

2018年度

# 一般入試A日程 【2/5（月）】

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: Could you open the door, please?  
B: (        )
  - ① It was my pleasure.
  - ② Sure, go ahead.
  - ③ I'm afraid that it's locked.
  - ④ The shop was closed when I passed by.
  
2. A: Excuse me. Is this the last stop?  
B: (        )
  - ① Yes, it'll last for two hours.
  - ② Yes, it'll stop at ten.
  - ③ No, it's the one after this one.
  - ④ No, there is no excuse.
  
3. A: What do you want to do for a living after graduating from the university?  
B: (        )
  - ① I'm living with my brother in Tokyo.
  - ② I haven't thought about it.
  - ③ A politician is a person who is active in government.
  - ④ I have a biology test tomorrow.
  
4. A: What's wrong?  
B: The computer just crashed.  
A: Don't worry. (        )
  - ① I made copies of all the documents yesterday.
  - ② We just lost all the documents on the computer.
  - ③ You can delete the documents later.
  - ④ The support center is closed until tomorrow morning.
  
5. A: Do you think you can send these packages for me?  
B: (        ) Where do you want me to send them?
  - ① Sure, I don't have anything else to do now.
  - ② No, I'm afraid that I must leave in five minutes.
  - ③ No, we haven't managed to pack them yet.
  - ④ Yes, we already put address labels on them.

6. A: Let's go for lunch now.  
B: There isn't time. (       )  
① I had sandwiches for breakfast.  
② The meeting will start soon.  
③ The clock needs new batteries.  
④ I'm thinking to take a break for 10 minutes.
7. A: It was a long day, wasn't it?  
B: Yes, it was. (       )  
A: Sure. Thanks for your support.  
① Did I lend you 1,000 yen?  
② Is it all right if I leave in 5 minutes?  
③ I've heard that you helped Mr. Chen fix his car yesterday.  
④ I hope you enjoyed tonight's performance.
8. A: Would you mind moving your car? You're blocking the emergency exit of the building.  
B: I'm sorry. (       )  
A: If you go around the corner, you can find lots of parking space.  
① Do you know where I can park?  
② What was the cause of the fire?  
③ Would you tell me how to get to the nearest train station?  
④ Are you a police officer?
9. A: Do you know why Keiko is not here yet?  
B: (       ) She'll get here in half an hour.  
① You told us that the meeting would be postponed until tomorrow.  
② No, I have no idea what she is up to.  
③ Yes. She already went home.  
④ She just phoned. She was caught in a traffic jam.
10. A: I'd like two bean burgers to go, please.  
B: I'm sorry. (       )  
A: Do you have regular burgers?  
① We have three left.  
② I couldn't hear your order.  
③ They are sold out.  
④ Any drinks with them?

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

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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. We felt (                    ), but the next moment we relaxed for we had nothing to be worried about.  
① annoyed                    ② excited                    ③ impressed                    ④ moved
12. I wish you (                    ) the air-conditioning in the room when you go home.  
① switch off                    ② switched off                    ③ will switch off                    ④ would switch off
13. When I traveled in Spain, I had a really hard time making myself (                    ) in Spanish.  
① to understand                    ② understand                    ③ understood                    ④ understanding
14. The river runs very fast here. Swimming is at your own (                    ).  
① purpose                    ② risk                    ③ will                    ④ fault
15. The car was ten years old but (                    ) very much.  
① wasn't been used                    ② didn't use                    ③ hadn't used                    ④ hadn't been used
16. You can improve your English (                    ) more.  
① by reading                    ② to reading                    ③ over reading                    ④ with reading
17. Travelers from all over the world (                    ) be moved by the beauty of Mt. Fuji.  
① not fail to                    ② to fail                    ③ never fail to                    ④ never to fail
18. Never a day passes (                    ) some traffic accidents occurring.  
① because                    ② without                    ③ while                    ④ although
19. If John (                    ) this law school, he could have become a top level lawyer.  
① entered                    ② has entered                    ③ had entered                    ④ would enter

- Ⅲ 次の文章(A)(B)の下線部における空欄について、下記の①～⑤の語句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20～39に入る語句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)

### Discovering the Joy of Reading

A recent survey of elementary schoolchildren in Japan has shown some alarming results. Compared to 10 years ago, ( ) ( 20 ) ( ) ( 21 ) ( ). As a result, children today know fewer words and show less interest in the outside world.

