

2020 年度入学試験（A 日程・1 月 25 日）【60 分】

# 外国語試験問題

『コミュニケーション英語Ⅰ・Ⅱ、英語表現Ⅰ』

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 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- My uncle is a nursery school teacher and therefore very good at （ ） children.  
 ア. contributing  
 イ. entertaining  
 ウ. distributing  
 エ. upsetting
- The meeting for tomorrow will be （ ） off until next week.  
 ア. got  
 イ. moved  
 ウ. put  
 エ. taken
- It was very thoughtful （ ） you to send us flowers.  
 ア. about  
 イ. for  
 ウ. of  
 エ. with
- The chairperson asked us to （ ） our hand if we are in favor of the idea.  
 ア. lend  
 イ. raise  
 ウ. rise  
 エ. take

- They seemed to have made that mistake （ ） purpose.  
 ア. for  
 イ. from  
 ウ. on  
 エ. with
- Her mind was torn between the two choices, but finally she （ ） to a conclusion.  
 ア. came  
 イ. found  
 ウ. left  
 エ. reached
- With the economy improving, our business is （ ） to make a profit next year.  
 ア. costly  
 イ. doubtfully  
 ウ. likely  
 エ. unlikely
- I haven't heard from Keiko for many years. （ ） her blog, she moved to Singapore and lives there happily.  
 ア. According to  
 イ. Instead of  
 ウ. In spite of  
 エ. Thanks to
- On her way home, Emi ran （ ） her old friend Sakura. She hadn't changed at all.  
 ア. about  
 イ. over  
 ウ. for  
 エ. into
- I bought a new red jacket, but it doesn't （ ） the green skirt I usually wear.  
 ア. go with  
 イ. show up  
 ウ. take up  
 エ. work for

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。

1. ( ) I had a little more money, I could have bought the sweater.

- ア. Has
- イ. Have
- ウ. Had
- エ. Having

2. He asked me ( ) I had slept well.

- ア. if
- イ. that
- ウ. what
- エ. which

3. I entered the music room, where I found my friend ( ) the guitar.

- ア. to play
- イ. to playing
- ウ. being played
- エ. playing

4. I was impressed by the passion ( ) he spoke of the project.

- ア. which
- イ. with which
- ウ. on which
- エ. what

5. Would you mind ( ) what you said?

- ア. repeat
- イ. repeated
- ウ. repeating
- エ. to repeat

6. Mika arrived ( ) at 9:30 p.m. yesterday.

- ア. homes
- イ. to home
- ウ. in home
- エ. home

7. No matter ( ) you may say, I have no intention of giving up my dream.

- ア. who
- イ. what
- ウ. why
- エ. that

8. She swam ( ) faster than we had expected.

- ア. so
- イ. very
- ウ. much
- エ. more

9. We had her ( ) the novel into Japanese.

- ア. translate
- イ. translates
- ウ. translated
- エ. to translate

10. You ( ) eat too much if you want to stay healthy.

- ア. had not better to
- イ. had better not
- ウ. had to better
- エ. had better to

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、（ ）内の3番目と5番目にくるものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. 道路の向こう側から誰かが私の名前を呼んでいるのに気付いたから、振り向いた。  
I became ( ア. calling イ. of ウ. across エ. someone オ. aware  
カ. my name ) the road, and I turned around.
2. グラスに残された指紋が弘子のものと一致する。  
The fingerprints ( ア. with イ. on ウ. Hiroko's エ. correspond  
オ. left カ. the glass ).
3. 令子は50歳になってはじめてドイツ語を勉強し始めた。  
It was ( ア. to study German イ. not ウ. that エ. fifty オ. until  
カ. she was キ. Reiko started ).
4. 通過しただけだったから、ロンドンをあまりよく観光しなかった。  
We didn't see ( ア. of イ. since ウ. we エ. London オ. were  
カ. much ) only passing through.
5. あなたには一人暮らしをすることがどんなものかわかるの？  
Can you understand ( ア. be イ. your ウ. it エ. what オ. will  
カ. to キ. on ク. live ケ. like ) own?

