

2018年度入学試験（A日程・1月20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 work every day () Sunday.

- (ア) except
- (イ) on
- (ウ) at
- (エ) during

2. The committee () five members.

- (ア) consists of
- (イ) belongs to
- (ウ) composed of
- (エ) compared with

3. At this moment, there are no buses () at the airport.

- (ア) portable
- (イ) available
- (ウ) audible
- (エ) enjoyable

4. I decided to () buying a bicycle until I can pay for it myself.

- (ア) put up
- (イ) put on
- (ウ) put off
- (エ) wait

5. We want to find () who leaked the information.

- (ア) out
- (イ) in
- (ウ) at
- (エ) for

6. Why don't you apply () the job?

- (ア) for
- (イ) on
- (ウ) about
- (エ) to

7. I felt quite () among those people at the party.

- (ア) unteachable
- (イ) uncomfortable
- (ウ) unknowable
- (エ) unreliable

8. As for me, I will not () of the plan.

- (ア) approve
- (イ) across
- (ウ) announce
- (エ) accompany

9. I am going to () the money from the bank.

- (ア) let
- (イ) lend
- (ウ) rent
- (エ) borrow

10. We have () rain this year than usual.

- (ア) less
- (イ) much
- (ウ) lots
- (エ) no

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. They told me () on the grass.
(ア) don't walk
(イ) not walk
(ウ) not to walk
(エ) no walk
2. () she was born and raised in the United Kingdom, she speaks English perfectly.
(ア) When
(イ) Though
(ウ) As
(エ) Before
3. I was watching TV () I was making some cookies.
(ア) during
(イ) because of
(ウ) that
(エ) while
4. She will be late for the important meeting because her plane is () two hours.
(ア) delay
(イ) delays
(ウ) delaying
(エ) delayed
5. You have plenty of time, so there's no () to hurry.
(ア) necessary
(イ) need
(ウ) needy
(エ) necessarily
6. This dog of () never wins any prizes, but we love him.
(ア) us
(イ) we
(ウ) our
(エ) ours
7. If you need a dictionary, I will lend you ().
(ア) two
(イ) some
(ウ) one
(エ) it
8. Shiori was () hungry that even three rice balls were not enough to fill her stomach.
(ア) too
(イ) very
(ウ) more
(エ) so
9. The number of students in that university is () that of ours.
(ア) as three times large as
(イ) three times as large as
(ウ) three times large as
(エ) as large three times
10. "() umbrella is this?" "It's Madoka's."
(ア) Whose
(イ) Whom
(ウ) What
(エ) Which

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番目にくるものを選んで、記号で答えなさい。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. 1時間以上もお待たせしてしまい、申し訳ありません。
I'm sorry (ア. you イ. more than ウ. kept エ. to have オ. waiting カ. for) an hour.
2. あの映画は意外とおもしろかったわ。
That movie (ア. was イ. than ウ. had エ. I オ. more カ. exciting) expected.
3. あなたがやらなければならないのはストレスを減らす努力です。
(ア. you イ. do ウ. is エ. to make オ. have to カ. all) an effort to reduce your stress.
4. 多くの企業は環境にやさしい製品を一所懸命開発しようとしています。
Many companies (ア. trying イ. friendly ウ. environmentally エ. to develop オ. hard カ. are) products.
5. そのスマートフォンを直してもらうのにいくらかかりましたか。
How (ア. it イ. to ウ. cost エ. did オ. much カ. have) the smartphone repaired?

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。

Emotional Support Animals

Animals have been helping people for a long time in our history. You may know about service animals. Service animals are working animals. They are specially trained to help people who have problems in their daily lives. For example, a service dog might help a deaf mother know when her baby is crying. The newest animal helpers are called emotional support animals (ESA). Sometimes people have very strong feelings which they cannot control well. A person might be very afraid of flying in an airplane. Travelling on an airplane with an ESA, that person may become more relaxed because of the animal's presence.

Recently the number of ESA travelling on US airlines is increasing. Although ESA make their owners feel good, ESA are making problems for other customers. Unlike service animals, ESA do not have special training. They can become noisy or have other bad manners and bother other people on the plane.

