

2020年度 入学試験問題
(A日程入学試験 2月1日)

英 語

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. この問題冊子は、9ページあります。
試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
3. 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、監督者の指示に従って、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしてください。

① 氏名欄

氏名・フリガナを記入してください。

② 受験番号欄

受験番号を数字で記入してください。

③ 科目欄

解答用紙の科目欄の右の「○」にマークしてください。

4. 解答は、解答用紙の解答欄にマークしてください。例えば、解答番号**10**の問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号**10**の解答欄の③にマークしてください。

(例)

解答番号	解 答 欄									
10	①	②	●	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

5. 解答用紙の注意事項を正しく守ってください。特に、訂正する場合には消しゴムでていねいに消し、消しきずはきれいに取り除いてください。
6. 試験終了後、問題用紙は各自持ち帰って下さい。

I 以下の問題 1～問題 8 について空欄に入る最も適切な単語または語句を、各問題の選択肢 ①～④の中から一つ選び、それぞれマークシートの 1～8 にマークしなさい。

問題 1 An avocado () a pear in shape but not in taste.

- ① resembles ② resembles at ③ resembles on ④ resembles with

問題 2 A few () of sesame oil can add a good flavor to the dish.

- ① drop ② drops ③ loaf ④ loaves

問題 3 We () be too careful when we drive a car.

- ① can ② cannot ③ could ④ could not

問題 4 I'd like to buy something () me of my trip to France.

- ① remind ② reminded ③ reminding ④ to remind

問題 5 This room is three times as () as our living room.

- ① large ② larger ③ largest ④ the largest

問題 6 The boss asked us to attend a workshop on Friday, () is expected to take two hours.

- ① what ② which ③ who ④ whose

問題 7 A: It was too hot last night, wasn't it?

B: Yes. I woke up in the () of the night.

- ① during ② inside ③ middle ④ between

問題 8 A: Hurry up, Ben, () we'll be late for the bus.

B: I'll be right there.

- ① and ② so ③ or ④ but

Ⅱ 次の英文がそれぞれ完成した文章になるように、文中の () に 1~5 の単語または語句を並べ替えて入れなさい。そして 2 番目と 4 番目にくる最も適切な組み合わせを①~④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークシートの 9~13 にマークしなさい。なお 2/3 とは、2 番目が 2 で、4 番目が 3 という意味です。ただし 1~5 の単語や語句については文頭に来る語も小文字で示してあります。

問題 9 A: Are you going to buy a new computer?

B: Yes, mine is ().

1. too 2. to 3. old 4. with 5. work

① 3/4 ② 2/1 ③ 3/5 ④ 4/1

問題 10 A: Are you going to write to your parents?

B: Yes. But the post office will close () the letter.

1. the 2. by 3. time 4. finish 5. I

① 2/3 ② 1/5 ③ 3/5 ④ 1/4

問題 11 A: David looks great. He has lost a lot of weight.

B: I'll say! He is not ().

1. be 2. what 3. to 4. used 5. he

① 3/2 ② 5/1 ③ 4/1 ④ 5/3

問題 12 A: Excuse me, but is there a post office near here?

B: Well, there is one, but it's not very near. It would () foot.

1. you 2. about 3. take 4. on 5. 10 minutes

① 1/5 ② 5/3 ③ 2/5 ④ 1/4

問題 13 A: When shall we meet again?

B: You can come to my place () you.

1. it 2. whenever 3. for 4. convenient 5. is

① 3/1 ② 4/2 ③ 1/5 ④ 1/4

Ⅲ 次の英文中の(14)～(18)の空欄に入る最も適切な表現はどれですか。それぞれの番号で与えられた選択肢①～④の中から選び、その番号をマークシートの14～18にマークしなさい。

The engineer works in close (14) with the scientist and the technician. Through (15), the scientist learns new facts about the laws of nature or discovers new materials. The engineer takes the scientist's discoveries and makes the plans for putting them to use.

In turn, the technician and the workman (16) the engineer's plans and turn them into machines, power plants, dams and highways.

Engineers have been important to every (17), ancient and modern. Today they are more important than ever. Our society depends on science and technology to keep it (18).

- | | | | | |
|------|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| (14) | ① attention | ② partnership | ③ comparison | ④ friendship |
| (15) | ① imagination | ② computer | ③ research | ④ reading |
| (16) | ① believe in | ② make up | ③ make into | ④ carry out |
| (17) | ① civilization | ② science | ③ factories | ④ knowledge |
| (18) | ① acting | ② being | ③ doing | ④ running |

Ⅳ 次の英文を読み、問題 19～問題 23 に答えなさい。

1 Oizumi, a town in Gunma prefecture where twenty percent of the population is of Brazilian origin, is well known for the high profile* of its South American residents. Brazilian people can frequently be encountered on the streets, and ethnic restaurants offer a delicious and exotic selection of Brazilian foods. Imported goods from Brazil are available in specialist shops, where people linger to exchange information as well as buy ingredients for their traditional dishes.

