

令和6年度
武蔵野大学

全学部統一選抜 1月28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: Would you like to take a short walk?

B: ()

- ① That's a good idea.
- ② It is in the courtyard.
- ③ Yes, I walk the dog every morning.
- ④ No, I don't walk you to the station.

2 . A: How are you traveling to Kyoto?

B: ()

- ① On a business trip.
- ② This evening, thanks.
- ③ I went to Tokyo last year.
- ④ I'm taking the bullet train.

3 . A: You won't be late for class, will you?

B: ()

- ① I always walk to school.
- ② I was in the class yesterday.
- ③ Tomorrow will be fine for me.
- ④ Don't worry. I'll make it on time.

4 . A: Which is faster from here, the train or a taxi?

B: ()

- ① That's fine to know.
- ② Definitely the train.
- ③ Go along the main street.
- ④ Both are not that expensive.

5 . A: When will the report be completed?

B: ()

- ① I reported the time.
- ② It'll be fine tomorrow.
- ③ I'm still working on it.
- ④ It's been so cold recently.

6 . A: Why don't you clean up your room now?

B: ()

- ① It's time to clean your room.
- ② Can't it wait until tomorrow?
- ③ Because I like cleaning my room.
- ④ You have cleaned your room before.

7 . A: I might have left my mobile phone in the classroom.

B: ()

- ① You should go and get it.
- ② You should go home now.
- ③ It might be in the northwest.
- ④ It might be out of fashion.

8 . A: Do you have your passport ready?

B: ()

- ① Well, I'm ready to help you.
- ② Oh, I almost forgot about it.
- ③ Yes, you have passed the exam.
- ④ No, there are no flights to New York.

9 . A: It's been raining a lot for a while.

B: ()

- ① It really was.
- ② Five days ago.
- ③ It certainly has.
- ④ The weather forecast did.

10. A: What time would you like me to be here tomorrow?

B: ()

- ① I hope you will be.
- ② It's taking too long.
- ③ Just be five minutes early.
- ④ This is first time here.

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 learned that a day () 24 hours.
① have ② is ③ was ④ comes
12. There is no () to find him in a big mall like this.
① room ② plan ③ way ④ road
13. You should () what you've done.
① apologize him for ② apologize to him
③ apologize him ④ apologize to him for
14. This is the project () we've invested a lot of time.
① in which ② of which ③ with which ④ which
15. () the new laptop computer is?
① Do you think how much ② How much do you think
③ How much you think ④ How much
16. She always complains about her boss () his back.
① behind ② upon ③ after ④ on
17. Julia asked me to watch out for her father () she was away.
① during ② among ③ while ④ for
18. We should () in the result of our research.
① be proud ② be pride ③ take proud ④ take pride
19. Who will () this class while the homeroom teacher takes maternity leave?
① in favor of ② take charge of
③ in terms of ④ in search of

- 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。なお、語群では、文頭に来る語も小文字で示してある。

(A)

Teamwork

“How’s it going?” is what I usually ask my students when we begin our classes. The response is mostly pretty neutral. “Not bad, thanks.” But in the last few months, two students from two different classes have answered with “Really good!”

Their very positive response to my question [1]() (20) () (21) () the best TOEIC score of their lives. When I congratulated them, they both said, “Thanks to you, Samantha!” I told them that it definitely wasn’t just me. I only see them for two hours a week, so there’s only so much [2]() (22) () (23) () their English. In the courses my company provides, we focus on our students’ communication skills, not their TOEIC scores. [3]() (24) () (25) () on test-taking techniques and time management. In a real-life situation, you get more than 30 seconds to read an email and answer questions about it. And in real life, you can [4]() (26) () (27) () information. In my classes, I do my best to give students opportunities to speak and to [5]() (28) () (29) () can.

[1] (20, 21)

- | | | |
|---------------|--------|-------|
| ① because | ② had | ③ was |
| ④ just gotten | ⑤ they | |

[2] (22, 23)

- | | | |
|--------|-------|-----|
| ① help | ② to | ③ I |
| ④ do | ⑤ can | |

[3] (24, 25)

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------|
| ① the TOEIC | ② focus | ③ taking |
| ④ a lot more | ⑤ requires | |

[4] (26, 27)

- | | | |
|-----------|-------|----------|
| ① someone | ② to | ③ always |
| ④ repeat | ⑤ ask | |

[5] (28, 29)

- | | | |
|--------|-----------|--------|
| ① as | ② them | ③ as I |
| ④ best | ⑤ support | |

(B)

Laziness isn't why you procrastinate

If you're stuck in what seems like an endless cycle of procrastination, guilt and chaos, you might be wondering, "Why am I so lazy?"

Despite that common perception, laziness usually isn't the reason behind procrastination, said Jenny Yip, a clinical psychologist and executive director of the Los Angeles-based Little Thinkers Center, which [6] () (30) () (31) ().

"Laziness is like, 'I have absolutely no desire to even think about this.' Procrastination is, 'It troubles me to think about this. And therefore, it's hard for [7] () (32) () (33) ().' That's a big difference."

Knowing why you procrastinate and learning how to combat it are [8] () (34) () (35) () your behavior, according to experts. Psychologist Linda Sapadin sought to help this self-improvement effort with her book "How to Beat Procrastination in the Digital Age." You could be the perfectionist, the dreamer, the worrier or the defier — these [9] () (36) () (37) () in her book.

