

令和6年度
武蔵野大学

一般選抜A日程 2月6日

1時限
英 語
《 60 分 》

【注意事項】

1. 問題は9ページまでです。
2. 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。
3. 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、黙って手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
4. 解答用紙（A）には志望学科1の受験番号を記入し、受験番号の下のマーク欄にマークしてください。氏名、フリガナも記入してください。解答する時限と科目（英語）にマークしてください。正しくマークされていない場合には、採点できないことがあります。
5. 解答は、解答用紙（A）の解答記入欄にマークしてください。
例えば、

10

と表示のある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の（例）のように解答番号10の解答記入欄の③にマークしてください。

（例）

解答 番号	解 答 記 入 欄									
	10	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨ ⑩

6. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用しても構いませんが、ページを切り離してはいけません。
7. 時間内に解答し終わっても、退出することはできません。
8. 途中で質問等があるときは、黙って手を挙げて監督者を呼んでください。

I 次の A と B の対話において、空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選りなさい。

1 . A: How was your weekend, Kenji?

B: ()

- ① It was Saturday.
- ② It was great.
- ③ I'm going camping.
- ④ I'll prepare for the exam.

2 . A: Who's going to the movie with you?

B: ()

- ① My boyfriend is.
- ② I watched the latest one.
- ③ The movie is two hours long.
- ④ The movie will show tomorrow.

3 . A: You should bring your umbrella.

B: ()

- ① I'm afraid not.
- ② I hope not.
- ③ Yes, I will.
- ④ No, you shouldn't.

4 . A: Why are all the lights off?

B: ()

- ① They are so heavy.
- ② Because everyone has left.
- ③ Because everyone was at work.
- ④ They don't take a day off.

5 . A: There is a problem with the car.

B: ()

- ① What's wrong?
- ② It cost 30,000 yen.
- ③ It's a problem parking here.
- ④ The car is not so expensive.

6 . A: Where are you staying on your trip to Hokkaido?

B: ()

- ① I've been there twice.
- ② I'll be there for five days.
- ③ I'm going to arrive there in time.
- ④ A friend of mine has an arrangement in the city.

7 . A: Haven't you already read the novel?

B: ()

- ① Yes, I'm ready.
- ② No, I went to the library.
- ③ Yes, but I'm reading it again.
- ④ No, I have already finished it.

8 . A: How can I get to the airport?

B: ()

- ① Where should we meet?
- ② I already bought the ticket.
- ③ The airport is crowded with tourists.
- ④ Why don't you take the shuttle bus?

9 . A: What's the price of a round-trip ticket to Hawaii?

B: ()

- ① About seven to eight hours.
- ② I'll ask an agent right now.
- ③ Let's find a taxi to the airport.
- ④ We're supposed to meet at the airport.

10. A: What do you say to eating out with me tonight?

B: ()

- ① I don't mind if I do.
- ② You have to say that.
- ③ I'm fed up with that.
- ④ You shouldn't have eaten out.

Ⅱ 次の英文の空欄に入れるのに最も適切な語（句）を、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

11. We don't know where we () the next meeting.
① had ② have ③ will have ④ having
12. It never rains () it pours.
① without ② but ③ and ④ when
13. Max has been () ten years now.
① married Nora for ② married with Nora for
③ married to Nora for ④ married to Nora
14. The money () he was looking was buried under the tree.
① which ② of which ③ in which ④ for which
15. This novel is far inferior () the one which he wrote last year.
① for ② to ③ by ④ than
16. The criminals left their fingerprints at the scene ().
① one chance ② one purpose ③ on purpose ④ on chance
17. I will have completed my report () the time my client gets here.
① by ② till ③ until ④ for
18. He () idea why she felt sad.
① has no ② doesn't have ③ had never ④ didn't have
19. If she can't attend the ceremony, I'll go there () her.
① in place for ② instead of ③ replace for ④ change for

