

2019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: Could you tell me how to complete this form?

B: ()

- ① Yes, you can say that again.
- ② Sure. It's quite confusing.
- ③ It's just over there.
- ④ I'm well, thank you.

2 . A: My friend and I are planning to go out for lunch this weekend.

B: ()

- ① That sounds nice.
- ② Of course, we can.
- ③ Help yourself.
- ④ Neither am I.

3 . A: What do you do for a living?

B: ()

- ① That's very sweet of you.
- ② I live in the countryside.
- ③ I'm a teacher.
- ④ I hope you can live well.

4 . A: ()

B: I'm sorry, we only accept credit cards.

- ① Can I pay in cash?
- ② How much in total?
- ③ I want to open my bank account.
- ④ May I take your order?

5 . A: Do you mind if I use your computer?

B: () Please go ahead.

- ① I think so, too.
- ② Not at all.
- ③ Yes, I can.
- ④ I'm not sure.

- 6 . A: How often does the train run?
B: ()
- ① Every 15 minutes.
 - ② For half an hour.
 - ③ It's three o'clock sharp.
 - ④ Until midnight.
- 7 . A: Will the meeting be held here or on the second floor?
B: ()
- ① Yes, the meeting room holds 50 people.
 - ② I think it's scheduled to be held on this floor.
 - ③ How would you define a meeting?
 - ④ This is the second largest room in this building.
- 8 . A: You have reached the sales department. How can I help you?
B: ()
- ① I'm sorry. I have the wrong number.
 - ② That is very good to know.
 - ③ Yes, can I use your phone?
 - ④ Please leave your message after the beep.
- 9 . A: The air conditioning in this room is working, isn't it?
B: ()
- ① Everybody is working late.
 - ② It will be rainy in the afternoon.
 - ③ Yes, there's one coming now.
 - ④ No, I think it's broken.
10. A: We've missed you since you left school.
B: ()
- ① No, it's my great pleasure.
 - ② Yes, it's been a while.
 - ③ Right, that's perfect.
 - ④ Sure, I'd be happy to.

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. This textbook is intended for people () native tongue is not English.
① whom ② which ③ whoever ④ whose
12. Electric vehicles on the automobile market today are equipped with the () technology.
① latter ② latest ③ late ④ later
13. The burglar () break into the convenience store by passers-by last night.
① was seen ② has seen ③ was seeing ④ was seen to
14. When we ate lunch at the cafeteria yesterday, Jimmy was sitting () Beth.
① ahead ② at ③ with ④ front
15. If Naomi () at Musashino University, she wouldn't have met her best friend in life, Tomoko.
① wasn't ② had not studied ③ has not studied ④ didn't study
16. Some students are planning to () a party after the graduation ceremony in March.
① open ② do ③ take ④ hold
17. Amy's letter () that she is moving to Osaka next month.
① to say ② was said ③ says ④ saying
18. William considered () to driving school, but he eventually decided not to.
① to go ② going ③ go ④ to be gone
19. One hundred dollars () enough money to buy a lot of candy.
① is ② are ③ have ④ has

(B)

Space Travel

Space travel and exploration present many challenges to humanity. There is no air in space, the temperature can freeze or cook us, and [6]() (30) () (31) (). In addition, the lack of gravity can make our bones weak and our hearts smaller. Beyond these physical problems is the loneliness of space. It takes only three days to fly to the moon, but it would take six months to fly to Mars. This means that a mission to Mars could last for a year or more. Imagine spending that much time in a small room [7]() (32) () (33) (). Could you stand it? Furthermore, if anything went wrong, there would [8]() (34) () (35) ().

However, all of these human challenges can be met. We can build spacecraft [9]() (36) () (37) (). We can develop exercise machines and routines that keep astronauts' bodies strong. And we can choose only the best trained and [10]() (38) () (39) ().

[6] (30, 31)

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------|
| ① of radiation | ② dangerously high | ③ the level |
| ④ be | ⑤ can | |

[7] (32, 33)

- | | | |
|---------|----------|--------|
| ① a few | ② people | ③ just |
| ④ with | ⑤ other | |

[8] (34, 35)

- | | | |
|------------|----------|------|
| ① a rescue | ② of | ③ no |
| ④ be | ⑤ chance | |

[9] (36, 37)

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------------|
| ① the | ② that | ③ passengers |
| ④ keep | ⑤ safe | |

[10] (38, 39)

- | | | |
|--------|--------------|------------|
| ① long | ② fit people | ③ missions |
| ④ for | ⑤ mentally | |

出典：Anthony Sellick / John Barton / 小笠原亜衣 「World of Wonders Inspiring the Future」 成美堂

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。

The Start of Language

Language can be defined as a system of sounds, signs, and gestures that represent the same things to all members of a group. These utterances are used to represent things whether or not the things they represent are present.

