

2023 年度入学者選抜（A 日程・1 月 21 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。

1. Emma's insightful idea made her stand out from other students.

- ア. disable
- イ. square
- ウ. distinguishable
- エ. ideal

2. The short temper of my sister was more than I could bear.

- ア. come up with
- イ. catch up with
- ウ. look up with
- エ. put up with

3. I felt really under the weather after the class.

- ア. sick
- イ. sleepy
- ウ. nervous
- エ. busy

4. Dr. Kang saw her seminar students having words yesterday.

- ア. arguing
- イ. celebrating
- ウ. gossiping
- エ. whispering

5. Many of them look on Mr. Smith as a group leader.

- ア. despise
- イ. succeed
- ウ. respect
- エ. consider

6. It was quite wise of you to do these tasks all at once.

- ア. natural
- イ. honest
- ウ. nice
- エ. sensible

7. We must set out for the next destination immediately.

- ア. search
- イ. plan
- ウ. leave
- エ. distinguish

8. Would you mind the plants while I am away?

- ア. look after
- イ. bother
- ウ. look for
- エ. take over

9. Today, we think it is natural to look up to others.

- ア. respect
- イ. downgrade
- ウ. reconcile
- エ. consider

10. Becky tried to quit smoking for her new-born baby.

- ア. skip
- イ. stop
- ウ. start
- エ. sell

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. （ ） it is fine, let's go and visit grandmother.
 ア. If
 イ. How
 ウ. Where
 エ. Whoever
2. Is it unsafe for us to （ ） cultured meat?
 ア. eat
 イ. belong
 ウ. penetrate
 エ. listen
3. The garbage in this park is too （ ） to deal with.
 ア. comfortable
 イ. enough
 ウ. much
 エ. positive
4. Despite the blackout, our eyes soon became （ ） to the dark.
 ア. accelerated
 イ. accompanied
 ウ. accomplished
 エ. accustomed
5. （ ） into many languages, Haruki Murakami's novels are read all over the world.
 ア. Involved
 イ. Translated
 ウ. Soaked
 エ. Spoken

6. Yokohama bay area, （ ） my aunt lives, is famous for its nightlife.
 ア. how
 イ. why
 ウ. where
 エ. when
7. Ms. Chan declined to comment on rumors about （ ） she is now.
 ア. how many
 イ. how much
 ウ. how old
 エ. how long
8. （ ） what time it is, you can watch as many movies as possible.
 ア. No matter
 イ. Even if
 ウ. Although
 エ. Whether or not
9. The campus tour will be held on April 5th （ ） the weather changes.
 ア. without
 イ. against
 ウ. even
 エ. unless
10. Your grandparents would （ ） it if you could visit them more often.
 ア. appreciate
 イ. appear
 ウ. apprehend
 エ. appoint

Ⅲ 次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。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. 外国語を理解する最良の方法は、その国の人々と知り合うことだ。
The best way (ア. a foreign language イ. acquainted ウ. to get
エ. is オ. the people カ. to understand キ. with) of that country.
2. すべての国が直面している最も重大な問題の1つは地球温暖化の脅威である。
One of (ア. face イ. important ウ. the エ. issues オ. countries
カ. all キ. most) is the threat of global warming.
3. 酒本先生は岡山で講演をする予定でした。
Dr. Sakamoto (ア. lecture イ. Okayama ウ. was エ. give オ. to
カ. a キ. in).
4. 人々が昭和の時代を懐かしく思うのを見ると驚きます。
It is surprising (ア. people イ. to ウ. miss エ. how
オ. the Showa era カ. see).
5. あなたのご多幸とご健康をお祈りします。
(ア. and イ. be ウ. you エ. happy オ. may) well!

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。

An Urban Legend

Urban legends are often interesting or funny stories based on a widespread rumor that many falsely believe to be true. Today, let's look at one such urban legend about the invention of potato chips.

Potato chips, or crisps as they are known to the British, are thin slices of potato that have been fried or baked in oil. Today the potato chip market is worth billions of dollars, but who invented this popular snack?

Recipes for potato chips began appearing in British cookbooks in the early nineteenth century. However, there are many stories of people inventing this snack much later in the United States. The most well-known of these stories describes an argument between an African-Native American chef and a rich railway businessman.

