

2018年度

# 全学部統一入試

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①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

1. A: Say, I heard you bought a new car.  
B: (       )
  - ① I've never heard of such a thing.
  - ② Not all things that are new are good, you know.
  - ③ I don't hear very well.
  - ④ I've been saving up for years to buy it.
  
2. A: Would you prefer to cook for yourself or eat out?  
B: (       )
  - ① I once knew a restaurant with a great cook.
  - ② I prefer the challenge of doing it myself.
  - ③ No one is as good a cook as my Mom.
  - ④ There are so many people who can make great food.
  
3. A: Hello, you've reached Jack's Fitness Club.  
B: (       )
  - ① I don't know anybody named Jack.
  - ② Oh, pardon me. I was trying to call Jack's Crab Palace.
  - ③ That's OK. I can find my own clubs.
  - ④ Jack is my best friend, so I should help him.
  
4. A: Hey, my computer's asking me if I want to log out. What should I do?  
B: (       )
  - ① If you're finished, I think you should log out.
  - ② My computer never asks me anything.
  - ③ You can say that again.
  - ④ Are you talking on the computer again?
  
5. A: What's wrong, Billy? You look worried.  
B: (       )
  - ① Hey, I never meant to worry.
  - ② I just got some fantastic news!
  - ③ I think I lost my cell phone.
  - ④ I saw the most incredible film last night.

6. A: I need a new hobby. Do you have any ideas?  
B: (       )
- ① My hobby is photography, thanks for asking.
  - ② Isn't that a waste of time?
  - ③ May I suggest collecting model trains?
  - ④ I keep hoping for a new idea.
7. A: What is the purpose of your visit here?  
B: (       )
- ① Is this the right time to visit your country?
  - ② I am here for a homestay.
  - ③ I am not sure whether I have a purpose in life.
  - ④ I have always dreamed of becoming a tour conductor.
8. A: What do you like most about your part-time job?  
B: (       )
- ① The commute time is so long.
  - ② The pay is very low.
  - ③ Who doesn't need a part-time job?
  - ④ I'm learning a lot about how to deal with people.
9. A: Do you think it is right for us to help other countries?  
B: (       )
- ① If we can, I think it's the right thing to do.
  - ② I always help out at home.
  - ③ Some countries are right; others are wrong.
  - ④ I haven't been to all the other countries.
10. A: If you could do any job in the world, what would you do?  
B: (       )
- ① Yes, I look forward to having a job after university.
  - ② I just want to have lots of money.
  - ③ A person doesn't choose the job; the job chooses the person.
  - ④ Definitely something in the media or perhaps public relations.

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、下の①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

11. My mother (                    ) me for breaking my promise to have dinner with my family.  
① was scolded                    ② allowed                    ③ was admitted                    ④ forgave
12. The professor's proposal was so complicated that the students didn't understand how (                    ) it out.  
① carry                    ② do they carry                    ③ to carry                    ④ carrying
13. Study hard (                    ) you don't stay in the same class for another year.  
① nor                    ② so that                    ③ in order to                    ④ since
14. Mary explained (                    ) she had been absent from the English class.  
① what                    ② which                    ③ who                    ④ why
15. Patrick sometimes looks (                    ) younger men because he thinks they are immature.  
① down on                    ② care for                    ③ out of                    ④ forward to
16. John will call his mother as soon as he (                    ) back to his apartment.  
① gets                    ② got                    ③ will get                    ④ will have got
17. (                    ) heavily tomorrow morning, public transportation will be disrupted.  
① Unless it snows                    ② If it snows                    ③ Whether it snows                    ④ Though it snows
18. Susan was so busy (                    ) visual materials for her presentation.  
① in prepare                    ② as prepare                    ③ preparing                    ④ to prepare
19. Sachiko has studied abroad (                    ).  
① for three years                    ② during three years                    ③ in three years                    ④ since three years

- Ⅲ 次の(A)(B) 2つの文章の下線部の空欄について、①～⑤の語句を最も自然に意味が通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、語群では、文頭に来る語も小文字で示してある。

(A)

### Photographic Memory

The advantages of being able to recall things faster and more accurately are obvious. A ( ) ( 20 ) ( ) ( 21 ) ( ), frustration, and embarrassment. It allows us to excel at school and work. It makes us the envy of our classmates and colleagues. With a good memory, we can impress everyone with ( ) ( 22 ) ( ) ( 23 ) ( ). We feel and appear more confident and successful.