Symbolic language is considered a human skill. (40) the language of animals is considered direct and very simple. It is thought to consist of responses to what can be detected by the senses. When a dog barks at a stranger, it is responding to the presence of the stranger. It cannot express its attitude toward strangers without a stranger at hand. Dogs appear capable of expressing only a few basic ideas — hostility, affection, hunger, the desire to stay or go, and a few others. Like many other animals, dogs seem able to communicate only about the simplest matters and in (41). For example, if a dog wants to go outside, it may scratch a door or whine.

It is not known when humans first discovered the symbolic power of language. There are, however, various theories about this discovery. Most involve imagining a simple coincidence of events: a primitive man digs for clams on a beach. As he digs, he makes sounds. At one point, he bites into an especially tasty clam. The next sound he makes he associates with the pleasant experience of taste. He points to the clam and makes the sound again, reinforcing the sound with a smile of pleasure. His companions understand. (42), they have a sound to use for suggesting that it is time to go clam hunting or for telling someone they have found a good clam.

However language was discovered, it was probably as simple as that. Humans gave names to the things around them, and to their feelings, beliefs, and actions. These were words. Humans then developed ways to join these words together into sentences. They became able to talk about the clams found on the seashore even when the clams and the seashore were not present. They became able to compose poems and to make speeches with such words. Most important, they became able to think with words. (43) if they could only use remembered pictures to create and share ideas; abstract thinking and communication were made possible with the development of language.

40. ① After all
② In the end
③ Likewise
④ In comparison
41. ① complex rather than simple terms
② unlimited rather than limited terms
③ concrete rather than abstract terms
④ long rather than short terms
42. ① Still
② Otherwise
③ However
④ Thereafter
43. ① Language would advance human thinking
② Human thinking would be very limited
③ Language use would be limited to humans
④ Humans would discover the symbolic power of language

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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1つずつ選びなさい。

Japanese farm exports

Japanese farm exports hit a record high in the period January–June 2018. Exports of beef rose 37.4 percent to ¥10.8 billion on the back of brisk demand for fat-marbled products.

Overall, Japan's exports of agricultural, forestry and fishery products in the January–June period hit a record high for the sixth consecutive year, thanks to the popularity of Japanese cuisine mainly in Asia, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry said recently.

According to the Ministry, farm exports grew 15.2 percent from a year earlier to ¥435.9 billion. The surge in beef exports was supported by brisk demand for fat-marbled products, while shipments of beverages such as green tea rose 22.7 percent to ¥13.6 billion on the back of growing health awareness.

Among fruits, apple exports were the largest, at ¥5.9 billion, up 45.8 percent. Scallop exports jumped 13.7 percent to ¥25.7 billion to lead the seafood sector.

Hong Kong was the largest importer of Japanese farm products at ¥98.5 billion, up 17.3 percent, followed by China at ¥65.8 billion, the United States at ¥55.9 billion, Taiwan at ¥42.1 billion and South Korea at ¥30.5 billion.

Many dairy farm owners in Japan have now changed to beef cattle production as the profits are greater, but there are downsides. Domestically produced dairy products such as butter, cheese, and milk were in such short supply that large amounts of butter had to be imported in 2017.

Also, almost all the beef currently produced in Japan consists of luxury brands that ordinary Japanese cannot afford and these brands are therefore almost all exported. Japanese beef is now too expensive for the domestic market and Japanese consumers are turning to cheaper foods such as pork, fish, and chicken.

44. What is the key point of this article?
- ① Japanese farm products are experiencing a global export boom.
 - ② Exports of Japanese farm products are reaching new records in East Asia.
 - ③ Exports of Japanese farm products are booming in East Asia and the US.
 - ④ Japanese farm products are exploding in Asia and the US.
45. What does 'on the back of ' mean?
- ① as a result of earlier achievements
 - ② despite low achievements
 - ③ behind a history of achievement
 - ④ coming before an achievement
46. What is one of the downsides of the export boom?
- ① Japanese farm products are booming but they're not that satisfying.
 - ② Japanese farm products are popular abroad but Japanese can't buy them.
 - ③ Some Japanese farm products are too rich for the Japanese palate.
 - ④ Some Japanese farm produce is too cheap for ordinary Japanese.
47. What was the main reason for the record sales of Japanese farm goods?
- ① An appetite for Japanese food.
 - ② The popularity of Japanese food in Asia and the US.
 - ③ The high demand for Japanese kitchens in Asia.
 - ④ The unique and special appeal of Japanese culture.

出典 : Japan farm exports hit record high in January-June period,
The Japan Times, Aug 10, 2018 (JIJI) 一部改変