

令和 6 年度  
武蔵野大学

ムサシノスカラシップ選抜 11月26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
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 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									
	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** 次の対話において、空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものを下記の選択肢①～④の中から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

1 . A: Do you like fishing?

B: (       )

- ① I prefer eating fish to fishing.
- ② I didn't go fishing.
- ③ I will have fish.
- ④ I feel fresh.

2 . A: Could you turn off the light?

B: Yes. (       )

- ① I will turn the chair round.
- ② Thank you for turning it over.
- ③ I don't know where the light is.
- ④ I will do it right after this.

3 . A: I haven't been sleeping well lately.

B: (       )

- ① I also slept too much today.
- ② Good to know that you slept well.
- ③ I don't have enough space to sleep.
- ④ That's why you look tired recently.

4 . A: I lost my wallet.

B: Really? (       )

A: Thank you. I will pay you back.

- ① I can lend you some money.
- ② Where did you lose your wallet?
- ③ Who will pay for you?
- ④ I don't have any money now.

5 . A: New York is one of my favorite cities among all those I've been to.

B: I agree. (       )

- ① I haven't been to New York.
- ② My favorite city is Tokyo.
- ③ There is no place like New York.
- ④ I don't like New York.

6 . A: Where were you? We've been searching for you.

B: Sorry. (       )

A: Please don't go without saying anything next time.

① Anything would be fine.

② I went out for a walk.

③ You helped me find it.

④ I will wait for you.

7 . A: Do you have any plans for your birthday?

B: Yes. (       )

① It's my brother's birthday soon.

② I'm planning to have a birthday party.

③ I don't have any plans for your birthday.

④ Here is a birthday gift for you.

8 . A: My uncle visited our house over the weekend.

B: (       )

A: Yes. It was good to see his face after a long time.

① There is something on your face.

② I will visit your house next week.

③ Did you have a good time?

④ Where is your uncle?

9 . A: Please, stop laughing at me! It's not funny.

B: Oh, I'm sorry. (       )

① I won't laugh any more.

② It's good that you had fun.

③ Please pay attention.

④ Who made you laugh?

10. A: How was the exam?

B: (       ) How about you?

A: I didn't have enough time to finish, either.

① It was easier than I thought.

② I will do the exam tomorrow.

③ I couldn't finish it in time.

④ I had more than enough time.

Ⅱ 次のそれぞれの英文の空欄に入れるのに最も適切な語（句）を下記の選択肢①～④の中から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

11. The price of vegetables is getting too ( 11 ).  
① expensive                      ② big                      ③ high                      ④ up
12. AI stands ( 12 ) artificial intelligence.  
① with                      ② on                      ③ for                      ④ among
13. It has snowed a great deal ( 13 ) you came here.  
① since                      ② before                      ③ when                      ④ so that
14. The population of China is about 10 times more than ( 14 ) of Japan.  
① this                      ② it                      ③ one                      ④ that
15. We will give you a call as soon as we ( 15 ) at the hotel.  
① arrived                      ② were arriving                      ③ arrive                      ④ will arrive
16. No one seems to know how ( 16 ) in touch with Ed.  
① get                      ② to get                      ③ about getting                      ④ getting
17. Matthew is ( 17 ) taller than John.  
① much                      ② very                      ③ as                      ④ more
18. The apartment ( 18 ) is too large for just one person.  
① where I live in                      ② I live in                      ③ I am living                      ④ in my living
19. Kate is applying ( 19 ) a university in Japan.  
① into                      ② over                      ③ on                      ④ to

- Ⅲ 次の文章(A)(B)の下線部 [ 1 ] ～ [10] について最も自然な英文になるよう語群①～⑤を並び替え、空欄20～39に入る番号のみを解答しなさい。なお、語群で、文頭に来る語も小文字で示してある。

(A)

### How to Change a Bad Habit

Everyone has a few unhealthy habits. For example, maybe you eat junk food\* or drink a lot of coffee. Maybe you get too little sleep, or you never exercise. You [1]( ) ( 20 ) ( ) ( 21 ) ( ) you. You should exercise more often, but you don't. Why? Because [2]( ) ( 22 ) ( ) ( 23 ) ( ) .