According to this tale, on August 24, 1854, an unhappy Cornelius Vanderbilt kept sending his order of fried potatoes back to the kitchen, demanding they be more thinly sliced. George Crum, the chef at the Moon's Lake House restaurant in Saratoga Springs, New York, eventually became so angry he sliced the potatoes very thin and fried them until they were hard and crispy. But to Crum's surprise, Vanderbilt loved them. Soon, many people came from near and far to try these 'perfect' potato chips, which later became called 'Saratoga Chips.'

Although he often visited Crum's restaurant, there is no record of Cornelius Vanderbilt ever ordering potato chips, and Crum himself never claimed to have invented this snack. This story only became well-known many years after Crum's death in 1914. It eventually became so well-established that George Crum became known as the 'Edison of Grease.'

1. Urban legends are often interesting or funny true stories.
2. Crisps are called potato chips in the United Kingdom.
3. Cornelius Vanderbilt was a wealthy railway businessman.
4. George Crum sliced the potatoes very thin and fried them until they were hard and crispy believing it would please Cornelius Vanderbilt.
5. George Crum was the true inventor of potato chips.

V 以下は大学生の会話です。空所[1]～[5]の位置にくる文をA～Fから1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。なお、A～Fには、1つ余分な文が含まれています。

Mei: Hey, what are you doing after school? Do you want to stop by Bono shopping mall with me?

Rinka:[1].....

Mei: What do you mean by mom? You're old enough to go window-shopping, aren't you? (laugh)

Rinka:[2].....

Mei: I wanted to check out some shoes today and didn't want to go alone.

Rinka:[3].....

Mei:[4].....

Rinka: The thing is, I have a puppy waiting. She's can't stand being left alone.

Mei: Awwwww. That is a good reason to get back home.

Rinka:[5].....



A. Of course, I am! Don't be ridiculous!

B. Thank you for your understanding.

C. Sure, I don't want to force you. But if you can spare me some time ...

D. I wish I could go but I can't. So sorry ...

E. I wish I could go, but my mom isn't home today.

F. I'd love to join you.

Ⅵ 次の英文を読んで各設問に答えなさい。

Tokyo is not a good place to be on a hot, humid Japanese summer evening. Even after the sun has set, the temperature doesn't drop. Instead of the sun, the heat comes from the pavement* and the walls of the city's tall concrete buildings. Workers and shoppers use fans and handkerchiefs as they [A] toward the air-conditioned relief of department stores, bars, and restaurants. The heavy air doesn't move, but when it does, it feels like the wind from a giant hairdryer.

This breeze also sets the 'Edo furin' into motion. The sounds of these glass wind chimes are a part of the Tokyo summer. These chimes can be found hanging from the roofs of houses or washing lines [B] apartment balconies. (1)~~~~~ like ice cubes dropped into an empty glass when making iced tea.

Japan has a long history of producing wind chimes. Wind bells called 'senfutaku' came to Japan over 1,400 years ago from China, where they were used to show which direction the wind was blowing. In Japan, the sound of these bells was believed to protect people from bad luck. They were [C] from the roofs of temples and at the entrances of rich and powerful people's homes. Many of the bells were made from metal, others from ceramics.

Glass wind chimes began appearing about 300 years ago, originating from a glass-making method called 'bidoro,' which started in Nagasaki. Bidoro artisans** came to Tokyo and taught local glassmakers the process. But glass at the time was very expensive, so it would be many years before it was cheap enough for glassmakers to produce wind chimes in large numbers.

By the late nineteenth century, however, (2)there were dozens of artisans making glass wind chimes in the Japanese capital, which at the time was called Edo. The artisans would hang their chimes on long bamboo poles and carry them on their shoulders to sell to people on the city's busy streets. They were [D] popular and remain so today. You can still see sellers carrying them on bamboo poles in districts such as Ginza, and the gentle ring of the chimes tells us to 'stay cool.'

The process of making these wind chimes involves melting glass by heating it to 1,300 degrees. Then, the glassmaker winds a small amount of the melted glass onto a long blowpipe. Next, they blow [E] this pipe, rotating it as they do so. And in

about 60 seconds, the round bowl shape of a wind chime magically appears.

