

2020年度 入学試験問題

(C日程入学試験 3月4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、10 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いいねいに消し、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 Whether the company can succeed () on the new product.

- ① are depending ② depend ③ depends ④ have depended

問題 2 When you are hired as a part-time worker, you'll be paid by ().

- ① an hour ② hour ③ hours ④ the hour

問題 3 I () have made more friends when I was a college student.

- ① want ② wanted ③ ought ④ should

問題 4 It is difficult for me to make myself () in French.

- ① understand ② understanding ③ understood ④ to understand

問題 5 We demonstrated how our products are superior () those of our competitors.

- ① to ② than ③ as ④ with

問題 6 TV producers should take responsibility for () children watch on television.

- ① that ② what ③ which ④ when

問題 7 A: It's too cold () swimming.

B: I know. Let's stay home and watch TV instead.

- ① that we can't go ② not to go ③ to go ④ enough to go

問題 8 A: Where is Mr. Clinton's office?

B: It's () the fifth floor.

- ① in ② at ③ under ④ on

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 9 A: () you like to study in?

B: Well, I have not decided yet.

1. English 2. which 3. would 4. speaking 5. country
① 1/5 ② 3/5 ③ 4/3 ④ 2/4

問 10 A: Are you going to see the new musical tomorrow?

B: Yes, ()?

1. don't 2. you 3. why 4. along 5. come
① 3/5 ② 5/2 ③ 4/1 ④ 1/5

問 11 A: Would you like to order?

B: () the menu. Could you recommend something?

1. can't 2. I 3. of 4. much 5. understand
① 5/4 ② 1/2 ③ 1/4 ④ 3/5

問 12 A: The TV set isn't working.

B: ()? We bought it just last month!

1. with 2. what's 3. matter 4. the 5. it
① 3/4 ② 4/1 ③ 5/2 ④ 1/3

問 13 A: Can I use your computer?

B: There is only one computer in our house, so we () it.

1. to 2. using 3. have 4. turns 5. take
① 5/3 ② 4/1 ③ 1/4 ④ 1/3

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。

When coffee was first (14) into Western Europe, around 1615, it raised a hue and cry. Some people said it was intoxicating. Some thought it was poisonous. But bit by bit coffee was accepted. Coffee houses became centers of gossip and social life. In England, King Charles II was (15) plots against the government were being hatched in the coffee houses. He ordered them (16). But (17) this time coffee was so popular that he was forced to open them again.

No one knows exactly how coffee was (18). The first coffee plants probably grew in Kaffa, a province of southwestern Ethiopia. This province may have given coffee its name.

- (14) ① made ② grown ③ brought ④ cultivated
(15) ① happy ② worried ③ nervously ④ sensitive
(16) ① closed ② opened ③ kept ④ keeping
(17) ① until ② on ③ for ④ by
(18) ① discover ② discovers ③ discovered ④ discovering

Ⅳ 次の英文を読み、問題 19～問題 23 に答えなさい。

① As we have seen, Japan is rapidly becoming a multilingual society because of an influx of people from overseas. Most of the newly arrived foreigners have an insufficient knowledge of Japanese, which causes them all sorts of problems. What they need is (1)“language support.” and only Japanese people can provide it to them.

② What does this mean? Language support refers to the support given to non-Japanese residents to help them participate more fully in Japanese society. Its importance is becoming more and more widely appreciated. Let’s examine the case of one city in particular, Yao, and see how a comprehensive language-support system should function.

③ Yao is a middle-sized city with a population of about (2)two hundred seventy-three thousand located in the suburbs of Osaka. There are more than 7,000 overseas nationals living in Yao, or 2.6 percent of the total population. Yao has gradually become very conscious

of the plight* of its non-Japanese residents, who face many inconveniences because of their _____ (3) to speak Japanese. Thus, Yao's policies have been changing accordingly. As evidence of this, city authorities recently started a project to enhance language-support services for these residents.

4 First, judging that any measures taken should be based on empirical data*, Yao authorities decided to carry out a survey. They contacted more than one hundred non-Japanese residents, asking them what problems they faced in their daily lives and what support they felt they needed in terms of language. Most of the respondents were Chinese and Vietnamese, since these two nationalities account for the majority of non-Japanese residents in the city.

5 The questions were asked in both Japanese and the respondent's* native language. It was found that the residents faced many difficulties. Their complaints were diverse, but they can be broadly classified into the following categories.

