

2018年度

Mスカラ入試

コミュニケーション英語Ⅰ・Ⅱ
英語表現Ⅰ

[60 分]

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 know how to change my computer's password?
B: ()
 - ① Yes, you need to change computers.
 - ② You need to talk to the support staff.
 - ③ You need to do it to keep your computer safe.
 - ④ No, you don't have to.

2. A: Don't you think Jane drives too fast?
B: ()
 - ① Fast food sounds great. Let's go to a hamburger shop.
 - ② Yes, she needs a screwdriver.
 - ③ No, she's a slow runner.
 - ④ We should warn her, shouldn't we?

3. A: How did you like the movie?
B: () It was one of the best movies I've ever seen.
 - ① Barely watchable.
 - ② Awful.
 - ③ Outstanding.
 - ④ Terrible.

4. A: What comes to mind as the most impressive event in 2017?
B: ()
 - ① I came by bus.
 - ② For me it was the European Soccer Tournament.
 - ③ I don't mind coming to the meeting at all.
 - ④ I agree with you.

5. A: What are the arrangements for tomorrow's meeting?
B: ()
 - ① We'll meet at ten in Room 201.
 - ② I'd like the French onion soup and a slice of bread, please.
 - ③ We have a wide range of items in the shop.
 - ④ Your family is already at the table.

6. A: Hello. Is Mr. Summerset in?
B: ()
A: I'll call him back, then. Thank you.
① May I ask who's calling?
② Let me check if he is in.
③ I'm afraid that he is out of town until tomorrow.
④ Would you like to check in?
7. A: The dinner was excellent, wasn't it? How much should I pay?
B: I'll pay for both of us. ()
① It's 3,000 yen for each.
② I have little money.
③ We can split the bill.
④ I insist.
8. A: Do you know where the meeting will be?
B: I'm not sure. ()
① I'll meet you within an hour.
② I'll check it for you.
③ It'll be in my office.
④ I'll come with Lucy.
9. A: May I help you?
B: ()
A: OK. Let me know if you need any assistance.
① Do you have this shirt in blue?
② I'm just looking around.
③ Do you think this jacket suits me?
④ I don't like heavy shoes.
10. A: Do you have any vacancies for tonight?
B: ()
A: Not even a single room?
① Are there any vacant positions in this company?
② For how many people?
③ I'm afraid that we have no rooms available.
④ Welcome to Hotel Starlight.

出典：2018大学入試センター試験過去問レビュー 河合塾出版 2017年

出典：Reproduced by permission of Oxford University Press. From Tactics for TOEIC®

Listening and Reading by Grant Trew (c) Oxford University Press 2008

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. (11) Americans dislike *natto* and raw fish.
① Most ② Almost ③ Large ④ Every
12. Billy is still watching television. He (12) television all day.
① watched ② is watching ③ is been watching ④ has been watching
13. It is foolish (13) him to climb the mountain without a map.
① at ② of ③ on ④ over
14. Too much homework (14) students of their freedom.
① interfered ② depressed ③ robbed ④ created
15. You can rent a suitcase if you need (15).
① one ② any ③ some ④ this
16. She picked up an album to see photos of her childhood (16) the first time in 50 years.
① over ② at ③ in ④ for
17. The weather report said that tourists to Scotland should be (17) dressed for the severe cold.
① suitable ② suitably ③ suitability ④ suitability
18. If you can (18) to study abroad, it will enrich your life.
① afford ② make ③ provide ④ take
19. Steven talks (19) he saw the accident.
① if ② as if ③ that ④ according to

- Ⅲ 次の文章(A)(B)の下線部における空欄20～39について、下記の①～⑤の語を最も自然な英文になるように並べかえなさい。解答にあたっては、空欄の番号のみを解答すること。なお、語群で、文頭に来る語も小文字で示してある。

(A)

A Healthy Diet

In today's world, people become busier and busier. Many people do not () (20) () (21) () all the nutrients* they need. Nevertheless, a healthy diet is the basis for a well-functioning body. Food is the source of energy for all our body functions, and () (22) () (23) () throughout our life.