These procrastination types aren't specific diagnoses and aren't backed by research, but "they are psychological types or [10] () (38) () (39) ()," said Yip, who is also a clinical assistant professor of psychiatry.

[6] (30, 31)

① with

② challenges

③ children

④ helps

⑤ academic

[7] (32, 33)

① the job

② done

③ to

④ me

⑤ get

[8] (34, 35)

① to

② the

③ change

④ ways

⑤ only

[9] (36, 37)

① Sapadin

② are

③ that

④ all procrastination styles

⑤ lists

[10] (38, 39)

① someone

② reasons

③ procrastinate

④ why

⑤ might

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。

Understanding Art

Art is anything that people add to their ‘output’ which is not functionally necessary and is other than the default properties of that output. The word “art” has been derived from the Latin word ‘ars’, which, loosely translated, means “arrangement” or “to arrange”. This is the only universal (40) of art. There are many other colloquial uses of the word, all with some relation to its etymological roots.

Art and science are usually treated diagonally opposite to each other. Science means some phenomenon resulting in truth, which is objective in nature. In other words, scientific findings can be repeated under the same set of circumstances anywhere in the world at any given point of time. Art, on the other hand, is purely (41) in nature. Take, for example, a painting. While one calls it a masterpiece, the same feelings cannot be expected from other individuals.

Art can roughly be divided into two, namely philosophical art and aesthetic art. Two examples will help illustrate these two points of view — a Mona Lisa painting is philosophical art, while a demon being killed by a superhuman is aesthetic. These two categories are also called classical and modern art respectively.

There are other ways of classifying art — major among them being architecture, design, painting, music, drawing, literature, performing art, etc. While these have been traditional forms of art performed by humankind, newer forms of art (42) with the advent of technology. Some of the later era art forms are games, animation, movies, computer art, shooting, etc.

The birth of art gave rise to a group of individuals — art critics. Art critics study and evaluate a piece of art. Their main purpose is to rationalize the (43) of art, and ridding of any personal opinion affecting the work of art. Art criticism today deploys systematic and formal methods to evaluate the piece of art.

40. ① definition
② organization
③ office
④ group
41. ① systematic
② restricted
③ structural
④ subjective
42. ① do not get along
② vanished
③ have emerged
④ did not survive
43. ① disposal
② evaluation
③ publication
④ satisfaction

- (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、あとの選択肢①～④の中から一つずつ選りなさい。

What makes people happy and healthy?

What will most help you lead a long, happy, and healthy life? Is it making lots of money? Is it a great job that you enjoy? Perhaps it's fame. If you ask a young person, many are likely to give you one of those answers. Or possibly all three. Some cultures put more importance on work and money than others. Americans can be obsessed with their jobs and making money. They might feel the need to make lots of money for education, medical care, homes, and cars. But it's not just about the money. For many Americans, self-worth is linked to our professional success or failure. Many of us spend most of our lives working—sacrificing other activities.

What makes people happy? We could learn about what makes people happy, and what does not, by studying people over the course of their lives. For almost 80 years, Harvard Medical School researchers have been doing just that. The Harvard Study of Adult Development is one of the most comprehensive longitudinal studies in history. Since 1938, it has followed the lives of a group of men from their teen years to old age. Later, the researchers began to follow their wives and children, as well. The study finds that wealth, social position, and an important job title do not necessarily lead to health and happiness.

Robert Waldinger is the current director of the study. He is a psychiatrist and professor at Harvard Medical School. Waldinger shared some of the findings with a Harvard Gazette reporter. He said, "The surprising finding is that our relationships and how happy we are in our relationships have a powerful influence on our health." He added, "Taking care of your body is important, but tending to your relationships is a form of self-care too."

In 2015, he discussed the study in a TED Talk called, "What makes a good life? Lessons from the longest study on happiness." The video of the talk has been viewed more than 19.5 million times. In the talk, Waldinger says, "Good relationships don't just protect our bodies; they protect our brains." He says close relationships are what keep people happy throughout their lives—not money or fame. These close relationships protect people from the difficult times that come with growing older. They protect against physical and mental decline. The study suggests that strong relationships have a better chance of making a long, happy life than social class, intelligence, or even genetics.

44. According to the passage, what three things would many young people mention as possible causes of a happy and healthy life?
- ① Safety, money, and self-confidence
 - ② A great job, a lovely house, and a hobby
 - ③ Money, fame, and a great job
 - ④ Friends, family, and professional success
45. How is the Harvard study team trying to discover what makes people happy?
- ① By studying a group of older adults who are having happy lives
 - ② By studying a group of young couples throughout their lives
 - ③ By studying the lives of a group of researchers who specialize in happiness
 - ④ By studying the lives of a group of people from their young years to old age
46. According to Robert Waldinger, what is one of the study's findings?
- ① Taking care of yourself leads to good relationships with others.
 - ② Human relationships have a strong influence on people's health.
 - ③ How happy we are about our relationships comes from healthy lives.
 - ④ Paying attention to your body is as important as tending to your mind.
47. Which of the following did Robert Waldinger mention in his TED talk?
- ① Close relationships have a stronger influence on our minds than our bodies.
 - ② Good relationships keep us happy and help us overcome difficulties in life.
 - ③ Close relationships can cure both physical and mental illnesses.
 - ④ Social class, intelligence, and genetics do not influence people's happiness.