There are some ways to deal with this unfortunate situation. First of all, ( ) ( 22 ) ( ) ( 23 ) ( ). One way to do this is to spend 15-20 minutes every day as a “family reading” time when all the members of the family read something together and then share their impressions of it. This will ( ) ( 24 ) ( ) ( 25 ) ( ). School can also play a role in dealing with this problem. Teachers should ( ) ( 26 ) ( ) ( 27 ) ( ) children’s reading skills and give them more appropriate exercises. Additionally, teachers might organize in-class contests to see who can read the most books in a month or over a vacation. This would make reading a competitive and fun activity. Children will ( ) ( 28 ) ( ) ( 29 ) ( ) “cool” and will eventually want to read together with their friends, too. In this way, parents and teachers can work together to help children re-discover the joy of reading and maintain it for life.

- |         |                   |                 |                  |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 20. 21. | ① spend           | ② reading       | ③ much           |
|         | ④ children        | ⑤ less time     |                  |
| 22. 23. | ① encourage       | ② to read       | ③ their children |
|         | ④ should          | ⑤ parents       |                  |
| 24. 25. | ① a good habit    | ② reading       | ③ help form      |
|         | ④ of              | ⑤ in a child    |                  |
| 26. 27. | ① on              | ② of            | ③ put            |
|         | ④ the development | ⑤ more emphasis |                  |
| 28. 29. | ① reading         | ② as            | ③ to view        |
|         | ④ come            | ⑤ something     |                  |

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

(B)

### The Chinese Language

China is a multilingual country with a large population of 1.3 billion people. It consists of at least fifty-six ethnic groups\*, including the *Han*\*. ( ) ( 30 ) ( ) ( 31 ) ( ) population. There are many ethnic languages in China as well as various dialects among the *Han* ethnic population. Chinese, which is usually called *Putonghua* in China, is ( ) ( 32 ) ( ) ( 33 ) ( ) the *Han* ethnic group.

Having a common language has always been a very important issue in China. In 1956, a ( ) ( 34 ) ( ) ( 35 ) ( ) the country. All children begin to learn *Putonghua* from the very beginning of their school years. Consequently, people from different ethnic groups and from various regions around the country use *Putonghua* as a common language for communication, ( ) ( 36 ) ( ) ( 37 ) ( ) at home. It is true that a great number of Chinese people know at least two languages and the Chinese language ( ) ( 38 ) ( ) ( 39 ) ( ).

\* ethnic group = 民族     *Han* = 汉族

- |         |                               |                                      |               |
|---------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| 30. 31. | ① the <i>Han</i> ethnic group | ② among                              | ③ occupies    |
|         | ④ ninety-two percent          | ⑤ the whole                          |               |
| 32. 33. | ① unifies                     | ② a common language                  | ③ of          |
|         | ④ which                       | ⑤ the nine major dialects            |               |
| 34. 35. | ① throughout                  | ② promote                            | ③ was made to |
|         | ④ law                         | ⑤ <i>Putonghua</i>                   |               |
| 36. 37. | ① use                         | ② they                               | ③ whereas     |
|         | ④ tend to                     | ⑤ their ethnic languages or dialects |               |
| 38. 39. | ① establish                   | ② a national identity                | ③ helps       |
|         | ④ the Chinese people          | ⑤ for                                |               |

**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。

### Lying

Most children are taught about honesty from fairy tales and other stories. The famous story of Pinocchio, who begins life as a puppet, teaches the importance of telling the truth. Every time Pinocchio lies, his nose grows longer and longer. Another story, about the boy who “cried wolf”, shows how lying led to his losing all of his sheep as well as the trust of his fellow villagers. In the United States, young children learn the story of a young George Washington, who finally tells his father that he cut down a cherry tree. These types of tales show children that “( 40 )”. Still, if this is the case, then why do so many people lie? The fact is that human beings lie for many reasons.