Thus, we might even wish for a “photographic memory.” People with this “talent” can supposedly ( ) ( 24 ) ( ) ( 25 ) ( ) — like a camera does. Many famous people from history and characters from fiction (like Sherlock Holmes) ( ) ( 26 ) ( ) ( 27 ) ( ) this ability. But unfortunately “photographic memory” is a myth. It has never been documented by scientific studies. Yes, some people claim to have it. They even demonstrate it on TV. But the fact is, they got “it” ( ) ( 28 ) ( ) ( 29 ) ( ) “memorization tricks.”

- |         |         |             |             |           |         |
|---------|---------|-------------|-------------|-----------|---------|
| 20. 21. | ① saves | ② good      | ③ time      | ④ memory  | ⑤ us    |
| 22. 23. | ① much  | ② we        | ③ knowledge | ④ how     | ⑤ have  |
| 24. 25. | ① of    | ② memorize  | ③ detail    | ④ a scene | ⑤ every |
| 26. 27. | ① to    | ② are       | ③ said      | ④ had     | ⑤ have  |
| 28. 29. | ① by    | ② diligence | ③ means     | ④ and     | ⑤ of    |

出典：Readers' Forum: Preface - Simply English Jim Knudsen 南雲堂 2017

(B)

### Online Translation

The use of online translation tools has become wide spread in recent years. The convenience of online translation and indeed its popularity among many Internet users ( ) ( 30 ) ( ) ( 31 ) ( ) in the availability of free tools offered by major Internet portal sites and search engines. Nevertheless, despite the ubiquity of such services, these tools ( ) ( 32 ) ( ) ( 33 ) ( ).

First, online translation tools do not generally give accurate translations. Whether they use grammar rule-based software or else a statistical analysis approach, the translation services will often ( ) ( 34 ) ( ) ( 35 ) ( ) sentences accurately. This problem is intensified when longer sentences containing, for example, multiple clauses ( ) ( 36 ) ( ) ( 37 ) ( ).

Second, the vocabulary of online translation services is limited. This limitation becomes particularly obvious when attempts are made to translate webpages or documents ( ) ( 38 ) ( ) ( 39 ) ( ) technical terms. Given that the services are often used for work or study purposes, the lack of technical terms can often prove to be a severe limitation.

- |         |             |       |          |            |              |
|---------|-------------|-------|----------|------------|--------------|
| 30. 31. | ① led       | ② an  | ③ to     | ④ increase | ⑤ has        |
| 32. 33. | ① practical | ② are | ③ use    | ④ limited  | ⑤ of         |
| 34. 35. | ① translate | ② to  | ③ fail   | ④ simple   | ⑤ relatively |
| 36. 37. | ① to        | ② are | ③ tools  | ④ the      | ⑤ presented  |
| 38. 39. | ① of        | ② a   | ③ amount | ④ large    | ⑤ with       |

出典：Complete Navigator for the TOEFL iBT Jonathan Lynch、山本厚子、渡辺香名子 三修社 2017

## IV

- (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①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

### Body Language

Body language is a non-verbal form of communication involving gestures, body postures, body movements, facial expressions, use of time and space, and the like. Body language often accompanies speech, but even when a person is not talking, his or her body language is sending out signals to people nearby, often without realizing communication is taking place. Even though people may be unconscious of how they are holding their body or of the movements they are making with their legs, arms, hands or head, or perhaps partly due to this lack of awareness, body language is an important part of communication used in every culture.

( 40 ) in conveying the content of a message. It provides clues for interpreting what is being said and can reinforce the content of speech or contradict it. Often it is easier to express feelings through body language than with spoken language, especially if the feelings are negative. Clues to relationships can be discovered by studying how closely two people stand to each other, whether they look each other in the eye, or how often and in what ways they touch during a conversation.

Because it is usually unconscious, body language tends to reveal a person's true state of mind. In any communication, spoken words, tone of voice and general body language are all important. Ideally, there will be alignment between words, voice, and body, but much communication is revealed by non-verbal signals. People sometimes send mixed messages, where their words say one thing but their body language says the opposite. In such situations, when people are unsure about someone's words or do not necessarily trust that person, they tend to value more highly what they see in the person's body language rather than accepting the words uncritically. Non-verbal clues facilitate the understanding of a person's words. ( 41 ), there is more chance of an email message being misunderstood than part of a conversation that happens face-to-face.

Body language has different meanings in different cultures. Interpretation of body language, even within a culture, depends on factors such as the situation, the relationship between the people involved, and a person's gender. ( 42 ), so that a person whose arms are folded across the chest could be relaxing, could be cold, or could be signaling an unwillingness to interact with another person. In fact, rarely does a signal transcend culture or carry that same meaning throughout the world. For instance, in the United States, as well as in most other countries, shaking the head side to side indicates "no" and nods up and down indicates "yes". In India and Greece, however, the meanings are reversed, with a side to side shake meaning "yes" and an up and down nod meaning "no".