They then cut it from the blowpipe and leave it to cool. Next, the wind chimes are decorated by hand with typical images of summer, such as watermelons, goldfish, and fireworks. Finally, a glass clapper and a card called a 'tanzaku' are (3)attach with string through the center. When the wind blows, it moves the card, and the clapper hits the side of the chime, producing its cooling sound.

The arrival in Japan of cheap, mass-produced wind chimes means there are only a few artisans remaining in Tokyo today who continue to make these glass wind chimes in the traditional way. But they remain the perfect symbol of a Japanese summer, bringing a mental coolness to rival any electric fan or air conditioner.

*pavement 歩道

**artisan 職人

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. hurrying | イ. hurried | ウ. hurry | エ. hurry to |
| [B] ア. about | イ. on | ウ. into | エ. at |
| [C] ア. to hung | イ. hanged | ウ. hang | エ. hung |
| [D] ア. extremely | イ. easily | ウ. equally | エ. elegantly |
| [E] ア. for | イ. on | ウ. at | エ. into |

2. 波線部 (1)~~~~~ 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. Their colours modify in the sunlight
イ. Their appearance has changed over the years
ウ. Their sound is unmistakable and refreshing
エ. Their comments could be misunderstood

3. 波線部⁽²⁾there were dozens of artisans making glass wind chimesの内容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. there were a lot of artisans making glass wind chimes
イ. there were twelve artisans making glass wind chimes
ウ. there were few artisans making glass wind chimes
エ. there were ten artisans making glass wind chimes

4. 波線部⁽³⁾attachは原形になっています。正しい形をア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. to attach イ. attached ウ. attaching エ. to be attached

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. Glass wind chimes are still popular in modern-day Tokyo.
イ. The popularity of wind chimes has led to an increase in the number of artisans.
ウ. Glass wind chimes are not popular in modern-day Tokyo.
エ. Only cheap mass-produced glass wind chimes are popular in Tokyo.
オ. Glass wind chime production began in Japan in the nineteenth century.

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. How to Make a Japanese Wind Chime
イ. The History of Japanese Wind Chimes
ウ. How Japanese Wind Chimes Work
エ. The Decline of Japanese Wind Chimes

2023年度入学者選抜（B日程・1月29日）【60分】

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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
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短 期 大 学 部：食物栄養学科

- I** 次の各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。

1. He promised to stand by his group members no matter what.

ア. convince
イ. support
ウ. doubt
エ. remind

2. Everyone says that my character really takes after my father.

ア. resembles
イ. resists
ウ. supports
エ. helps

3. The leader told us to hold our horses until the situation changes.

ア. work
イ. watch
ウ. walk
エ. wait

4. To tell the truth, no one corresponds with him anymore.

ア. helps
イ. writes
ウ. invites
エ. remembers

5. Unfortunately, Betty couldn't make out what her brother was saying.
ア. give
イ. relieve
ウ. ask
エ. understand
6. Kids in the childcare center are badly in need of attention.
ア. illegally
イ. very much
ウ. fortunately
エ. no good
7. Someone must convince her that everything has to be done by tomorrow morning.
ア. believe
イ. scold
ウ. tame
エ. persuade
8. The economists have yet to determine the economic impact from COVID-19.
ア. intend
イ. modify
ウ. predict
エ. decide
9. It is unfair to reject his revolutionary idea.
ア. turn
イ. allow
ウ. refund
エ. deny
10. My sister will take care of my cat while I'm away.
ア. look up
イ. look after
ウ. look down
エ. look into

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 was about to finish writing the last email, there was a blackout.
ア. How
イ. Where
ウ. If
エ. When
2. It would be wise of her to （ ） driving to school.
ア. accomplish
イ. need
ウ. consume
エ. stop
3. How did they all （ ） to know one another in such a short period of time?
ア. run
イ. get
ウ. take
エ. accompany
4. Would you mind （ ） down the volume while I am studying?
ア. falling
イ. surprising
ウ. turning
エ. stopping
5. Not （ ） what to write about, we contacted our teacher by email.
ア. handling
イ. knowing
ウ. keeping
エ. going

6. 2021 was the year () the Olympics were held in Tokyo.

- ア. why
- イ. how
- ウ. where
- エ. when

7. Students will () check their grade online from next week.

- ア. must
- イ. have
- ウ. be able to
- エ. in order to

8. () you are not interested, we should think about SDGs.

