

2022年度

一般選抜B日程

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: Excuse me, do you have the time?

B: ()

- ① I'm sorry for being late.
- ② Of course. It's over there
- ③ No, I'm in a hurry.
- ④ Sure. It's ten o'clock.

2. A: I finally saw the movie that everyone talked about.

B: ()

- ① How was the talk?
- ② Then, I'm the only one who hasn't seen it.
- ③ Which movie do you want to see?
- ④ I was looking for everyone.

3. A: I've been in a bad mood lately.

B: ()

- ① Why are you in such a good mood?
- ② Sorry, I couldn't help it.
- ③ What's going on?
- ④ Where have you been?

4. A: Here is your delivery. Where should I put this?

B: ()

- ① What should I say?
- ② You can just leave it there.
- ③ This delivery is from England.
- ④ It's been on that table for a while.

5. A: It's raining outside. Did you bring your umbrella?

B: ()

- ① It looks like it's going to rain.
- ② Look at that umbrella.
- ③ Sorry, I lost your umbrella.
- ④ Yes, I have one in my bag.

6 . A: How long will you stay at your parents' house in the summer?

B: ()

- ① It's been a while since I saw my parents.
- ② I will stay there for two weeks.
- ③ I like being in my hometown.
- ④ I used to stay there for two weeks.

7 . A: How's your history assignment going? The due date is tomorrow.

B: ()

- ① I'm still working on it.
- ② I don't know the due date yet.
- ③ Thank you for the feedback.
- ④ I cannot wait to see you tomorrow.

8 . A: I don't even remember when we last went on a trip together.

B: I know. ()

- ① It was a great trip, wasn't it?
- ② We never went on a trip together.
- ③ Let's go somewhere together this summer.
- ④ Traveling so often is really a lot of fun.

9 . A: I'd better get going.

B: Already? ()

A: I don't really know.

- ① When will I see you again?
- ② It was nice meeting you today.
- ③ Are you going somewhere?
- ④ I'm sad that you are leaving.

10. A: Do we have anything to eat at home?

B: ()

A: Then, let's go and buy some food.

- ① There is plenty of food at home.
- ② I've made pasta. Do you want some?
- ③ No, there is nothing in the fridge.
- ④ No need. I'm full.

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. Turn right and walk for about five minutes, and you (11) the museum.
① have found ② found ③ are found ④ will find
12. The government (12) needs to improve the nation's health and social conditions.
① urgent ② urgently ③ urgency ④ urged
13. Sue was bright enough to answer (13) questions the examiner asked her.
① almost ② every ③ most of the ④ some of
14. There will be one ten-minute interval (14) the performance.
① during ② for ③ since ④ while
15. I cannot afford (15) a new computer until next month.
① to be purchased ② to purchase ③ being purchased ④ purchasing
16. The restaurant (16) I had lunch this afternoon is recommended by the Michelin Guide.
① where ② which ③ whose ④ why
17. I cannot remember what time we are (17) the birthday party for Ayumi.
① building ② taking ③ making ④ holding
18. (18) training programs that are informative and practical is one of my jobs.
① Develop ② Developing ③ Developed ④ Being developed
19. Do you believe that happiness (19) simply in wealth?
① aims ② copes ③ consists ④ cares

- Ⅲ 次の文章(A)(B)の下線部 [1] ~ [10] について最も自然な英文になるよう語群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)

Language Change

One interesting thing about languages is the way they change over time. In English, everything from [1] () (20) () (21) () the centuries. In fact, to a modern speaker, the English of 1,000 years ago looks and sounds like a foreign language!

Among all major changes, vocabulary changes happen most quickly. English [2] () (22) () (23) (), including French, Spanish, Arabic, and Japanese, to name a few. "Tofu" and "sushi" are now standard English words, [3] () (24) () (25) () some dictionaries. In addition, words and expressions enter and leave the language every year. For example, 40 years ago, you often heard people say "groovy," meaning "great." These days, you hardly hear the word, except in old movies and TV shows. Because [4] () (26) () (27) () the world, it is an exciting thing for the language. Just as American and British versions are always changing, so are the [5] () (28) () (29) (), Singapore, India, and elsewhere.

[1] 20. 21.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------|
| ① over | ② major changes | ③ has |
| ④ gone through | ⑤ spelling to vocabulary | |

[2] 22. 23.

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|--------|
| ① by | ② has grown | ③ from |
| ④ borrowing words | ⑤ many languages | |

[3] 24. 25.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------|-------|
| ① even "edamame" | ② listed | ③ and |
| ④ in | ⑤ is | |

[4] 26. 27.

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-----------|
| ① by | ② around | ③ English |
| ④ is spoken | ⑤ so many people | |

[5] 28. 29.

- | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|
| ① spoken | ② Canada | ③ versions |
| ④ in | ⑤ that are | |

(B)

Tea

Tea has been the most familiar drink to the Japanese from old times. How many cups of tea a day do you have? It is said that young people have been drinking less and less tea these days. However, [6]() (30) () (31) () plastic bottle drinks. It is also said that tea is second among popular drinks throughout the world after water.