A healthy diet is important if we want to have a good quality of life. It () (24) () (25) () diseases. Everyone knows that different foods have different amounts of calories. Taking in too many calories results in weight gain. Healthy foods () (26) () (27) () many foods that typically contain a lot of sugar and fat. For example, a medium-sized apple has about 70 calories, whereas a plain donut may have about 200 calories. Therefore, we need to be careful about the things we () (28) () (29) () overweight.

* nutrients = 栄養素、栄養物

- | | | | |
|---------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 20. 21. | ① that | ② make sure | ③ to |
| | ④ take the time | ⑤ they are getting | |
| 22. 23. | ① how | ② directly affects | ③ perform |
| | ④ our bodies and minds | ⑤ what we eat | |
| 24. 25. | ① maintain | ② helps | ③ and |
| | ④ prevents | ⑤ an ideal body weight | |
| 26. 27. | ① in calories | ② are much lower | ③ such as |
| | ④ than | ⑤ vegetables and whole grains | |
| 28. 29. | ① to become | ② eat | ③ not |
| | ④ in daily life | ⑤ in order | |

出典：From Paragraph to Essay Kate Elwood、Leonid Yoffe、神保尚武 南雲堂 2013

(B)

Breaking the Poverty Cycle

Food, education and healthcare are among the necessary things in our life, but for one-fifth of the world's population, they are in very short supply. Poverty affects about 1.4 billion people worldwide () (30) () (31) (). In some regions, like Africa, South Asia, and Latin America, poverty is () (32) () (33) () to generation.

There are many things we can do to help break this "poverty cycle." It has been a top priority for the world to deal with the high rate of infection* with serious diseases among people in poor countries. Diseases like () (34) () (35) (). About 40 million people are infected with AIDS, with 95 percent of all cases in the developing countries. Moreover, education is another key area, as knowledge, skills, and training can () (36) () (37) (). Furthermore, improving economic conditions is another part of our fight against poverty. () (38) () (39) () care. They also have more ways to improve their life by themselves. In this way, more and more people will be able to get out of poverty.

* rate of infection = 感染率

- | | | | |
|---------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 30. 31. | ① struggling | ② per day | ③ to survive |
| | ④ who are | ⑤ on \$1.25 | |
| 32. 33. | ① passed on | ② not only | ③ from generation |
| | ④ widespread | ⑤ but also | |
| 34. 35. | ① AIDS and malaria | ② on the poor | ③ burdens |
| | ④ are among | ⑤ the greatest | |
| 36. 37. | ① people's lives | ② higher earnings | ③ improve |
| | ④ through | ⑤ help | |
| 38. 39. | ① better incomes | ② and | ③ families with |
| | ④ eat better | ⑤ get better medical | |

出典：Reading Fusion 1 Andrew E. Bennett 南雲堂 2011

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。

Being a Parent

People are sitting in a quiet movie theater waiting for the film to start. However, the silence is suddenly broken by a noise. The audience hears a soft cry, then a loud cry. There is an uncomfortable, or perhaps unhappy, baby in the theater. People start moving uncomfortably in their seats as they wait for what will happen next. Will the child be taken out of the theater, or will the parent pretend that everything is okay? Situations like these happen regularly. People who see this happen wonder what the parent will do. The action, of course, depends (40). The two opposites are the easy-going parent and the strict parent.

Easy-going parents often focus on their child having fun and enjoying being a kid. If a child does something careless like breaking a glass, easy-going parents will (41). They know that the child is probably experimenting and did not mean to do it. So, they may even explain to the child that it was an accident and the child should not be upset or cry. In contrast, strict parents consider themselves role models for their children. Unlike easy-going parents, their main priorities are the safety and protection of their children. Therefore, (42) and may not be allowed to play outside, interact with animals, or do uncontrolled things in general. A child who experiences a strict childhood may be encouraged to focus on his or her studies instead of making friends.