6 Some problems were caused by a lack of knowledge of Japanese culture and social systems. In particular, they had trouble understanding the national pension system and the national health-insurance system, and did not know how to go about applying for welfare assistance.

7 For example, in some of their home countries, the concept of sorting out garbage into inflammable, recyclable, and kitchen garbage is still an unfamiliar one. By failing to sort out their garbage properly, the respondents said they had offended their Japanese neighbors. Relations with their children's schools were another source of strain. Respondents faced difficulties in reading notices that their children brought home from school. Thus, they were unable to respond appropriately and to provide adequately for their children's school-related needs. Health worries were also reported, since respondents had trouble finding hospitals where doctors and staff spoke their own language.

8 In response to these findings, the city implemented various measures. For one thing, it started to publish a bimonthly multilingual newsletter so that non-Japanese residents could get the latest news and information in a familiar writing system. For another, the city authorities set up a consulting service and recruited staff members from among non-Japanese residents so that people could chat with compatriots* and relax and let off steam. The city also now broadcasts multilingual programs on FM Chao, a local radio station where music and news programs can be heard in Chinese and Vietnamese. A helpful list of

interpreters who have medical knowledge has also been created. If a foreign resident faces language difficulties, he or she can simply call up the city hall to receive the appropriate list of interpreters.

9 Some of Yao's measures are still in the planning stage, but others are already being put into action. These efforts will surely bear fruit in the near future, helping the city's non-Japanese residents to lead much less stressful lives. Since most foreign residents in Japan face similar problems, other local governments should follow Yao's excellent example.

* plight 苦境、窮状 empirical data 実証的なデータ respondent's 回答者の compatriots 同国人

19. 下線部(1)language support に関して英文の1~2に書かれていないものを、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 日本語の知識が不十分な外国人住民を手助けするものだ。
- ② 外国人住民が日本社会にしっかり溶け込むことを目的にしている。
- ③ 外国人住民がお互いに助け合う相互援助のことだ。
- ④ 日本という異文化の中で外国人住民が抱えるさまざまな困難を解決しようとするものだ。
- ⑤ このような取り組みはますます必要となり、評価もされてきている。

20. 英文の(2)の下線部は大阪府八尾市の人口です。これは次のどれに当たるか選択肢の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークシートの 20 にマークしなさい。

- ① 2700 万 3000 人 ② 270 万 3000 人 ③ 273 万人 ④ 27 万 3000 人
- ⑤ 2 万 7300 人

21. 英文の(3)の空欄に入れる表現として最も適切なものを、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 21 にマークしなさい。

- ① inability ② ability ③ unable ④ possible ⑤ possibility

22. 英文中に Another category of difficulties was related to more immediate problems in their daily lives. という文を組み込む場合、どこへ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 22 にマークしなさい。

- ① 5の一節のはじめ ② 6の一節のはじめ ③ 7の一節のはじめ
- ④ 8の一節のはじめ ⑤ 9の一節のはじめ

23. ④～⑧の部分で大阪府八尾市の取り組みとして書かれていないものを、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23にマークしなさい。

- ① 外国人住民に連絡を取り、日常生活で困っていることと言葉に関してどのようなサポートが必要か質問した。
- ② 外国人住民はさまざまな不満を抱えていたが、それらについては日本語と彼らの母国語を使って聞き取りがおこなわれた。
- ③ 年金や健康保険は外国人住民にとって大きな問題だった。
- ④ 外国人住民の子供が通う学校とのやり取りは、日本語が不自由な親たちにとってはトラブルの原因になる可能性があった。
- ⑤ 日本人の住民の中から外国人住民の相談相手になる人を募集して、おしゃべりをしてもらうプログラムを作った。

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にマークしなさい。

Doctors Should Do No Harm

Long ago, before the time of modern medicine, people died peacefully at home. Surrounded by their families, they died in a warm environment of love and dignity. The village healing woman was often on hand to comfort the dying and help the family come to terms with their grieving.

Dying was considered a normal part of the living process. It was natural and inevitable. In Ireland, people today still usually conduct a wake after the funeral and take the extra trouble of celebrating the passing with good cheer. Irish people understand the person has passed on to a better place.

In these days of prolonging life at all costs, thousands of people each year suffer the pain of prolonging death. It is done without compassion for the person's pain and feelings of despair. They are no longer free to let go of life and pass naturally, as nature intended.

Dying people must now suffer the indignity of being hooked up to machines and punctured with needles to keep them living a life of emptiness and pain. Often unable to remain with loved ones, they must stare vacantly at the hospital ceiling, waiting in their imprisoned bodies until death frees them.

