. Production costs for Brazilian labels are often so high that they are almost as expensive as Prada or Burberry. (D), many consumers choose foreign labels since they still have higher status and greater appeal than local luxury brands.

(E) all this, various countries are making an impact in the world fashion industry. At the same time, cultural differences are forcing fashion designers to adapt in order to satisfy various markets.

1. 下線部 (1) の意味に最も近いものを選んで、記号で答えなさい。

(1) means

- A. way B. money C. object D. measures

2. (A) ~ (E) に入る最も適切な語 (句) を選んで、記号で答えなさい。

- (あ) Despite (い) This is why (う) As
(え) As a result (お) In comparison (か) This is because

3. (a), (b) に入る最も適切な前置詞を入れなさい。

4. 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。

- (ア) As countries develop and become richer, the demand for luxury goods increases.
(イ) In India, Western luxury brands are not so popular as they are in China.
(ウ) According to the passage, there are no Western fashion brand shops in India because people do not like high fashion.
(エ) Brazilian designers are creating original fashion items that are as popular as the world's top fashion brands.
(オ) Fashion products designed in different countries make us aware of various cultural tastes.