

2019年度

一般入試A日程  
【2/5（火）】

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 mind helping me move this table?

B: (       )

- ① Where do you want it to go?
- ② Yes, I'm moving to a new office soon.
- ③ No, I don't think we have enough chairs.
- ④ Don't you think it's too expensive?

2 . A: Do you know if they bought a new house?

B: (       )

- ① I can't remember their address.
- ② I'm renting an apartment next door.
- ③ They should be home by six.
- ④ I haven't asked them yet.

3 . A: You couldn't send me a copy of your new catalog, could you?

B: (       )

- ① Yes, that catalog is new as far as I know.
- ② Certainly, may I have your address?
- ③ Yes, you could if you like.
- ④ Yes, I can give you a discount if you order 100 or more.

4 . A: Can we meet in my office at 9:00 on Wednesday morning?

B: (       ) How about the same time on Thursday morning?

- ① I can come in earlier if I need to.
- ② I have a conference all day.
- ③ I'll have all the documents ready by Tuesday evening.
- ④ Meeting rooms are all booked.

5 . A: Do you know what time the next train for London leaves?

B: (       )

- ① Yes, two tickets, please.
- ② It takes about one hour to get there.
- ③ Let me check the timetable.
- ④ The next one leaves London at 10:30.

- 6 . A: You've been studying for three hours. Why don't you take a break?  
B: (       )
- ① That's a good idea.
  - ② Because I don't know how to do it.
  - ③ I didn't have time for breakfast this morning.
  - ④ I don't think I'm breaking any rules in the library.
- 7 . A: Would you like to join us for dinner?  
B: (       )
- ① Actually, I took it last month.
  - ② The waiter is taking the couple's order.
  - ③ Thank you, but I already have a plan.
  - ④ It's not a good idea to eat too much.
- 8 . A: I'm sorry, but the latest novel you're looking for is currently out of stock.  
B: (       )
- ① Can I get a refund then?
  - ② How soon can I get a copy if I place an order today?
  - ③ Thanks. It would be helpful.
  - ④ I'll start reading it right away and return it to you within a week.
- 9 . A: What's your recommendation?  
B: The seafood pasta tastes very good.  
A: Really? (       )
- ① I'll get over it.
  - ② I'll sort it out.
  - ③ I'll make up for it.
  - ④ I'll have that then.
10. A: I'm planning a surprise birthday party for Lucy tomorrow.  
B: Sounds great. (       )  
A: I'll pretend I want her help with my project and ask her over to my office.
- ① Could you wait for about an hour so that I can join you?
  - ② Do you want me to tell her about the party?
  - ③ How will you keep it secret from her?
  - ④ Who else is coming to the party?

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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. Her thin coat gave little protection (                    ) the cold.  
① for                    ② against                    ③ at                    ④ with
12. The university is (                    ) many departments.  
① laid out                    ② filled with                    ③ concentrated on                    ④ composed of
13. Horror films frighten me, (                    ) I know they're not real.  
① because                    ② as if                    ③ even though                    ④ despite
14. At last I (                    ) a splendid new way to solve the problem.  
① caught up with                    ② came up with                    ③ came through                    ④ met up with
15. Paul usually brings souvenirs to his colleagues (                    ) he returns from a business trip.  
① upon                    ② since                    ③ whether                    ④ whenever
16. The car buried in the snow was too heavy for John to move (                    ).  
① for himself                    ② in his own                    ③ by himself                    ④ by itself
17. Haruo Tagami's newest novel is popular (                    ) to be translated into more than eight different languages.  
① enough                    ② hopefully                    ③ highly                    ④ likely
18. I hear the excursion last Sunday was great. I wish I (                    ).  
① went                    ② could go                    ③ could have been                    ④ could have gone
19. Students of the university that cooperated in volunteer work received a letter from the mayor (                    ) them to attend a ceremony on November 23.  
① invite                    ② inviting                    ③ invited                    ④ are invited