Doctors take the Hippocratic oath upon registering as a medical practitioner. In this oath, they promise to “do no harm” to any individual. Surely, providing the drugs and machines to maintain a person’s mental and physical suffering in a vain attempt to delay death is not doing any good. Keeping people alive for a few more hours, days or weeks of tortured agony is, in fact, doing harm.

People suffering from a terminal illness, for which no cure has been found, should be allowed to choose to die comfortably and painlessly in their own homes with family members present to hold their hands. Doctors should step aside, and “do no harm.”

24. People in the past viewed death as something _____.

- ① to celebrate and had the village healing woman attend to sing songs
- ② natural and supported the dying person with love
- ③ evil and terrifying and had special ceremonies to fight for the soul of the dead person
- ④ wonderful and everybody present envied the dying person

25. The writer believed that nowadays dying people are kept alive in hospitals for long periods because _____.

- ① it’s cheaper than letting them die at home
- ② it prevents the family from getting too upset at seeing their loved one die
- ③ there’s a lack of compassion to understand that people should die at home with their loved ones
- ④ there’s more opportunity there to die with dignity

26. The writer doesn’t want dying people to remain at the hospital because _____.

- ① there’s nothing for them to do there except wait for death
- ② doctors can do a better job if they visit people’s homes
- ③ they could live longer outside the hospital
- ④ the food and service is better at day-care centers

27. The passage suggests that a doctor can do harm by _____.

- ① giving drugs to relieve pain
- ② using machines to assist with births

- ③ stretching out the time it takes to die
- ④ killing people without asking them first

28. According to this passage, _____.

- ① doctors should be more aggressive towards patients
- ② nurses should provide a more humorous approach to their work
- ③ people should take longer to grieve over a death
- ④ people should be able to die naturally without unnecessary interference from medical staff

Ⅵ 次の英文を読み、問題 29～33 の空欄に入る最も適した選択肢を一つ選びなさい。そして、その番号をマークシートの 29～33 にマークしなさい。

One Gentle Writer Who Changed the World

Many of us who despair about the world's problems of overpopulation, pollution, global warming and famine feel helpless to change things. While we care about these problems, and may even feel depressed by them, there seems to be nothing we can do about them.

But for inspiration we should study the lesson of one gentle soul who lived more than 200 years ago. The lesson of this man is not how to overcome such specific global problems but rather that one person—even alone—can make a difference.

This man, who was born in Switzerland and spoke French, wrote books about human rights and social equality. He believed that the greatest problems in the world were rooted in the false belief that money and political power made one person worthier than another. He observed that 'civilization' destroyed the inherent value of the individual.

In his day, a small percentage of the population was living off the blood and sweat of a vast mass of oppressed and soul-weary peasantry. The nobility did not work for a living but enjoyed luxury beyond belief. At the head of this system were a self-righteous king and an indifferent queen.

His writings became the blueprint for both the French and the American Revolutions, although he himself would never have approved of violence. The later constitutions of these nations were also based on his beliefs.

In setting forth his views that all people are created equal and that everyone should be given the opportunity to develop themselves to their fullest potential, this placid, gentle man changed the foundation of the western social and political system. He introduced the concept of human rights, which we now take for granted.

This man will go down in history as one of the world's greatest thinkers. His name is Jean-Jacques Rousseau.

29. According to this passage, the reason most of us feel uneasy about global problems is that _____.

- ① there are too many of them
- ② we feel we can't do anything about them
- ③ they make us feel depressed
- ④ we can't afford the money it would take to make changes

30. The writer believes the lesson of Jean-Jacques Rousseau's life is that _____.

- ① writing books makes a person wealthy
- ② political power is the best way to become more worthy than another
- ③ 'civilization' is the best way to improve our standard of living
- ④ one person can make an important difference and change things

31. Rousseau was concerned most about whether or not the _____.

- ① people were equal
- ② king was right
- ③ peasants worked hard enough
- ④ nobles had sufficient luxury

32. The writings of Rousseau _____.

- ① provoked nobles into committing acts of violence
- ② encouraged the king to rewrite the French Constitution
- ③ empowered the people to revolt in America and France
- ④ earned him a fortune which he spent on luxury beyond belief

33. The most important thing that Rousseau taught us is that _____.

- ① we should take our political system for granted
- ② the rights of the individual human are of tremendous worth
- ③ opportunities exist for rich people to become even richer
- ④ some people are more deserving of luxury than others