- ア. Even if
- イ. Sooner or later
- ウ. In spite of
- エ. Whether

9. My son spoke loudly to my mother () she could hear him.

- ア. otherwise
- イ. besides
- ウ. if not
- エ. so that

10. I () if we could meet up online after school.

- ア. wonder
- イ. wish
- ウ. walk
- エ. want

Ⅲ 次の各日本語文の意味になるように () 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。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. 非常に多くの人々がエネルギーを浪費しているので、じきになくなってしまうだろう。

(ア. energy イ. many ウ. out of エ. people オ. so
カ. are wasting キ. we'll run ク. as) it soon.

2. 失ってみて初めて、持っているものの価値に気づくことがよくある。

We often don't realize (ア. we've イ. have ウ. lost エ. of
オ. them カ. the things キ. until ク. the value ケ. we).

3. 彼のアドレスを教えてくださいがあればありがたいです。

I'd (ア. if イ. address ウ. could エ. tell me オ. be カ. you
キ. his ク. grateful).

4. こういうことがあると、彼女がどれほど優しくかったか思い出されます。

This kind of thing (ア. what イ. reminds ウ. me エ. she
オ. person カ. was キ. of ク. nice ケ. a).

5. 習慣を変えることは容易なことではありません。

It (ア. to イ. easy ウ. one's habits エ. is オ. change カ. not).

- 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。

Secondhand Smoke

Secondhand smoke is smoke from other people's cigarettes, cigars, or pipes. It can also be the smoke smokers breathe out while using those products. According to some reports, there are over 7,000 chemicals in regular tobacco smoke, many of which are toxic and can cause cancer.

Some research has suggested that 600,000 people die yearly from secondhand smoke. At the same time, other research has proved that exposure to secondhand smoke, even for short periods, can be harmful, especially to children. Even if you have never smoked, the smoke from other people's cigarettes can cause serious illnesses like heart disease* and lung cancer**. Babies and children whose bodies are small and are still growing are at even greater risk. For example, babies exposed to secondhand smoke in the womb*** or after birth can grow up with weaker lungs.

However, we can take steps to reduce the number of adults and children exposed to the hazards of secondhand smoke. That is why many governments, local authorities, and companies have introduced smoke-free laws and regulations in workplaces and other public places to protect those who do not smoke.

If you do smoke, it is important to understand that smoke from one cigarette can stay in a room or car for hours, so do not smoke even if children are not there. In addition, turning on fans, air purifiers, or opening windows and doors does not always remove all secondhand smoke. Secondhand smoke can also spread to different rooms and even separate apartments within the same building.

The only true way to protect your family, friends, and work colleagues from the hazards of secondhand smoke is not to smoke at all.

*heart disease 心臓病

**lung cancer 肺癌

***womb 子宮

1. According to the article, some research proves that secondhand smoke is not harmful to very young children.
2. Babies can suffer from the effects of secondhand smoke before they are born.
3. According to the article, steps can be taken to reduce the number of adults who smoke.
4. Fans and air purifiers can remove all the secondhand smoke from a room.
5. Smoking in a separate room is the best way to protect people from secondhand smoke.

V 以下は大学生の会話です。空所〔1〕～〔5〕の位置にくる文をA～Fから1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。なお、A～Fには、1つ余分な文が含まれています。

Minami:〔1〕.....

Chisaki: I was in Hakuba again this year with my friends.

Minami: Oh cool. What's in Hakuba? Is it an onsen thing? Or a winter resort thing?

Chisaki:〔2〕.....

Minami: I've always wanted to try snowboarding. Can you take me with you next time?

Chisaki: Of course!〔3〕..... There are qualified snowboard instructors, so you can get tips and advice too.

Minami: That sounds exciting.

Chisaki: There will be a spring session too. You're a party girl so will enjoy it very much.〔4〕.....

Minami:〔5〕.....

Chisaki: Yup. Here's a photo of us. Kids are around too because they are in their spring holidays!