Ⅲ 次の文章(A)(B)の下線部について最も自然な英文になるように語群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)

### Canada: A Multicultural Nation

Since the end of the 19th century, Canada has been accepting immigrants from around the world. ( ) ( 20 ) ( ) ( 21 ) ( ) of Canadian society. While there will always be a certain amount of criticism, today most Canadians agree that the effects have been largely positive. They think that ( ) ( 22 ) ( ) ( 23 ) ( ) the Canadian economy. Immigrants open businesses, create new jobs, and build strong commercial connections with their former homelands. Additionally, immigrants ( ) ( 24 ) ( ) ( 25 ) ( ) in the world, because they make the media and the public pay attention to events that take place outside of Canada.

The presence of immigrants in the country makes the Canadian government think that it has the responsibility to help developing nations. Moreover, as the general public ( ) ( 26 ) ( ) ( 27 ) ( ) people from various cultures, there is a greater degree of tolerance and understanding in society. By living in the same neighborhoods, people of different backgrounds learn to appreciate diversity and to ( ) ( 28 ) ( ) ( 29 ) ( ) ways of thinking. Thus, as a result of its immigration policy, Canada has become a truly multicultural nation.

- |         |                     |                            |                             |
|---------|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 20. 21. | ① has had           | ② on                       | ③ this policy               |
|         | ④ a profound effect | ⑤ the development          |                             |
| 22. 23. | ① to                | ② immigrants               | ③ of                        |
|         | ④ the growth        | ⑤ contribute significantly |                             |
| 24. 25. | ① awareness of      | ② raise                    | ③ help                      |
|         | ④ happens           | ⑤ what                     |                             |
| 26. 27. | ① with              | ② becomes                  | ③ the traditions and values |
|         | ④ of                | ⑤ more and more familiar   |                             |
| 28. 29. | ① differences       | ② in                       | ③ for                       |
|         | ④ respect           | ⑤ develop                  |                             |

出典：Kate Elwood / Leonid Yoffe / 神保尚武 「From Paragraph to Essay」 南雲堂

(B)

### New Year in Different Cultures

People throughout the world celebrate New Year, but not everyone does it the same way. Most ( ) ( 30 ) ( ) ( 31 ) ( ). For many people in the Middle East, New Year is when the spring comes. People in many Asian countries ( ) ( 32 ) ( ) ( 33 ) ( ) the lunar calendar\*, and their New Year usually comes between January 21 and February 19.

In all of these cultures, there is a practice of making noise. People in ( ) ( 34 ) ( ) ( 35 ) ( ) the home. In many countries, people go from house to house making noise with drums and bamboo sticks. Moreover, people in many countries stay up till midnight on New Year's Eve to ( ) ( 36 ) ( ) ( 37 ) ( ) the next. Friends often gather together at a party on New Year's Eve, and when the new year comes, bells ring, and people blow whistles, sing and dance. A ( ) ( 38 ) ( ) ( 39 ) ( ) together almost throughout the world is *Auld Lang Syne*. The words tell that old friends have a good time together.

\* lunar calendar = 太陰曆

- |         |                |                     |                 |
|---------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 30. 31. | ① January 1    | ② on                | ③ countries     |
|         | ④ New Year     | ⑤ welcome           |                 |
| 32. 33. | ① celebrate    | ② China and Vietnam | ③ according to  |
|         | ④ the new year | ⑤ such as           |                 |
| 34. 35. | ① evil spirits | ② made noise        | ③ old times     |
|         | ④ from         | ⑤ to drive away     |                 |
| 36. 37. | ① to           | ② pass              | ③ from one year |
|         | ④ the time     | ⑤ watch             |                 |
| 38. 39. | ① which        | ② everyone          | ③ Scottish song |
|         | ④ sings        | ⑤ favorite          |                 |

**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。

### Small Talk

Most of us make small talk nearly every day. We often begin by commenting on the weather. We say things like “It’s hot today, isn’t it?” or “I heard it’s going to rain later.” We might then talk about ( 40 ), sports teams or the news. For some people, small talk may seem unimportant and maybe even a waste of time. However, there are several reasons why small talk is worthwhile, and there are some simple techniques we can use to make it more enjoyable.