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。

### *Chindon'ya*

*Chindon'ya* are brightly costumed Japanese street musicians who advertise for shops and other businesses. The performers promote the opening of new stores or special events such as price discounts. The word consists of Japanese onomatopoeia with 'chin' and 'don' to describe the sounds of instruments, and the suffix 'ya' which roughly means person or group.

*Chindon'ya* can trace their origins back to the 19th-century candy seller Amekatsu from Osaka, who would use bells and wooden clappers to attract customers to his portable candy stall. His successor, Isamikame, would shout, "Tozai, Tozai" meaning 'come one come all.' In due course, such advertising street performers were called *tozai'ya* in Osaka up to World War II.

Former *tozai'ya* Akita Ryuichi moved to Edo and opened an advertising company in 1885. He believed it would be easier to gain public attention if he combined the idea with a European-style brass band. Called *hirome'ya*, after the name of his company, these large groups of musicians also performed at public events and festivals.

Newspaper advertising, neon lights, and other 20th-century technological advances brought many problems for the *hirome'ya*. Many separated into smaller groups and called themselves *chindon'ya*. The Great Depression of the 1930s made life difficult for *chindon'ya*. Later, street performances were forbidden with the outbreak of the Pacific War.

Unfortunately, despite their nostalgic appeal, *chindon'ya* never regained their former popularity after the war. Now, there are only between 30-35 professional *chindon'ya* in existence in Japan.

1. The role of *chindon'ya* is to attract customers.
2. Amekatsu is the father of *chindon'ya*.
3. *Hirome'ya* got their name from Akita Ryuichi's company.
4. The economic downturn had a positive impact on the livelihood of *chindon'ya*.
5. According to the article, *chindon'ya* became even more popular after the war, but there are only between 30-35 *chindon'ya* in existence now.

V 以下は親子の会話ですが、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. *Chindon'ya*? What is that?
2. Let's go and take a look.
3. Mum, can you hear that strange music?
4. *Chindon'ya* are musicians hired to get people's attention.
5. It sounds like *chindon'ya*.
6. Why are they here?
7. Wow, I haven't heard that sound for a long time.
8. It must be part of the local supermarket's reopening event.
9. *Chindon'ya* certainly work; I've never heard you say that you want to go to the supermarket.
10. What is it?

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。

Plastic is cheap and is used all over the world for many different products such as cups, bags, straws, spoons, and forks. Many plastic products are only used once and then thrown away. The problem with plastic is that it decomposes very slowly and can take many years to break down into the environment completely. ( A ), the more plastic we use, the more it accumulates in the environment. Developed countries such as the U.S. and the U.K. use a lot of plastic, so they have a problem <sup>(1)</sup>get rid of their plastic trash. Plastic trash from these countries has been exported to other countries such as China or Malaysia.

<sup>(2)</sup>Plastic is a threat to the environment. It affects wildlife, especially in the sea. Plastic floats in the oceans and is washed up on the beaches. Many sea creatures, including whales and dolphins, mistake plastic ( B ) food. They die when they swallow too much plastic. Scientists have estimated that there will be more pieces of plastic in the sea than fish by 2050.

In the last few years, some countries have tried to reduce the plastic problem by introducing types of plastic that break down more quickly. In some countries, supermarkets and shops charge customers for plastic bags. More recent attempts at reducing the problem of plastic include replacing everyday household items such as plastic bags, straws, and cutlery with paper alternatives. Some countries have ( C ) even further and have banned single-use plastic products. Customers are being encouraged to buy items that can be used many times, such as cotton shopping bags and refillable coffee cups.

An excellent way to reduce plastic trash is to recycle. Japan is leading the way by recycling more than seventy percent of its plastic. Japanese householders are required to separate plastic trash ( D ) other types of waste to make recycling easier. In the U.K., some supermarkets are now introducing plastic-free sections, where customers choose the fruit or vegetables they like and put them in their shopping bags. This new idea not only helps the environment but has increased sales. Supermarkets have reported that customers buy forty percent more fruit and vegetables after they introduced plastic-free sections. Hopefully, this idea will spread to other supermarkets soon.