To change a habit, you have to change your behavior. It [3]( ) ( 24 ) ( ) ( 25 ) ( ) . But after some time, your new behavior becomes a new habit. Experts say that people need 20 to 70 days to change a habit. Some habits can take a year to change. However, people usually want to change their bad habits quickly and easily. Most people are not patient. In addition, [4]( ) ( 26 ) ( ) ( 27 ) ( ) . For instance, when you start a diet, you feel hungry. If you begin an exercise program, you feel tired and experience pain. You will probably be uncomfortable when you change a habit, but don't give up. With hard work, healthy behaviors can slowly become healthy habits. Remember, changing habits isn't easy. It takes time, and you have to be patient. But the [5]( ) ( 28 ) ( ) ( 29 ) ( ) a happier you.

\* junk food = food that is unhealthy but is quick and easy to eat

[ 1 ] 20. 21.

- |          |                |       |
|----------|----------------|-------|
| ① good   | ② these habits | ③ for |
| ④ aren't | ⑤ know         |       |

[ 2 ] 22. 23.

- |              |             |       |
|--------------|-------------|-------|
| ① change     | ② to        | ③ are |
| ④ bad habits | ⑤ very hard |       |

[ 3 ] 24. 25.

- |             |                    |       |
|-------------|--------------------|-------|
| ① at        | ② is               | ③ the |
| ④ beginning | ⑤ always difficult |       |

[ 4 ] 26. 27.

- |         |                 |        |
|---------|-----------------|--------|
| ① don't | ② uncomfortable | ③ they |
| ④ to be | ⑤ want          |        |

[ 5 ] 28. 29.

- |          |                 |       |
|----------|-----------------|-------|
| ① is     | ② a healthier   | ③ and |
| ④ result | ⑤ way of living |       |

(B)

## Poverty in the World

How much money do you need to live? Could you live with only two hundred yen a day? Perhaps you could survive, but [6] ( ) ( 30 ) ( ) ( 31 ) ( ) that you need to live a healthy, satisfying life. Poverty affects nearly half of the world's population. It [7] ( ) ( 32 ) ( ) ( 33 ) ( ) of the SDGs is to end poverty.

There are about 700 million people around the world living in absolute poverty today. This means that they are living with less than 1.9 US dollars a day. [8] ( ) ( 34 ) ( ) ( 35 ) ( ) human needs such as water, food, and clothing. Of course, they don't have money for education, and [9] ( ) ( 36 ) ( ) ( 37 ) ( ) escape poverty. Women and children are particularly vulnerable\*, and war and natural disasters only add to the challenge of surviving from day to day. It is important that we [10] ( ) ( 38 ) ( ) ( 39 ) ( ).

\* vulnerable = easy to be hurt or damaged

[ 6 ] 30. 31.

- |             |                  |              |
|-------------|------------------|--------------|
| ① afford    | ② you            | ③ be able to |
| ④ would not | ⑤ all the things |              |

[ 7 ] 32. 33.

- |               |          |                  |
|---------------|----------|------------------|
| ① is          | ② that   | ③ the first goal |
| ④ big problem | ⑤ such a |                  |

[ 8 ] 34. 35.

- |                 |           |          |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| ① even the most | ② basic   | ③ cannot |
| ④ these people  | ⑤ pay for |          |

[ 9 ] 36. 37.

- |                       |            |        |
|-----------------------|------------|--------|
| ① difficult for       | ② to       | ③ this |
| ④ the next generation | ⑤ makes it |        |

[10] 38. 39.

- |                  |                  |           |
|------------------|------------------|-----------|
| ① to reduce      | ② serious action | ③ poverty |
| ④ the effects of | ⑤ take           |           |

**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選択肢①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

**Adults Can Also Find Joy Through Play**

Becoming an adult often seems to mean leaving play behind. The term “adulthood” refers to ( 40 ) — the opposite of play. But we can accept adulthood while still finding joy through play and being playful.