There is a bigger problem with some pet owners. Pet owners must pay for their pets to travel on an airplane. Service animals and ESA can travel for free on US airlines. People who don't need ESA try to take their pets on airplanes for free, saying those pets are ESA. Some Americans think that all animals should be banned from airplanes. Bad-mannered animals and bad-mannered pet owners are making problems for people who really need ESA and service animals.

1. There are some service dogs helping people who cannot hear.
2. If people are flying with their babies, ESA are able to help them.
3. Service animals and ESA have the same training.
4. It is necessary for pet owners to pay for their pets to travel.
5. Some people travel on airplanes with their pets as fake ESA.

V 以下はペットの犬、ダイジーへのプレゼントについての会話です。(a)～(e)の空欄に入る最も適切な文を選択肢から選んで、数字で答えなさい。

A : I have to buy a birthday present for Daisy. I'm thinking of getting her nice clothes.

B : _____ (a) _____

A : Well, we would look cute if we had matching dresses.

B : _____ (b) _____

A : Why not?

B : _____ (c) _____

A : But when I go shopping, I sometimes see guide dogs with jackets.

B : _____ (d) _____

A : _____ (e) _____

B : I'm sure the pet store has a lot of dog toys, beds, and treats. How about something like that?

1. You have a point. Maybe something fun or relaxing is better for Daisy.
2. They are trained to wear something in order to go in a supermarket or restaurant.
3. I don't think Daisy would like it.
4. Why are you getting her clothes? Daisy is a dog.
5. It might be kind of stressful for her. Dogs are not used to wearing clothes.

VI 次の英文を読んで各設問に答えなさい。

Cosplay has become very popular in Japan and in Western countries. People in many countries are attracted to the amazing costumes and characters from Japanese pop culture. You may be surprised to hear that the practice of dressing in costumes like favorite fiction characters did not begin in Japan.

In the West, there is an old tradition called masquerade. "Masquerade" means having a party with costumes. Over 400 years ago, in France and Italy, dance parties with people wearing masks and costumes were popular (a) rich people. Masquerades spread to other European countries and America. American children began dressing in costumes for Halloween and adults had costume parties.

The first time someone wore a costume to a convention was in 1939. The First World Science Fiction Convention was held in New York. This convention was an event for science fiction fans. Some people went to the convention dressed (b) their favorite science fiction characters. Fan costuming was born.

Fan costuming arrived in Japan in the 1970s. It became more popular in the 1980s. In 1984, Nobuyuki Takahashi created the word cosplay. He wrote an article about the 1984 World Science Fiction Convention in Los Angeles, for *My Anime* magazine. He saw people enjoying fan costuming, and he wanted to find a suitable Japanese expression for this. He thought *kamenbutokai*, the Japanese translation of "masquerade," (①) too formal. So he made up the word "cosplay." He thought "cosplay" expressed the relaxed feelings of people who were wearing costumes at the convention.

Cosplay became more popular in Japan. In 1999, the first cosplay café (②) in Akihabara, Tokyo. In 2003 the First World Cosplay Summit was held in Nagoya, Japan. Around this time, people outside of Japan became aware of manga characters and Japanese cosplay costumes. People from around the world were inspired to make their own costumes. They were trying to copy what they (③) Japanese people doing.

Fan costuming owes a "thank you" (c) the cosplay of Japan. Fan costuming started in America, but Japanese cosplayers gave new energy to the practice. They even spread the popularity of cosplay around the world. With the creativity of their costumes and the growing popularity of manga characters, the cosplay of Japanese pop culture is now loved by people everywhere.

1. 空欄 (a) ~ (c) に入る最も適切な語を、次のア〜クの中から選んで、記号で答えなさい。

ア among イ around ウ as エ by
オ in カ over キ through ク to

2. 空欄 (①) ~ (③) に入る最も適切な語を、次のア〜カの中から選んで、記号で答えなさい。

ア founded イ left ウ made
エ opened オ saw カ sounded

3. 本文のタイトルとして最も適切と思われるものを選択肢から選んで、記号で答えなさい。

ア American-style Cosplay
イ Who Created the Word “Cosplay”?
ウ The World Loves Cosplay
エ American Culture in Japanese Cosplay

4. 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 Originally, fan costuming started not in Japan but in America.
イ Nobuyuki Takahashi invented the word “cosplay” when he saw Japanese fans in costumes in the 1984 World Science Fiction Convention.
ウ Cosplay has become popular in many countries mainly because Japanese manga characters were very inspiring and creative.