People in China first began to produce and drink tea. Tea is said [7]() (32) () (33) () as the Nara era. At that time tea was thought to have great value. Therefore, only upper-class people such as nobles and priests could enjoy drinking it. It is interesting to know that when green tea was introduced to Europe for the first time at the beginning of the 17th century, it [8]() (34) () (35) () its bitterness. There are various kinds of tea, but green tea and black tea are the most well-known. Green tea [9]() (36) () (37) (), and the Japanese actually first began to drink black tea in the Meiji era. However, now black tea is the most popular in the world. [10]() (38) () (39) () tea production.

[6] 30. 31.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| ① best seller | ② tea | ③ the |
| ④ among | ⑤ is | |

[7] 32. 33.

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|
| ① as early | ② have been | ③ to Japan |
| ④ to | ⑤ introduced | |

[8] 34. 35.

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------|
| ① medicine | ② because of | ③ thought of |
| ④ was | ⑤ as | |

[9] 36. 37.

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------|
| ① than | ② black tea | ③ has |
| ④ history | ⑤ a longer | |

[10] 38. 39.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------|------|
| ① 60-70% | ② all | ③ of |
| ④ accounts for | ⑤ it | |

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。

LINE Data Policy Rings Security Alarm in Japan

According to NHK International, two out of three people in Japan use the communication application LINE, originally created by a Japanese overseas branch of a South Korean firm. But (40) after it was revealed that some engineers overseas were allowed access to some users' personal information, including names and phone numbers.

LINE has about 86 million users in Japan. Both national and local governments have been relying heavily on the application. The Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare has been using it to report the daily number of COVID-19* patients, (41).

In March 2021, it was revealed that engineers overseas had accessed LINE servers at least 32 times, (42). However, the firm said there had been no abuse or leaking of personal information stemming from the access.

Even so, the Japanese government decided to stop its use of LINE for the time being. Chief Cabinet Secretary Katsunobu Kato told reporters that (43). Some local governments, including Osaka City, also suspended the use of LINE for administrative services, until data security can be confirmed.

* COVID-19 = coronavirus disease which spread worldwide from 2019

40. ① Japanese users were happy to keep using the application as their main communication tool
② the Japanese government has decided to rethink its use of the application
③ other social media platforms destroyed the Japanese market immediately
④ the LINE company has decided to ban overseas governments
41. ① and the public have been using LINE to identify the names of COVID-19 patients
② but Skype is better
③ while local governments have been using it to receive vaccine applications
④ while local governments have tried to stop people using LINE at home
42. ① enabling them to enjoy messaging Japanese friends
② enabling them to steal users' valuable phones
③ enabling them to adapt the phones to play international games
④ enabling them to observe some users' names, phone numbers and messages
43. ① the government will set up a task force to thoroughly examine the issue
② the government will try to give jobs to those overseas engineers
③ the government will publicly announce details of all LINE users
④ the government will take no action as the users should be responsible

- (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。

Ghost Hunting

Different people are, of course, sensitive to or scared by different things, but most of us seem to be afraid of ghosts, whatever they are. Perhaps it is because of this uncertainty that we fear them, because the unknown is usually something that worries us. But this is not true of everyone; there are people who seek out new and unusual experiences, even if they may be frightening. No doubt it was for this group that *The Ghost Hunter's Road Book* was first published in the UK* in 1968. It really is a genuine guidebook to ghosts and hauntings* all over the UK, and although the book is no longer printed, it can still be found in used bookstores and Amazon still includes reviews for it.

Ghosts continue to fascinate and there are now many websites that have imitated the region by region format of *The Ghost Hunter's Road Book*, so that people can plan a trip to a place that is associated with many ghost stories, or perhaps has a famous ghost. Of course, they can also research ghost stories in the area where they live. Almost anywhere in England, there will probably be one or two stories linked to nearby places, because it is the most haunted* land in the world. However, serious ghost hunters are not tourists looking for a thrill. They research the history of a house or site very carefully in advance, and they use electronic equipment, including video cameras, thermal cameras, audio recorders or digital laser thermometers to try to find the sources of energy that may be ghosts. Ghost hunting has attracted more public attention over the years, especially this century. Several popular TV shows have followed groups of hunters investigating reports of hauntings, but it is difficult to say that any story has been really proved scientifically. Even though it may be part of entertainment, there are clearly a lot of people who take ghost hunting quite seriously and expect to see proof that ghosts exist.

* the UK = England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland

a haunting = a ghost's visiting or occupying a place

haunted = occupied by a ghost or ghosts

44. The writer thinks people are usually afraid of ghosts because
- ① they are looking for new and unusual things.
 - ② of a fear of anything that is unknown.
 - ③ some people may be frightening.
 - ④ of being sensitive to different things.
45. What is *The Ghost Hunter's Road Book*?
- ① a book of maps for people traveling by road
 - ② a tourist guide to the various regions of the UK
 - ③ a guidebook for people looking for ghosts
 - ④ a guide to used bookstores in the UK
46. Which of the following is true, according to the passage?
- ① The chances of seeing a ghost are probably higher in England than in Japan.
 - ② Tourists research the history of a haunted house or site very carefully in advance.
 - ③ Ghost hunting has become much less popular with the public than it used to be.
 - ④ TV show ghost hunters have been able to show definite proof that ghosts exist.
47. Which piece of equipment is NOT used by serious ghost hunters, according to the passage?
- ① digital laser thermometers
 - ② digital cameras
 - ③ audio recorders
 - ④ thermal cameras