2 Japan's Brazilian residents mainly work in factories in industrial cities in Aichi, Shizuoka, and Kanagawa prefectures. They earn enough to live in Japan and to have some leftover to send to relatives in Brazil. Their situation is far from (1)stable, however. In times of recession*, they are the first to be let go. They are used as a kind of safety valve to avoid the collapse* of the Japanese system.

3 Their children may suffer most. Parents may be forced to move from one factory to

another, and, accordingly, the children are forced to move from one school to another. Kids just get accustomed to their new school and friends, only to have to say good-bye to them a few months later. They begin to wonder about their own identity, asking themselves, “Am I Japanese or Brazilian?” or, perhaps, “Which language is more important for my future, Japanese or Portuguese?”

4 They do not see why they have to be there and listen to lectures most of which they cannot understand. Some kids may even be the target of bullying. If a Brazilian child has an argument with a Japanese classmate, the angry classmate can shout, “Go back to your own country.” Such a remark can deeply wound the feelings and pride of the child from Brazil, who in fact has little choice in where he or she can live.

5 To deal with these problems, some schools have established special classes for Brazilians, providing a designated room for their lessons. The children are happy there because they can get together with other Brazilians and talk freely in (2)their mother tongue. This room is like an oasis in the desert called school.

6 Education is not compulsory for non-Japanese nationals, and, as a result, some children drop out of school because they know they will only stay in a certain place temporarily. They pass the day playing alone, perhaps on a swing or slide in some small local park.

7 The Brazilian community has established schools for Brazilian children where the medium of instruction is Portuguese. There, children can express themselves in their mother tongue without being concerned about their Japanese peers. They are free to learn, play, and imagine using their native language. Unfortunately, these schools are not recognized by the Japanese government. Consequently, they receive no subsidies, and so their tuition fees are high, often beyond the means of parents.

8 What should be done for Brazilian children living in Japan? It is vital that the Japanese government should not only guarantee an adequate standard of living for them, but also protect their basic right to education, so that these children can go to school without worrying about the financial burden on their families — or about bullying from Japanese classmates.

* the high profile 目立っている recession 景気後退 collapse 崩壊

問題 19. ①の一節の内容と合致しないものを次の選択肢の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークシートの 19 にマークしなさい。

- ① 大泉町の人口の 20%はブラジル系の人々だ。
- ② 大泉町の通りではブラジル系の人をよく見かける。
- ③ 大泉町の住人はブラジルから輸入された商品を専門店で入手できる。
- ④ ブラジル系の住人はブラジルの郷土料理用の食材が欲しいとき、大泉町で購入できる。
- ⑤ 人口が多いにも関わらず、ブラジル系の住人には情報交換の場がない。

問題 20. 下線部(1)stable の意味する内容と異なる選択肢を次の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークシートの 20 にマークしなさい。

- ① well established
- ② not likely to change
- ③ firmly fixed
- ④ weakly kept
- ⑤ not easily lost

問題 21. 英文中に Brazilian children in the Japanese classroom often become frustrated. という英文を組み込む場合、文中の②～⑥の番号のどの後に入れるのが文意に最も適しているか、次の選択肢の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークシートの 21 にマークしなさい。

- ① ②
- ② ③
- ③ ④
- ④ ⑤
- ⑤ ⑥

問題 22. ②の their mother tongue に当たる言語は何か、最も適切なものを選択肢の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークシートの 22 にマークしなさい。

- ① スペイン語
- ② ポルトガル語
- ③ 日本語
- ④ 英語
- ⑤ ブラジル語以外の言語

問題 23. 英文の□4～□8の部分に書かれていることから考えて、日本にいるブラジル人の子供の教育に関連して正しい内容を述べているのはどれか、次の選択肢の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークシートの23にマークしなさい。

- ① 日本で暮らすブラジル系の子供たちは日本に滞在する期間が長いので、日本の学校での授業理解に問題はない。
- ② 日本とブラジルの両方を知っているブラジル系の子供たちは、どちらの国の教育を受けるか自由に考えることができる。
- ③ ブラジル系の子供たちの中には日本の学校へ通わなくなる子供もあるが、その理由の一つは親の転勤が多く、一定の場所に長期間住めないというものだ。
- ④ 在日ブラジル人の人たちが子弟のために学校を設立しているが、そこで使われる言語は日本語だ。
- ⑤ ブラジル人子弟のための学校は日本の政府に認可されていないため補助金が出ず学費は高いが、親たちの収入は十分ある。

□V 次の英文を読み、24～28の文を完成させるのに最も適した選択肢を一つ選び、その番号をマークシートの24～28にマークしなさい。

Rachel had recently moved to Japan from Israel in order to take up a job teaching drama at a university in Tokyo. After some initial trouble she finally moved into her new apartment. She decided to do a load of laundry and start working on unpacking some of the boxes she had shipped from her home country.