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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。

1. I could not () it a secret.
(ア) come
(イ) begin
(ウ) copy
(エ) keep
2. She took an old curtain down and made it () a new skirt.
(ア) into
(イ) for
(ウ) of
(エ) with
3. Human activity is said to be () global warming.
(ア) causing
(イ) dealing
(ウ) experimenting
(エ) concluding
4. It's no use waiting () something to happen.
(ア) up
(イ) to
(ウ) for
(エ) at

5. () your help, I would not have succeeded.
(ア) Hardly
(イ) Nevertheless
(ウ) Concerning
(エ) Without
6. I'm positive that everything will () to be all right.
(ア) turn in
(イ) turn out
(ウ) go in
(エ) go out
7. The show started more than ten minutes () schedule.
(ア) back
(イ) after
(ウ) late
(エ) behind
8. This failure has been () by your own carelessness.
(ア) brought of
(イ) brought about
(ウ) brought out
(エ) brought for
9. It is () that it is a handmade tool.
(ア) reluctant
(イ) pleasant
(ウ) grant
(エ) evident
10. I prefer staying at home () going out tonight.
(ア) on
(イ) to
(ウ) with
(エ) for

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. She had only () luggage with her.
(ア) two
(イ) two piece
(ウ) two pieces
(エ) two pieces of
2. I'm () to Sydney for a vacation.
(ア) gone
(イ) went
(ウ) go
(エ) off
3. It was the longest day () I had in my life.
(ア) what
(イ) that
(ウ) which
(エ) when
4. Would you mind () the door?
(ア) to open
(イ) opening
(ウ) to be opening
(エ) to be opened
5. () are you studying English for?
(ア) Why
(イ) How
(ウ) What
(エ) When

6. This is the place () I was born in 2000.
(ア) that
(イ) what
(ウ) when
(エ) where
7. Why don't we wait for Mika at the café until she ()?
(ア) comes
(イ) will come
(ウ) would come
(エ) came
8. She has gone without () goodbye to us.
(ア) saying
(イ) to say
(ウ) said
(エ) have said
9. My arm was so stiff that I could not () it above my shoulders.
(ア) raise
(イ) raised
(ウ) rise
(エ) rose
10. The police officer stopped us and asked where ().
(ア) we are going
(イ) are we going
(ウ) were we going
(エ) we were going

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番目にくるものを選んで、記号で答えなさい。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. どうして彼にあんな嘘をついたの。
(ア. made イ. tell ウ. what エ. a lie オ. you カ. such) to him?
2. 私はこの課題を今週末までには終わらせたい。
I (ア. this assignment イ. like ウ. by エ. finished オ. would カ. to get) the end of this week.
3. あなたは、授業に遅れるべきではありません。
You (ア. should イ. be ウ. for エ. late オ. class カ. not).
4. 先週のうちに病院に行けばよかったのに。
(ア. you イ. last ウ. have エ. consulted オ. should カ. the doctor) week.
5. この観光に関する記事は読む価値がある。
This (ア. reading イ. on ウ. is エ. tourism オ. article カ. 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。

Sari-sari Stores

If you visit the Philippines, you will probably buy a cold drink or snacks at a *sari-sari* store. *Sari-sari* is a Tagalog word which means “variety.” *Sari-sari* stores are similar to Japanese convenience stores. In both countries, these stores are small. They sell food and things for daily life. They are a quick and easy way to go shopping. However, *sari-sari* stores and Japanese convenience stores are also different. Japanese convenience stores are usually located in cities or towns. *Sari-sari* stores are more common in small villages in remote areas. In fact, *sari-sari* stores are an important part of community life in the Philippines.

A village *sari-sari* store is often a room in someone’s house. The family puts goods for sale in that room and sets up benches outside. Then they open the *sari-sari* store for business. Goods are sold in small packets or according to the *tingi* system. For example, instead of buying one big bag of candy with 25 pieces, customers can just buy one or two pieces from the bag. Friends and neighbors visit the family, and buy what they need on that day.

The *tingi* system is useful for customers and storekeepers. Poorer customers can buy exactly what they need with the money they have. Since customers buy in small amounts, they must often go back to the *sari-sari* store. As a result, storekeepers have a secure flow of business. A *sari-sari* store is not only important for the local economy. It is also a place where people gather, talk, and exchange information. For visitors, going to a *sari-sari* store is a convenient way to experience Philippine culture.