One reason for lying is related to hiding a mistake. Some people do not have the courage to admit their mistake because they fear blame. For example, students might lie to their teachers about unfinished homework. They might say that they left the work at home when, in fact, they did not do the work at all. These students do not want to seem irresponsible, ( 41 ). In contrast, some people might tell a “white lie” when they do not want to hurt someone else’s feelings. For example, if a friend gets a bad haircut, a person might say, “It suits you,” to avoid hurting their friend. Therefore, white lies can be useful in ( 42 ).

People lie for many reasons, both good and bad. However, before people rely on lying in order to cover up mistakes or for other reasons, perhaps the purpose for lying should be thought about. One’s lies may one day be found out by others and cause a lot of embarrassment or ( 43 ).

40. ① honesty is the best policy  
② lying has a lot of benefits  
③ lying requires a lot of energy  
④ being honest is not always good
41. ① so they tell the truth to be honest  
② so they tell their parents  
③ so they make up an excuse  
④ so they do their homework
42. ① hurting other people's feelings  
② being completely honest  
③ keeping good relationships  
④ expressing what you think
43. ① a gain of confidence in oneself  
② feelings of satisfaction  
③ stronger relationships with others  
④ the loss of people's trust

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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①～④の中から選択肢1つずつ選びなさい。

### History of Comics

How often have you been scolded by your parents for not reading anything except your favorite comics? Perhaps schoolteachers and parents are always going to be fighting this battle against popular culture, because it has been going on for almost two centuries already.

*Manga* is a well-loved modern form of art and fictional literature, but the word was used by the great artist Hokusai early in the nineteenth century, when he published a collection of pictures called *Hokusai Manga*. These early *manga* were just single pictures, not a comic strip telling a continuous story. The more modern type of comic seems to have begun just after the Second World War, with artists such as Osamu Tezuka (*Astro Boy*) and Machiko Hasegawa (*Sazae san*).

In Europe, the earliest modern comic is believed to have been published in 1827, in Switzerland. Although America is so famous for its comic heroes and heroines today, it began the tradition relatively late, in the 1890s. In both the United States and Britain, comics and comic books were first published regularly in the 1930s, and one British comic that started back then, *Beano*, is still being sold today. In America, *Superman* made his debut in 1938 and introduced a superhero boom in the country, which ended in the late 1940s. However, superheroes made a comeback in the 1950s and 1960s and they are the main characters in the most widely read comics in the 21st century.

Japanese comics have developed rather differently from British and American types. In Britain, they were first aimed at people who could not read very well, and came to be viewed as childish and are now considered to be only for children. This is also mostly true in the United States, although there are many adults who collect old comics as a hobby. In Japan, everyone reads comics, no matter what their age, and many stories have been made into TV dramas, or even movies. Only American superheroes have been given this kind of treatment outside Japan.

44. The writer thinks it may be impossible to stop teenagers spending so much time reading comics, because
- ① schoolteachers are not always going to fight this battle.
  - ② comics are a part of popular culture with a long history.
  - ③ teenagers are always going to fight with their parents.
  - ④ parents want teenagers to read anything except comics.
45. Hokusai's *Manga* were different from modern Japanese comics
- ① because they were published after the Second World War.
  - ② since they were a combination of art and fictional literature.
  - ③ because they were not a series of pictures telling one story.
  - ④ since he used the word *manga* to mean a continuous story.
46. Which of the following statements is true, according to the passage?
- ① American comics are famous because they are older than others.
  - ② One British comic has been sold for more than 100 years.
  - ③ American superheroes first appeared in the 1950s and 1960s.
  - ④ The first modern western comic was neither British nor American.
47. "Only American superheroes have been given this kind of treatment outside Japan" means that
- ① only American superheroes are thought of as childish.
  - ② it is very unusual outside Japan to dramatize comic stories.
  - ③ only superhero comics are considered collectable by adults.
  - ④ it is almost unthinkable for adults in Britain to read comics.