You might not realize it, but when you swing in your chair, ( 41 ), play sport for fun and not just to win, laugh at a joke with a friend, read a book for pleasure or make something that doesn't need to be judged or perfect, you are playing.

Play is an activity that we choose to do because we want to do it — ( 42 ). Play is low risk, and we do it because it feels good. What's more, play and playfulness are good for us. Even thinking about times we were playful can increase our health and happiness.

Play helps us to be able to think through possibilities so that ( 43 ). It helps us react easily and without extreme fear to situations we find threatening. Play allows us to engage in a special way of learning where we solve problems by trying different ways of doing things and learn from the mistakes we make.

40. ① keeping your home clean and refusing to pay bills  
② doing things that are joyless, boring and uninteresting  
③ drinking like an adult and avoiding responsibility for things  
④ enjoying an extended period of carefree youth
41. ① tidy up your desk  
② read a 100-page report  
③ enjoy daydreaming  
④ put on your makeup
42. ① it is never forced  
② it is never affected  
③ it is never charged  
④ it is never changed
43. ① we can preserve everything as it is now  
② we can produce clean energy and prevent climate change  
③ we can avoid learning anything new  
④ we can predict outcomes and respond more creatively



- (B) 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを選択肢①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

## **Zoos**

Zoos are places where wild animals are kept for public display. They are very popular places for families to visit for a variety of reasons. They provide entertainment thanks to the animals' often very interesting natural behavior, and some organized performances — chimpanzees\* are especially easy to train for this, it seems, and are considered to be fun to watch. Zoos also help to educate both children and adults about the animals and their situation in the wild, and they allow us to see living things that we would not otherwise have any opportunity to see because they live far away from our cities or even our country, or in places that are dangerous or almost impossible for people to go to. We can better appreciate the diversity\* of life on Earth, even with only one visit to a zoo. Such a visit is also usually good exercise for everyone, because the many larger kinds of animals need a lot of space, so we have to walk a lot going around the zoo.

Zoos are often the sites of up-to-date breeding centers, where species that are in danger of disappearing from the world may be protected and studied. While zoos can do this as well, they are primarily businesses. They are meant to show off animals to the public, so there is no guarantee that the animals are treated as well as they should be, in spite of laws to protect them. Some animal rights supporters even claim that zoos are like prisons for animals, and they suffer physically and mentally. They may not have enough space to move around like they do in their natural environment and they can get sick easily, especially if other animals nearby are sick. They are often bored, because of the lack of activity and the sameness of their everyday lives. Animals brought up in zoos may be different from their wild relatives in various ways. Mimi Bekhechi, director of international programs at PETA\* said that typical polar bears in zoos are “one million times smaller” than those in the wild. Many animals may even die much earlier than is natural.

So, although zoos have many attractions for us and do help to preserve species that are disappearing from the world, we need to also be aware of their darker side and try to make sure that we support those places that can be trusted to help the animals.

\* chimpanzee = animal like a monkey which is good at learning to do tricks

diversity = variety of things

PETA = an American animal rights organization

44. According to the passage, zoos are mainly popular because
- ① they provide education and entertainment for families.
  - ② they give us opportunities to visit dangerous animals.
  - ③ they make a lot of money and help us to do exercise.
  - ④ they help us to organize special performances with animals.
45. The writer tells us that zoos have been criticized for
- ① being good places to protect and study animals at risk of disappearing.
  - ② giving the animals too many activities to do in their everyday lives.
  - ③ not taking good enough care of the animals in their institutions.
  - ④ not providing enough space for the people who visit them.
46. Which of the following is true, according to the passage?
- ① Mimi Bekhechi is a program director at one of the largest and most famous zoos in America.
  - ② Popular zoos tend to be very small and easy for families to get around in a very short time.
  - ③ Animals in zoos are usually much bigger and healthier than wild animals and live longer.
  - ④ Zoos are “like prisons for animals” because of the lack of space and freedom of movement.
47. This writer seems to believe that
- ① people should stop visiting zoos because they are bad for the animals.
  - ② people should know more about the zoos they choose to support by visiting.
  - ③ people should do more to help zoos to make money by visiting more often.
  - ④ people should do more to help to take care of the animals in zoos.