( 43 ). It can communicate defensiveness or a sense of power. It can signal aggression or submission. Sometimes, the former is expressed by how close a person stands in relation to another person. A citizen of the United States can misinterpret as aggressive a Latin American who is maintaining what is considered a comfortable interpersonal distance in Latin culture. Body language can emphasize what a person is saying. In fact, much of what people attribute to intuition actually

results from their unconscious reading of another person's body language. People can use body language consciously as well. For instance, a person can show interest in and respect for another person by deliberately turning toward that person or can illustrate boredom through a fake yawn.

40. ① Body language is not as important as speech  
② Speech is as important as body language in most cases  
③ Body language is sometimes more important than speech  
④ Speech is sometimes more important than body language
41. ① Instead  
② Still  
③ Finally  
④ Consequently
42. ① The interpretation of gesture or body language does not depends on the situation  
② The meaning of gestures is easy to understand  
③ All cultures use body language  
④ A gesture or body position can have multiple meanings
43. ① The importance of body language in everyday communication is ignored  
② Body language can express a wide range of emotions and attitudes  
③ People never consciously use body language to communicate  
④ The percentage of communication that is carried by body language varies between zero and 100%

出典：Extensive Reading for Academic Success by Jeff Zeter Compass Publishing, 2008



- (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1つずつ選びなさい。

### Ueno Zoo Panda Cubs

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government announced in mid-August 2017 that it had received a record 322,581 suggestions from the public for the name of the female giant panda cub that was born at Ueno Zoo in June.

The previous record highest number of suggested names for a Japan-born panda was about 273,000 entries, for a cub born in 1986 that was named Tong Tong.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government will announce the name in late September, when the baby panda will turn 100 days old, following the selection process including a screening by a naming committee.

The public was invited to suggest names between July 28 and August 10. In addition to conventional methods such as mail, online applications were accepted for the first time this year. The cub was born on June 12 to female panda Shin Shin, now 12 years old, and her male partner Ri Ri, also 12.

In July 2017, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government unveiled the process for public submissions to name the female giant panda cub born in June at Ueno Zoological Gardens in Tokyo.

From Friday morning through August 10, anyone who would like to participate can suggest a name for the baby panda by going online, mailing a postcard, or dropping a note in a suggestion box at the zoo.

Each applicant is allowed to submit only one entry, and the suggested name should be written in *katakana*. Additional information is also required, including the applicant's name written in Japanese, age, address and phone number.

Zoo staff released new footage on Wednesday of the panda cub, whose name will have been decided by the end of September when the cub turns 100 days old, as it is said in China that a cub which survives for 100 days will grow up strong.

Since 1972, when the first two giant pandas, Kan Kan and Ran Ran, arrived at the zoo, panda names have followed the Chinese custom of doubling-up syllables as an affectionate name.

44. Which of the following statements is true?
- ① In 1986, public suggestions naming pandas born at Ueno Zoo set an unbroken record.
  - ② In 2017, public suggestions naming pandas born at Ueno Zoo broke the previous record.
  - ③ In 2017, a record 273,000 panda names were submitted.
  - ④ In 1986, a panda cub born at Ueno Zoo was almost called Tong Tong.
45. What names were given to baby pandas born in 1986 and 2017?
- ① The panda born in 1986 was named Tong Tong. The 2017 panda was named Kan Kan.
  - ② The 1986 panda was named Kan Kan. The 2017 panda was named Tong Tong.
  - ③ The 1986 panda was named Tong Tong. The 2017 panda was not named until September 2017.
  - ④ The 1986 panda was not named until 2017. The 2017 panda was named Kan Kan.
46. Who were the parents of the panda born in 2017?
- ① The panda's mother was Ri Ri. The panda's father was Shin Shin.
  - ② The panda's mother was Shin Shin. The panda's father was Ri Ri.
  - ③ The panda's parents were only 12 years old, so they were too young to have children.
  - ④ The baby panda's mother was Ran Ran. Its father was Kan Kan.
47. According to the passage, which of the following is probably NOT true?
- ① Members of the public cannot suggest a name for the panda born in 2017.
  - ② Members of the public can only submit one name for the baby panda.
  - ③ The Ueno panda cub will be 100 days old in late September 2017.
  - ④ Names like Ri Ri, Kan Kan and Ran Ran follow a Chinese tradition.

出典：Tokyo government calls on the public to name Ueno Zoo's new panda cub by Magdalena Osumi,

The Japan Times, July 26, 2017

出典：Record 322,581 suggestions received for naming Ueno Zoo's panda cub,

The Japan Times, August 18, 2017 (JJI)