1. Japanese convenience stores and *sari-sari* stores are located in similar places.
2. *Sari-sari* stores are important places for communication among local people.
3. In the *tingi* system, people can buy a small amount of goods.
4. Tourists should visit *sari-sari* stores because they can rest on benches.
5. At *sari-sari* stores, people should buy a whole bag and share it.

- Ⅴ 以下は*Sari-sari* Storesについての会話です。(a)～(e)の空欄に入る最も適切な文を選択肢から選んで、数字で答えなさい。

A : Hi, Aki. Long time no see. You look great.

B : _____ (a) _____

A : I'd love to see them. Can I have a look?

B : _____ (b) _____

A : Oh, that beach looks beautiful. Those people look like they are having fun.

B : _____ (c) _____

A : What is that? Is it like a convenience store?

B : _____ (d) _____

A : _____ (e) _____

B : The suitcase I took was too big and heavy. Next time, I will just take a small bag and will buy things at *sari-sari* stores.

1. Yes. They have lots of useful stuff. I wish I had known about them before leaving Japan.
2. Sure. Here is my smartphone. Just tap the screen to see the next ones.
3. Why do you think so?
4. That's JoJo and her family. They have a *sari-sari* store.
5. I've been in the Philippines. I took so many photos there.

Ⅵ 次の英文を読んで各設問に答えなさい。

Bullying happens in classrooms around the world. In Canada in 2007, two students decided to (①) against bullying. Their idea had a strong impact. They inspired people around the world. This happened at a high school in Nova Scotia. On the first day of classes, a grade nine boy went to school. He was wearing a pink shirt. In Canada, some people think pink is a color for girls, not for boys or men. (1) Bullies threatened to beat up the boy for wearing pink.

Grade twelve students Travis Price and David Shepherd heard about the bullying. Travis and David decided to take action. They called their plan the “sea of pink.” They went to a store and bought fifty pink shirts. They also e-mailed all of their friends, asking them to wear pink at school. Then they went to school and handed out the fifty pink shirts. Hundreds of students were also wearing pink clothes that day. When Travis and David saw the younger boy, they could see how happy he was. The bullying stopped (a) that day and never happened again.

Travis and David’s “sea of pink” plan inspired other students to take action against bullying. Travis and David did not (②) the younger boy’s problem. They chose to help him. They thought of a way to show their support. They also encouraged their classmates to act. Wearing pink, all the students showed that they would not allow bullying in their school.

Travis and David’s idea got lots of attention. The leader of their province, Premier Rodney MacDonald, created “Stand Up Against Bullying Day” for Nova Scotia. Soon other Canadian cities and provinces began to (③) that example. Other countries started anti-bullying days, too. In 2012, the United Nations declared May 4 “Anti-Bullying Day.” Travis and David’s simple plan started a movement that went around the world.

Travis and David were surprised (b) how many people joined their cause, in their school and around the world. They were just trying to support a younger boy. But their “sea of pink” plan is a good example (c) how we can stop a bullying problem. Travis and Davis have also showed that young people can become leaders for positive change.

1. 空欄 (a)～(c)に入る最も適切な語を、次のア～クの中から選んで、記号で答えなさい。

ア	against	イ	before	ウ	by	エ	in
オ	of	カ	on	キ	to	ク	within

2. 空欄 (①)～(③)に入る最も適切な語を、次のア～カの中から選んで、記号で答えなさい。

ア	accomplish	イ	act	ウ	convince
エ	follow	オ	ignore	カ	withdraw

3. 下線部(1) Bullies threatened to beat up the boy for wearing pink.の内容を示すものとして最も近いものを、次のア～エの中から1つ選んで、記号で答えなさい。

ア The boy was told to hit bullies in pink shirts.
イ The boy was forced to wear a pink shirt by the bullies.
ウ The boy in grade nine was acting as a bully.
エ The boy was in danger of being hit and hurt by the bullies.

4. 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 Fifty students wore pink clothes because they were e-mailed and asked to do so.
イ The “sea of pink” plan influenced many people not only in their school but also around the world.
ウ Most countries started anti-bullying days, encouraged by the United Nations’ action against bullying.