Customers around the world are becoming more aware of the problem of plastic. They are putting pressure ( E ) governments and companies to do more about it. (3)~~~~~. Each of us can reduce our use of plastic and make a difference. So, the next time you go shopping, please do not forget to bring your shopping bag!

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. Whenever | イ. Providing | ウ. Yet   | エ. Therefore |
| (B) ア. behind   | イ. for       | ウ. into  | エ. out       |
| (C) ア. kept     | イ. made      | ウ. given | エ. gone      |
| (D) ア. from     | イ. for       | ウ. with  | エ. by        |
| (E) ア. among    | イ. between   | ウ. under | エ. on        |

2. 波線部<sup>(1)</sup>getは原形となっています。正しい形をア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- |        |           |        |            |
|--------|-----------|--------|------------|
| ア. got | イ. gotten | ウ. get | エ. getting |
|--------|-----------|--------|------------|

3. 波線部<sup>(2)</sup>Plastic is a threat to the environment.の内容に最も近い説明をア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. Plastic is enhancing the wildlife's freedom of movement.
- イ. Plastic is under threat from marine developers.
- ウ. Plastic is benefiting the environment.
- エ. Plastic is producing an unpleasant result.

4. 波線部<sup>(3)</sup>~~~~~にはどの文が入るのか、最も適切なものをア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. We can do something to get more people interested in politics
- イ. We can also do our part to protect the environment
- ウ. There is no denying that we can do something about plastic washed up on the beaches
- エ. There seems no way for us to protect the environment

5. 本文の内容と最も一致している文をア～オから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. With the largest population, China produces the largest quantity of plastic.
- イ. Plastic bags cause problems, so many people try to use them repeatedly.
- ウ. Floating plastic garbage has swamped a remote Pacific island.
- エ. Plastic pollution is having a negative impact on our oceans and wildlife.
- オ. Japan calls for a public-private partnership to develop eco-friendly plastic materials.

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

- ア. The Problem with Plastic
- イ. Increasing the Use of Plastic
- ウ. Developed Countries Rejecting Plastic Waste Imports
- エ. Developing Nations Seeking Solutions at Home

2020 年度入学試験（B 日程・2 月 2 日）【60 分】

## 外国語試験問題

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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つ選び、  
記号で答えなさい。

1. I went out to work yesterday （ ） I still had a little fever.

- ア. as
- イ. because
- ウ. for
- エ. though

2. You cannot be （ ） careful when driving a car.

- ア. enough
- イ. little
- ウ. such
- エ. too

3. This road will （ ） you to the baseball stadium.

- ア. help
- イ. keep
- ウ. lead
- エ. walk

4. Too much exercise will （ ） you harm.

- ア. do
- イ. go
- ウ. make
- エ. work

5. A lot of young people today are indifferent （ ） politics.

- ア. in
- イ. on
- ウ. to
- エ. with

6. We are going to （ ） the money from the bank.

- ア. borrow
- イ. lend
- ウ. let
- エ. rent

7. Michiko is a very popular instructor at the dance school because her instructions  
are always clear and （ ）.

- ア. along the way
- イ. in fashion
- ウ. on the average
- エ. to the point

8. I caught the flu and had to be absent from school. I will have to work hard to  
（ ） up with the class.

- ア. catch
- イ. come
- ウ. make
- エ. pull

9. If you keep speaking ill of others behind their （ ）， you will lose all your  
friends someday.

- ア. backs
- イ. faces
- ウ. heads
- エ. necks

10. The waiter told us that with an order of a main dish, we could have either salad  
or soup （ ）.

- ア. free of charge
- イ. from time to time
- ウ. one after another
- エ. instead

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。

1. He ( ) have broken any promises, since everybody says he is a faithful person.  
ア. can't  
イ. might  
ウ. ought to  
エ. should
2. I had my pocket ( ) in the bus.  
ア. picked  
イ. pick  
ウ. picking  
エ. to pick
3. I think the closing days of Tokugawa were the most ( ) in Japanese history.  
ア. exciting  
イ. excite  
ウ. excited  
エ. excites
4. My teacher ( ) all my questions clearly.  
ア. answered  
イ. answered from  
ウ. answered on  
エ. answered with
5. She didn't say anything, ( ) made me angry.  
ア. that  
イ. what  
ウ. which  
エ. whichever