Ⅲ 次の文章(A)、(B)の下線部〔1〕～〔10〕について、それぞれ下の①～⑤の語（句）を最も自然に意味が通るように並べかえ、そのうち20～39の空欄に入る語（句）の番号のみを答えなさい。

(A) 問題削除

(B)

You should make your own salad dressing

Fresh produce is popping out of the ground, and farmers markets are opening across the country, with tables stacked high. It's hard to resist the bounty of all these just-picked vegetables, but once they're home and in the fridge, [6] () (30) () (31) () to eat them all might be a bit overwhelming. The easiest [7] () (32) () (33) () vegetables is to toss them with dressing and call it a salad. If that sounds too boring, it's time to spice things up with homemade dressing. There's no shortage of packaged options at the store, but [8] () (34) () (35) () and expand your horizons?

Making homemade salad dressing is so easy you might not even have to pick up a knife. It's inexpensive and fresh, and [9] () (36) () (37) () combinations, you're only limited by your imagination, not restricted to what you'll find in a bottle. I always have a few mason jars of dressing hanging out in the fridge, ready to be drizzled, dipped into and devoured with [10] () (38) () (39) () into the house.

[6] (30, 31)

① how

② going

③ the thought

④ of

⑤ you're

[7] (32, 33)

① do

② thing

③ with

④ raw

⑤ to

[8] (34, 35)

① make

② why

③ own

④ not

⑤ your

[9] (36, 37)

① it

② comes

③ when

④ flavor

⑤ to

[10] (38, 39)

① produce

② its

③ makes

④ way

⑤ whatever

Ⅳ 次の設問(A)、(B)に答えなさい。

- (A) 次の文章の意味が通るように、(40)～(43)に入る最も適切なものを、あとの選択肢①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

The Generation Language Gap

As America changes, the English language changes, too. Some words have vanished, and others have appeared to replace them. Words and phrases can mean completely different things. This was illustrated vividly a couple of days ago when we were having our daily budget meeting — that's the meeting when we decide which stories will go on which pages the next day.

Naturally, we've joined the Internet age. We offer morning, afternoon and late afternoon updates as well as Twitter alerts. Since you can use so many words in a Twitter message, we try to "Twitter" a story that's especially important. We (40) find something that is "tweet worthy." Managing Editor Samantha Perry wondered how we would have reacted just a few years ago if any of us had suggested that a story was "tweet worthy." My guess is that person would have gotten a lot of stares.

Then sportswriter Tom Bone remarked that a World War II soldier who had just come home would think that we're all a bit nutty if he overheard us complaining about the spam in our mailbox. Who could imagine that a name for canned meat could become a word that means electronic junk mail?

Terms like PC, Internet and laptop are fairly new, too. Folks who suddenly time traveled here from 30 or 40 years in the past wouldn't understand what we were talking about. (41), a virus is only something that makes you sick. Complaining that your computer has a virus would earn you some stares. A "pop up" would be something that comes from a toaster and a "tweet" would be that sound a bird makes. Frankly, our language wouldn't make much sense.

Coping with this new, growing vocabulary isn't easy. Sometimes I try to use new words and, again, get stares. Reporter Kate Coil told us the story of an aunt who thought LOL, Laugh Out Loud, meant Lots of Love. She commented on a web page about a relative who had died of cancer, ending her message with LOL. Naturally, a younger person (42) this a bit differently. "Dude, your aunt is harsh!" he told his friend.

This generation language gap was harsh on me when I tried the teaching profession. A few years ago I was teaching English Composition at a Virginia high school, and my kids often didn't understand my vocabulary. Another teacher told me that I often "spoke over the heads" of the students. Frankly, I thought they had a poor vocabulary. Most of them (43) anything longer than a text message — another term I wouldn't have understood 20 years ago — so their vocabulary is limited.

40. ① will not
② never
③ don't need to
④ have to
41. ① However
② To them
③ Interestingly
④ Surprisingly
42. ① interpreted
② loved
③ guaranteed
④ terminated
43. ① really like
② luckily have
③ rarely read
④ usually use

(B) 問題削除