A. Did you enjoy your spring break?

B. What were you up to this Christmas holiday?

C. We have lots of different people in our group, so you're bound to fit in.

D. Oh my god. Is that true?

E. The number of members in our group goes up to 30!

F. Both! You can enjoy the onsen all year around. Plus, you can ski and snowboard during the winter season.

VI 次の英文を読んで各設問に答えなさい。

Growing concerns about the impact of food production on the globe's environment are putting an unusual item onto menus around the world: insects. Well known for their high nutritional content, two billion people, or more than a quarter of the world's population, eat bugs regularly. [A] fact, some cultures have been eating insects for thousands of years, either as a primary source of protein or as a seasoning for other foods.

Most insect consumers are in Asia, Africa, and Central and South America. But in recent years, even countries that traditionally dislike such foodstuffs are ⁽¹⁾start to catch the insect bug, such as France, Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada. In the United States, the market for edible insects is growing so quickly that it is estimated to exceed 100 million dollars by 2024.

One reason for the increased interest in insects as food is that they are a sustainable alternative to other staple foodstuffs, such as meat. Over 2,000 insects [B] identified as safe to eat. In addition to being richer in essential proteins and minerals, insects also require less land, water, and feed to raise than cows and other livestock.

Furthermore, insects grow to adulthood extremely quickly and produce less waste: ⁽²⁾most of an insect can be eaten, compared with just half of a cow or 30 percent of a pig, for example. Insect farming also produces lower levels of carbon dioxide and other dangerous greenhouse gases, making it an even more environmentally friendly option.

Interestingly, insects are being used in some poorer countries to solve food shortages and famine. They are also being used to aid recovery [C] illnesses in hospitals and clinics that cannot provide enough nutritional food to their patients.

Along with Thailand, Japan is one of the countries in Asia with a long history of entomophagy*, or the consumption of insects. According to an organization in Tokyo that promotes entomophagy, 55 species of insects were regularly consumed in Japan until the 1960s. However, following the high economic growth years and the increasing popularity of international cuisines, that number fell to just six [D] the 1980s.

Recently, however, the country's interest in eating insects seems to be returning. Today there are dozens of vending machines nationwide selling a variety of bug-based foodstuffs, including chocolate grasshoppers and giant water bug cider.

One company has developed a powder made from crickets, which has been used to make 'nikuman' dumplings. These are [E] a popular item at a high school canteen in Shikoku. Interestingly, the healthy dumplings were developed following a request by students at the school who were interested in insects as an environmentally sustainable source of protein.

Increasingly, in fact, insects are being promoted as a highly nutritious and eco-friendly superfood that could even help save the planet. And with the world's population estimated to grow 26 percent to 9.7 billion people by 2050, it's easy to see why.

While millions of people eat bugs, few people see them as an appealing food option. However, food culture can change. Less than 50 years ago, only a few cultures ate sushi, which (3)~~~~~. Around 500 years ago, Italians believed tomatoes were poisonous. Perhaps, in the near future, we will start seeing more beetle burgers and other bug delights on restaurant menus.

*entomography 昆虫食

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. Or	イ. As	ウ. On	エ. In
[B] ア. have had	イ. have been	ウ. had	エ. to have
[C] ア. from	イ. or	ウ. into	エ. since
[D] ア. by	イ. yet	ウ. for	エ. ago
[E] ア. lately	イ. soon	ウ. already	エ. earlier

2. 波線部⁽¹⁾startは原形になっています。正しい形をア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. start イ. starting ウ. starts エ. started

3. 波線部⁽²⁾Most of an insect can be eaten compared with just half of a cow or 30 percent of a pigの内容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 percentage of what can be eaten of an insect is half of a cow.
イ. The percentage of what can be eaten of an insect is 30% of a pig.
ウ. The percentage of what can be eaten of an insect is greater than that of a cow.
エ. The percentage of what can be eaten of an insect is equal to that of a pig.

4. 波線部⁽³⁾~~~~~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. has not changed
イ. is now popular all over the world
ウ. will never become popular in the future
エ. may be the case forever

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. Many people in Europe have been eating bugs regularly for centuries.
イ. Increased interest in insects as food is due to fashion.
ウ. Over 55 types of insects are regularly consumed in Japan since the 1960's.
エ. People's views about new foods never change.
オ. Insects are a useful source of food that can help relieve food shortages.

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. Focusing on Insects of the World
イ. Japan Challenges the World Food Market
ウ. Insects: The Future Superfood
エ. Europeans Get the Bug