6. She speaks Spanish as if it ( ) her mother tongue.  
ア. is  
イ. are  
ウ. were  
エ. has been
7. Things are not always ( ) they appear to be.  
ア. that  
イ. why  
ウ. which  
エ. what
8. Tom felt ( ) when he heard the news of the accident.  
ア. to be sad  
イ. being sad  
ウ. sad  
エ. sadly
9. What do you say to ( ) for a walk with us?  
ア. go  
イ. going  
ウ. went  
エ. gone
10. Young ( ) she is, she already has three children.  
ア. but  
イ. however  
ウ. if  
エ. as

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、（ ）内の3番目と5番目にくるものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. 若い頃にもっと健康に気をつけていれば、ジェインは今頃入院などしていないのに。  
If she (ア. of イ. in ウ. herself エ. better care オ. had taken  
カ. her) younger days, Jane would not be in hospital now.
2. まったく興味がなかったと言ったら嘘になる。  
I (ア. I イ. if ウ. lying エ. told オ. would カ. be) you I  
was not interested at all.
3. 今、相模女子大学の学生たちの興味をひく授業は、これの他にない。  
There is (ア. which イ. class ウ. but エ. interests オ. no  
カ. this) students at Sagami Women's University.
4. 他人の欠点にケチをつけることになると、彼女の右に出る者はいない。  
She is second to (ア. to イ. fault ウ. comes エ. none オ. when  
カ. it キ. with ク. finding) others.
5. まもなくディナーが整います。それまでの間、飲み物をご自由にお飲みください。  
It (ア. is イ. be ウ. served エ. the dinner オ. long カ. won't  
キ. before). In the meantime, help yourself to some drinks.

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。

### *Gachapon*

Walk around any busy shopping area in Japan, and you are sure to find rows of *gachapon*, coin-operated vending machines, dispensing toys and novelties in a small plastic capsule. The name is Japanese onomatopoeia, with 'gacha' describing the sound of the machine's crank and 'pon' the sound of the capsule dropping down.

Modern *gachapon* can trace their origin back to bulk vending machines that first appeared in the United States in 1888. These machines were modified by the Thomas Adams Gum Company to sell gumballs in 1907. The first gumball vending machines were imported into Japan in 1965 and became a popular fixture outside children's sweet shops across the country during the 1970s.

*Gachapon* can now be found inside and outside stores throughout Japan and although the design of these manually-operated machines has changed little over the years, the same cannot be said for the variety of items they dispense. In 2002, the video game giant Bandai Namco officially licensed the similar name 'Gashapon.' Bandai's vending machines alone introduce around 50 new product lines every month. Whether it is manga, anime, video games, otaku figurines, or everyday items, these machines cater to a diverse range of interests for any age.

Shinjuku and Akihabara have specialist shops stacked with *gachapon* from floor to ceiling and English signage to satisfy the needs of overseas tourists hoping to stock up on otaku goods. Narita Airport also has rows of *gachapon* for tourist to use their leftover Japanese yen coins before leaving the country.

1. It is easy to find *gachapon* in Japan.
2. The name *gachapon* comes from the English word 'gumball'.
3. According to the article, the design of *gachapon* and the goods they dispense have changed considerably over the years.
4. Bandai Namco officially licensed the name *gachapon* in 2002.
5. From this article, we can assume that *gachapon* are also popular with visiting tourists from overseas.



V 以下は空港での親子の会話ですが、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. I suppose you are right.
2. Yes, those white plastic vending machines.
3. *Gachapon*?
4. Small novelties in a small plastic capsule.
5. 500 yen! Isn't that expensive for a small plastic toy?
6. How much do they cost?
7. Between 100 and 500 yen.
8. What do they sell?
9. Look! *Gachapon*! Let's go and take a look before we check in.
10. Yes, but we can't use our leftover Japanese coins in the States.

