

2019年度

ムサシノ
スカラシップ入試

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 have a map of the area?

B: ()

- ① Yes, I'd like one, please.
- ② This city is very popular.
- ③ No, but you can get one at the reception desk.
- ④ I'm not too familiar with the local area.

2 . A: What time will you be in the office tomorrow?

B: ()

- ① I'm afraid I'll have a day off.
- ② I'll get up at 5:00 tomorrow.
- ③ I have a meeting in five minutes.
- ④ I'll send someone to fix your clock tomorrow morning.

3 . A: Would you tell me where the shipping department is?

B: ()

- ① The packages will be shipped out this afternoon.
- ② The beach is just around the corner.
- ③ I bought it yesterday.
- ④ Just go through these doors on the right.

4 . A: What's your plan for this weekend?

B: ()

- ① I'd like to be an English teacher.
- ② I haven't decided yet.
- ③ I visited a museum in the city center.
- ④ I have just finished a 500-page book.

5 . A: How long has it been raining so far?

B: ()

- ① Around here it's always dry in summer.
- ② I didn't even know it was raining.
- ③ It's about 10 pages long.
- ④ Not right now, but hopefully very soon.

- 6 . A: I didn't like the movie at all.
B: Me, neither. ()
- ① I can't wait to see Part 2 of the movie.
 - ② I moved out of my apartment last month.
 - ③ Let's ask our boss for help.
 - ④ I found it boring. Didn't you?
- 7 . A: I've heard you're leaving the company. Is it true?
B: Not really. ()
- ① I was always looking for a more challenging job.
 - ② An old friend of mine in Kyoto invited me to his party.
 - ③ I'm just transferring to the Osaka branch.
 - ④ Jane and I will open a new café next month.
- 8 . A: Could I have a tuna sandwich and a coffee, please?
B: ()
A: No, that's it. Thank you.
- ① Hot or iced coffee?
 - ② OK. Is that all you want?
 - ③ Sure. Anything else?
 - ④ For here or to go?
- 9 . A: When do you have to hand in your paper?
B: I don't remember. ()
A: Will you let me know what you find out from her?
- ① I'll go and ask the professor.
 - ② Did the professor already inform us?
 - ③ I've just started it.
 - ④ Do you know when it's due?
10. A: What did you have for lunch?
B: ()
A: Do you want me to get something for you?
- ① At 12:30.
 - ② Shall we go for a walk in the park?
 - ③ Liz got me some Chinese takeout.
 - ④ I've been working on this report since 9:00.

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. The two sides in the conflict are trying to () a peace plan.
① work out ② work up ③ work off ④ work into
12. () employee should attend the company's annual general meeting on April 1.
① Entire ② All ③ Every ④ Whole
13. Because of its fine view, the restaurant on the 95th floor is () crowded that customers often have to wait for more than 40 minutes to get in.
① highly ② too ③ such ④ so
14. No seats for the concert are guaranteed () you make reservations in advance.
① but ② nevertheless ③ unless ④ whereas
15. This new software can translate English into Japanese () than any other software on the market.
① accurate ② more accurate ③ accurately ④ more accurately
16. The Museum of Modern Arts in Tokyo () photography inside the building.
① prohibit ② prohibits ③ is prohibited ④ are prohibited
17. If the copy machine is out of paper, add () from the storage cupboard next to the reception desk.
① one ② ones ③ more ④ them
18. The front door should be kept locked when reception is unattended () only a brief absence is anticipated.
① even if ② because ③ after ④ during
19. The spread of the forest fire in California () if there had been substantial rainfall.
① prevented ② could prevent
③ could be prevented ④ could have been prevented

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)

Friends

Friends are among the most important people in our lives. They provide companionship, a sense of belonging, and a sympathetic ear. In today's shrinking world, as we work, study, and travel abroad — () (20) () (21) () at home — we have many opportunities to form friendships with people from other cultures. But bridging cultural gaps is sometimes hard. () (22) () (23) (), there are differences in body language, communication styles, and ways of thinking.

Shared backgrounds make it easier to be friends with people from our home countries. But people from other cultures have their own backgrounds, and () (24) () (25) () done. Because people tend to view things they don't understand as wrong or strange, people form stereotypes, images or impressions () (26) () (27) (). For instance, one stereotype about Americans is that they are all sociable, whereas many are actually not. So first, we () (28) () (29) (), and then take steps to overcome them.

- | | | | |
|---------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 20. 21. | ① we | ② even | ③ and |
| | ④ remain | ⑤ when | |
| 22. 23. | ① to | ② language | ③ in addition |
| | ④ reasons | ⑤ and historic | |
| 24. 25. | ① making friends | ② easier said | ③ may be |
| | ④ with them | ⑤ than | |
| 26. 27. | ① different from | ② which | ③ the truth |
| | ④ often very | ⑤ are | |
| 28. 29. | ① stereotypes | ② need to | ③ that |
| | ④ we have | ⑤ recognize | |

出典：Andrew E. Bennett 「Reading Fusion 2」 南雲堂

(B)

Bali Island*

Bali is a small island and is now a part of Indonesia. But long time ago, Bali was divided into seven small countries, () (30) () (31) (). Then the people thought that it was wrong to fight and have wars, so they made rules to keep apart those people who wanted to fight. As a result, the () (32) () (33) () empty. Since these countries did not share the same borders, the people could not fight about them. Even children were not allowed to fight. () (34) () (35) () a toy, someone would separate them. When two boys argued, they would agree not to speak to each other. This () (36) () (37) ().