After starting the wash, she busied herself with organizing her few possessions. Shortly afterward she saw soapy water flooding the floor and entryway. Rushing over to find out what was wrong, she slipped and fell, not injuring herself, but adding to her panic and frustration. Water was coming from behind the washing machine, but she couldn't understand why, or how to turn the machine off. Finally, she managed to make it stop. She sat down on the wet floor and tried to calm down.

At that very moment, there was a loud knocking on the door. Wet and upset, with water everywhere, Rachel opened the door to see the concerned face of the apartment manager. He told her using gestures and broken English that he had received a call from the apartment below hers saying that water had started dripping down from the ceiling. Upon

hearing him say this, she burst into tears. Rachel later told her friends that talking to the manager had really upset her, and that she had been incapable of holding back her emotions.

24 Rachel was _____.

- ① a student coming to live in Japan
- ② a student visiting Japan
- ③ a teacher coming to live in Japan
- ④ a teacher visiting Japan

25 Rachel first noticed water on the floor when she was _____.

- ① falling down
- ② trying to turn the machine off
- ③ putting her things away
- ④ talking with the manager

26 After discovering the water, Rachel _____.

- ① quickly turned off the washing machine
- ② eventually was able to turn the machine off
- ③ was not able to turn off the machine
- ④ asked the manager to turn off the machine

27 The manager came to the door because _____.

- ① a neighbor had called to complain
- ② water started leaking into the manager's apartment
- ③ he happened to be nearby
- ④ he heard Rachel crying

28 Upon hearing what the manager had to say, Rachel _____.

- ① held back her emotion
- ② upset the manager
- ③ talked to her friends
- ④ started to cry

Ⅵ 次の英文を読み、その内容に沿って、問題 29～問題 31 の質問には最も適した答えを、問題 32～33 には空欄に入る最も適したものを、それぞれの選択肢の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークシートの 29～33 にマークしなさい。

Mr. Mukoyama wanted to reward his daughter, Natsuki, for passing her university entrance exams. He announced that the family would take a trip to Thailand. This was Natsuki's first time abroad, and she was nervous about going. Her father, an experienced traveler, laughed at her worries and promised to take care of everything. In spite of her concerns, Natsuki looked forward to going shopping, and decided to take most of her savings with her in order to have plenty to spend.

On the third day of the trip, Natsuki's tour group visited a crowded open-air market. Tour members were given two hours to shop on their own. Natsuki felt uncomfortable, surrounded by foreign sounds and commotion. She felt the market dirty, poor and dangerous, and was worried about the money she was carrying. At one stall, however, she saw an attractive piece of handicraft, and stopped to take a closer look. After a moment, she looked up but she didn't see her family or anyone else from the group. She hurried after them but soon realized that she was completely lost.

She stopped, afraid and unsure. Images of tourists being attacked and robbed in foreign countries came to mind. Tears started to roll down her face. She then noticed a man watching her from behind the counter of a shop. Natsuki panicked as he approached her. He held an object in his raised hand which she didn't identify. She wanted to scream or run away but remained frozen in place.

29 Whose idea was it to go to Thailand for a vacation?

- ① Natsuki's
- ② Natsuki's father's
- ③ Natsuki's family's
- ④ Natsuki's university's

30 What did Natsuki's father do about Natsuki's nervousness before going to Thailand?

- ① He promised to take care of her.
- ② He had no reaction at all.

- ③ He seemed worried.
- ④ He was angry at Natsuki.

31 How did Natsuki feel at the open-air market?

- ① She enjoyed the exotic atmosphere.
- ② It seemed like an alien, unpleasant place to her.
- ③ She had no particular reaction to the market.
- ④ She was relaxed until she got lost.

32 Natsuki got lost because _____.

- ① she was distracted by something she saw
- ② the rest of the tour group suddenly changed directions
- ③ she couldn't find the place the group was supposed to meet at
- ④ the group was moving too fast

33 Natsuki started to cry when _____.

- ① she realized that she was lost
- ② she thought of tourists being attacked
- ③ a man started to look at her
- ④ a man came towards her with something in his hand