9 → (a) → 2 → (b) → 4 → (c) → 7 → (d) → (e) → 1

VI 次の英文を読んで各設問に答えなさい。

Humans have been writing by hand for thousands of years, but with the introduction of digital devices, people are beginning to wonder how long handwriting can ( A ) in the digital age.

Traditionally, people have used handwriting for many things, <sup>(1)</sup>include writing stories, essays, messages, information signs, letters, and lists. Now, most people communicate their thoughts and feelings using a computer keyboard or smartphone. Scientists and doctors worry that children are losing the ability to write by hand. Some even fear that children will no longer be able to hold a pencil in the future.

Typing on a keyboard has many advantages over writing by hand. It is quicker and easier to correct mistakes, and the world operates via digital communication now, so children need typing skills for work. However, research ( B ) scientists shows that there are many advantages to writing by hand. Angela Webb, a psychologist and head of the National Handwriting Association in the UK, states that <sup>(2)</sup>engagement with the physical environment activates certain areas of the brain and stimulates brain development, so picking up a pen has a positive impact, not just on literacy, but on other subjects, too.

Handwriting specialist Ross Wilson describes the process of handwriting as “creating a mental picture of the world” and says that typing does not create the same picture in the brain.

Studies show that children who write using pen and paper are better at remembering information. This is because they are more actively engaged in the learning process. In some kindergartens, teachers encourage young children to learn writing by practicing with sand. Children have fun writing the alphabets in the sand with their fingers. Naveed Idress, headteacher of a primary school in Bradford, England says, “You never know what an A is ( C ) you've physically drawn it.” <sup>(3)</sup>~~~~~ when they write by hand. If they are using the computer, tablet, or smartphone, they tend to be distracted by other applications or incoming messages. However, when children write with pencils, they are focusing only on their writing.

Finally, there are physical advantages to handwriting. Some scientists say it can

help to develop the muscles ( D ) to sit at a desk for long periods. Also, learning to write by hand can improve physical coordination, rhythm, stamina, and posture.

Recently, more and more teachers have started to see the importance of handwriting as part of children's overall development. Nina Iles, an expert on education, says it is important to balance digital and written skills and for children to be able to ( E ) themselves in both media. The key, she says, is to help children choose the right tool for the task in hand — whether that's a pen, a laptop, or something else.

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. develop | イ. disappear | ウ. motivate | エ. survive       |
| (B) ア. at      | イ. by        | ウ. in       | エ. on            |
| (C) ア. as      | イ. if        | ウ. unless   | エ. when          |
| (D) ア. need    | イ. needs     | ウ. needed   | エ. having needed |
| (E) ア. express | イ. mix       | ウ. select   | エ. use           |

2. 波線部<sup>(1)</sup>includeは原形となっています。正しい形をア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- |             |              |             |               |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| ア. includes | イ. including | ウ. included | エ. to include |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|

3. 波線部<sup>(2)</sup>engagement with the physical environmentの内容に最も近い説明をア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. Learning physics at school
- イ. Using your hands to carry out tasks
- ウ. Applying for physical training course to improve your body
- エ. Trying to adapt ourselves to new environment

4. 波線部<sup>(3)</sup>~~~~~にはどの文が入るのか、最も適切なものをア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. Children also concentrate better
- イ. Children also enjoy themselves more
- ウ. Children also do various things at the same time
- エ. Children also develop speaking and writing skills

5. 本文の内容と最も一致している文をア～オから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. Scientist are certain that children won't forget how to write by hand.
- イ. Typing skills are not necessary for children to work in the digital age.
- ウ. Computers are useful if parents want children to have a creative imagination.
- エ. Children can memorize information better when they use computers.
- オ. It is desirable for children to learn to write by hand and type.

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

- ア. The Importance of Typing Skills in the Digital Age
- イ. The History of Typing and Handwriting
- ウ. The Relation between Handwriting and Pencils
- エ. The Benefits of Handwriting in the Digital Age