One benefit of small talk is that it can lead to ( 41 ). When talking with others, we may discover that they work in the same field or business. These people might offer valuable information or connections that will help us when we are looking for a new job.

Second, small talk can lead to new friendships. Nowadays, many people use smartphones to access social-media sites in their spare time, but most of these people usually interact with the same group of friends. By putting away our smartphones and starting a conversation with someone, we can make new friends ( 42 ).

Finally, small talk has ( 43 ). When we talk with others, we smile and laugh. This gives us a lighter feeling and helps relieve stress. Some research has also suggested that small talk can improve our problem-solving ability because it forces us to look at the world from other people’s perspectives.

40. ① secrets  
② our financial problems  
③ popular television shows  
④ life and death
41. ① new technology developments  
② new career opportunities  
③ new academic opportunities  
④ new travel experiences
42. ① by prepaid smartphones  
② by new smartphones  
③ inside our social circle  
④ outside our social circle
43. ① mental health benefits  
② job opportunities  
③ financial benefits  
④ religious experiences

出典：森田彰／飯尾牧／橋本健広／佐竹幸信／Gordon Myskow  
「TARGET! pre-intermediate」金星堂



- (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。

## Cups

All over the world, people use some form of cup to drink hot or cold beverages from, and differences may not seem important. However, there is an outstanding cultural difference between East and West in the style of their tea or coffee cups — with handles or without them — and this is connected to history and culture.

Tea was originally imported from China to Europe early in the seventeenth century. Surprisingly, the cups for drinking it from were also imported from China, in spite of their high cost. The reason for this was that European craft makers were still unable to imitate the strength of China's fine porcelain\*, which became known as “China ware”, a name still used as “chinaware” today to mean fine porcelain. The pottery\* produced in Europe at that time was not strong enough not to crack or melt when hot tea was poured into it. Of course, it was impossible to attach handles to such weak pottery, since they would easily break off.

In 1709, a German discovered a way to make strong fine porcelain, and the first manufacturer of the new European chinaware was established at Meissen in Germany. The new hard porcelain made it possible to attach handles to the cups, which meant that Europeans were able to hold cups of the very hot tea which they preferred to drink, without burning their hands.

We might wonder why easterners were content with tea that was somewhat cooler — the Japanese claim that 84 degrees Celsius is the perfect temperature for brewing green tea, whereas the British insist tea has to be made with absolutely boiling water. Perhaps it was related to the climate, or perhaps to the varieties of tea that were later grown in India and became most popular in much of Europe, such as Assam or Darjeeling.

In the Middle East, both coffee and tea are served in small cups with no handles, and countries in northeastern Africa drink coffee from the same kind of cup. Perhaps alone in the western world, France preserves a tradition of drinking from bowls, but only for milky drinks at breakfast time.

\* porcelain = 磁器      pottery = 陶器

44. According to the passage, whether drinking cups have handles or not
- ① depends on the type of drink.
  - ② is related to history and culture.
  - ③ depends on the quantity of drink.
  - ④ is related to available materials.
45. According to the passage, Europeans imported expensive cups from China for many years because
- ① they were unable to make such beautiful cups for themselves.
  - ② they wanted to enjoy the luxury of using goods from the east.
  - ③ they were unable to produce cups strong enough for hot tea.
  - ④ they were accustomed to warming their hands on the cups.
46. Which of the following statements is true, according to this writer?
- ① The Japanese prefer Indian varieties of tea.
  - ② Green tea is usually best made with boiling water.
  - ③ The British always make tea with boiling water.
  - ④ The climate decides whether people drink tea or not.
47. What is NOT mentioned as a place where cups may have no handles?
- ① The Middle East
  - ② France
  - ③ Northeastern Africa
  - ④ India