Bali has now become a well-known place for sightseeing. With its natural beauty and peaceful environment, it is a perfect destination () (38) () (39) () a wonderful place for leisure and enjoyment.

* Bali Island = バリ島

- | | | | |
|---------|----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 30. 31. | ① terrible | ② on | ③ and there were |
| | ④ wars | ⑤ the island | |
| 32. 33. | ① was | ② land | ③ kept |
| | ④ around | ⑤ each small country | |
| 34. 35. | ① started | ② if | ③ about |
| | ④ two children | ⑤ a fight | |
| 36. 37. | ① their anger | ② the boys | ③ to forget |
| | ④ gave | ⑤ a chance | |
| 38. 39. | ① for | ② the world | ③ looking for |
| | ④ from around | ⑤ tourists | |

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。

Cleaning Abroad

From an early age Japanese people are taught to be responsible for the environment they use. This can be seen in elementary schools where children share the cleaning of their classroom floors. Such a custom is surprising to (40). They think it is natural that paid cleaners clean.

However, the custom seems to help Japanese society. For example, leaving trash in public places is rare compared to many other countries. In this nation, the streets, parks and transport systems are (41). Sometimes, however, when you take your custom abroad, it can cause unexpected responses.

In the soccer World Cup in Brazil in 2014, the world's media noticed an unusual happening at the end of Japan's game against the Ivory Coast. In the game, Japan lost 2-1, but several hundred Japanese fans stayed in the stadium and put trash in blue plastic bags. The pictures and videos of this behavior were shown in various media around the world. As a result, the fans (42) for cleaning the stadium.

However, some people said the cleaning was not necessary because professional cleaners were already paid to do this work. They also noted that if stadiums were left clean, the cleaners would lose their jobs. Clearly, you have to be careful when (43) in other countries.

40. ① most Japanese people
② their teachers
③ people from other countries
④ their parents
41. ① often untidy
② usually very narrow
③ full of trash
④ generally very clean
42. ① received much criticism
② had a fight
③ gained much praise
④ got paid
43. ① you follow local customs
② you follow your customs
③ you learn local customs
④ you give up your customs

出典：VELC 研究会教材開発グループ／熊澤孝昭／静哲人／望月正道
「AMBITIONS Elementary」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選択肢①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

Boxing

Boxing, a sport in which two people fight by hitting each other with their fists, probably began the first time one person punched another in play, not anger. However, it took a long time to develop as the activity we know today, with rules that require the use of padded gloves and allow boxers only to hit their opponents above their waist and on the front or side, and do not allow holding an opponent.

It was a popular sport in ancient Greece, Asia Minor (mostly modern day Turkey) and Italy, and was an Olympic event from about 688 BC. Boxing gloves were apparently invented around 1500, although fighting was still mainly with bare fists for many years after that. The first recorded boxing 'match' was held in 1681, in Britain. An English nobleman organized the fight between two of his servants. The first English champion, in 1719, was James Figg, and it was at this time that the word 'boxing' was first used to describe the sport. Boxers still fought with bare fists and the earliest formal rules were introduced by another champion, James Broughton, in 1743. They recommended using bandages or padded mittens to protect the hands in training, but not in actual boxing matches.

A major change came when the Queensbury rules were published in London in 1867. These rules made wearing gloves necessary, fixed the size of the ring, and decided that each round should be three minutes long, with breaks of one minute between rounds. They became the standard set of rules under which all boxing matches were fought, and they became common in the USA and Canada around 1889. The first world heavyweight championship under the Queensbury rules took place in New Orleans in 1892.

Bare fist fighting continued until the late nineteenth century, although laws were passed in Britain and the USA to stop it. It was considered to be a crime of violence, even if the fighters both agreed to the match. Even today, these fights still take place, and most of the boxers are 'street fighters' from poor areas of the world. They are attracted by the prize money, and promoters of these illegal matches can still become very rich, in spite of breaking the law, so long as they escape being caught.

44. In the sport of boxing today, the rules allow fighters to
- ① kick the legs of their opponents.
 - ② hold an opponent with one arm and punch him with the other.
 - ③ punch an opponent in the chest.
 - ④ hit an opponent in the middle of his back.
45. When did official rules stop allowing bare fist fighting?
- ① After 1500.
 - ② In 1743.
 - ③ Around 1889.
 - ④ In 1867.
46. According to the passage, which of the following statements is correct?
- ① The Queensbury rules were published in North America.
 - ② The Queensbury rules fixed the length of boxing rounds.
 - ③ The Queensbury rules became standard everywhere in 1867.
 - ④ The Queensbury rules were first used in a heavyweight title match.
47. Although they are now against the law in Britain and the USA, bare fist fights are still arranged because
- ① they attract fighters from rich countries.
 - ② it is okay if both fighters agree to the match.
 - ③ there are no laws against them in the USA.
 - ④ promoters can make a lot of money from them.