In the end, no parents are 100 percent easy-going or 100 percent strict when it comes to raising their child. (43), depending on the child, the environment, and the situation. Society knows that both styles have advantages and disadvantages, but the interesting question is this: which style will these children choose when the time comes for them to become parents?

40. ① on how loud the baby is crying
② on if the parent is embarrassed or not
③ on the type of parenting style
④ on the number of people watching
41. ① look the other way
② not become angry
③ yell at their child
④ ask someone for help
42. ① children are given a lot of freedom
② children have time to play with friends
③ children feel unsafe and not protected
④ children are looked after very carefully
43. ① All parents are easy-going
② Parents cannot make a decision
③ Most fall somewhere in the middle
④ Parents tend to be strict

出典：From Folse/Muchmore-Vokoun/Solomon. Great Writing 4, 4E. (c) 2014 Heinle/ELT,
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(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。

Chewing Gum

Most people probably think of chewing gum as a very modern American habit, sometimes linked with disgusting behavior, such as sticking chewed gum to tables, seats, or other objects that different people will use. However, usually, it seems to go together with blue jeans and being 'cool', or 'hip'.

Surprisingly, this chewing habit is at least 6,000 years old! Chewing gum this old was found in Finland, with teeth prints in it. It was made from a sticky material obtained from tree bark, and it contained chemicals which may have had medical purposes. The Ancient Greeks chewed a very similar kind of gum about 3,000 years ago, and it is believed that it helped to protect the health of teeth and gums*.

Other peoples have chewed various natural plant products, usually simply for the pleasure of chewing or the stimulus the plant ingredients* gave them. Sometimes it seems to have been for teeth cleaning or breath freshening, but certainly not always. The first Europeans who settled in America, for example, chewed tobacco leaves, which causes bad breath, and in South Asia people chewed betel nuts*, which stain the lips and teeth red, and can cause cancers in the mouth. In that sense, modern chewing gum seems harmless, although the sugar coating on some kinds can damage teeth, and chewing a lot is not good for health.

It is true that modern development and commercialization of chewing gum mainly took place in the United States. It was based on a tree gum chewed by the Native Americans, which the Europeans imitated and began to sell commercially in the middle of the nineteenth century. Later, the base was changed when new products came from Mexico and flavors were added, turning it into the chewing gum we know today. Black Jacks and Wrigley's Spearmint Gum (product names) went on sale in the 1890s and are still popular now. Chewing gum spread around the world mostly thanks to the American soldiers in the Second World War, who used it to trade with local people.

Although the natural gum base was changed to an artificial product in the 1960s, modern chewing gum is still enjoyed in the way it has been for thousands of years.

* gums = 歯ぐき ingredients = 成分 betel nuts = ビンロウジ(ヤシ科の常緑高木の果実)

44. The usual image of chewing gum is that it is
- ① a good behavior.
 - ② bad for teeth.
 - ③ a traditional habit.
 - ④ a fashionable thing.
45. The oldest known chewing gum was
- ① made by the Ancient Greeks.
 - ② made using tree bark.
 - ③ made from tobacco leaves.
 - ④ made in South America.
46. Why does the writer say that chewing things has not always been for teeth cleaning or breath freshening?
- ① Because chewing tobacco causes cancer.
 - ② Because chewing betel nuts gives bad breath.
 - ③ Because chewing betel nuts stains teeth.
 - ④ Because chewing tobacco stains teeth.
47. Which of the following statements is NOT true, according to this passage?
- ① Chewing gum was first sold commercially in the nineteenth century.
 - ② Chewing gum was first sold commercially in Mexico.
 - ③ Chewing gum today is no longer completely a natural product.
 - ④ Chewing gum became popular worldwide thanks to U.S. soldiers.