

令和5年度
武蔵野大学

一般選抜B日程 2月15日

1時限
英 語
《 60 分 》

【注意事項】

1. 問題は9ページまでです。
2. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
3. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気づいた場合は、黙って手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
4. 解答用紙（A）には第1志望の受験番号を記入し、受験番号の下のマーク欄にマークしてください。氏名、フリガナも記入してください。解答する時限と科目（英語）にマークしてください。正しくマークされていない場合には、採点できないことがあります。
5. 解答は、解答用紙（A）の解答記入欄にマークしてください。

例えば、

10

 と表示のある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の（例）のように解答番号10の解答記入欄の③にマークしてください。

（例）

解答 番号	解 答 記 入 欄										
	10	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

6. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用しても構いませんが、ページを切り離してはいけません。
7. 時間内に解答し終わっても、退出することはできません。
8. 途中で質問等があるときは、黙って手を挙げて監督者を呼んでください。

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: Can I have the menu, please?

B: ()

- ① It's not on the menu.
- ② No, you can't be there.
- ③ Yes, here you are.
- ④ It's on the menu.

2 . A: I think I lost my wallet.

B: ()

- ① Let's look for it together.
- ② I've been lost for a long time.
- ③ Can I borrow some money?
- ④ Have you seen my wallet?

3 . A: Look! Someone is looking for you now.

B: I know. ()

- ① I will keep looking.
- ② I was looking after my brother.
- ③ Please look more carefully.
- ④ That's my friend Jane.

4 . A: This wine is nice. Where did you get it?

B: ()

- ① I drink wine every day.
- ② It was a gift from a friend.
- ③ I will buy more of this.
- ④ I'm collecting wines.

5 . A: I've been waiting here for an hour. Where are you?

B: ()

- ① I will wait for you.
- ② I've been missing you, too.
- ③ Sorry, I'm on my way.
- ④ Please, wait your turn.

6 . A: Patrick, how have you been? You look good!

B: Thanks. ()

- ① I've been exercising a lot lately.
- ② I'm looking forward to seeing you.
- ③ We've never met each other.
- ④ Yes, I'm not in good condition.

7 . A: We've just finished cleaning. Be careful with the wet floor.

B: ()

- ① I will be more careful in the future.
- ② I will certainly take care.
- ③ Let me see what I can do.
- ④ Let me help you clean the floor.

8 . A: I'm so happy that we've known each other for more than ten years.

B: Me, too. ()

- ① I've been unhappy for the last ten years.
- ② I don't know how long we've known each other.
- ③ I'm not happy these days, either.
- ④ That's why you and I are best friends.

9 . A: I finally finished reading this book two days ago.

B: ()

A: Yes, but the ending was a little sad.

- ① How was the story?
- ② I was there at the end.
- ③ Did you like the story?
- ④ I will think about how to end it.

10. A: Sorry, I'm in a hurry. Can I call you tomorrow?

B: Of course. ()

A: Then, I will call you at 10:00 am tomorrow.

- ① Anytime tomorrow is fine.
- ② Tomorrow is not a good day.
- ③ I'm calling you now.
- ④ Don't call me a liar.

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. A product (11) displayed in a show window tends to sell well.
① attraction ② attractive ③ attractively ④ attracting
12. I went back to my hometown for the first time (12) five years.
① before ② since ③ during ④ in
13. I know nothing about George (13) that he is originally from Texas.
① else ② without ③ except ④ whereas
14. I consider (14) thoughtful that we should write a letter of thanks to our teacher.
① it ② the ③ you ④ one
15. My sister (15) to find an apartment in Tokyo for some time.
① is trying ② has been trying ③ had been tried ④ was tried
16. I was considering (16) Mari, but my roommate told me that she was out of town.
① to visit ② visit ③ about visiting ④ visiting
17. Thomas is (17) of the two boys.
① the taller ② taller one ③ the tall ④ tall one
18. I have two watches, neither of (18) keeps correct time.
① ones ② which ③ them ④ those
19. It is a small house, but it (19) my needs perfectly.
① agrees ② meets ③ replies ④ relies

- 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)

Aging Populations

In many countries, people are enjoying longer lives. At the same time, families are having fewer children. [1]() (20) () (21) () aging* populations. In Japan, for example, about 25% of the population is 65 or older, and [2]() (22) () (23) () 2030. This situation is creating serious problems.

Low fertility* rates are the first key to the aging population issue. In most developed countries, the [3]() (24) () (25) (), and is already below 1.50. Living longer is great, but it also causes some problems. After people retire, they collect pensions*, and the costs for their health and medical services increase. Much of the burden of paying for these costs will go to the people who are working. Yet [4]() (26) () (27) () getting smaller (due to lower fertility rates), less tax money is collected. Therefore, many countries are trying hard to find ways to deal with aging populations. Some countries are encouraging people to have more children. Also, [5]() (28) () (29) () offices and provide health and medical services.

* aging = getting old fertility = producing new babies
pension = amount of money received for living expenses after one retires

[1] 20. 21.

- | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|
| ① trends | ② have | ③ these |
| ④ to | ⑤ led | |

[2] 22. 23.

- | | | |
|------------|-----------------|------------|
| ① over 30% | ② that | ③ climb to |
| ④ by | ⑤ will probably | |

[3] 24. 25.

- | | | |
|--------|--------------|-----------------|
| ① over | ② has fallen | ③ last 50 years |
| ④ the | ⑤ rate | |

[4] 26. 27.

- | | | |
|--------------|------|-------------------|
| ① of people | ② as | ③ who are working |
| ④ the number | ⑤ is | |

[5] 28. 29.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------|
| ① being built | ② in | ③ are |
| ④ robots | ⑤ to work | |

(B)

Turning Waste Into Wealth

In the past, people used to think about things as either worth something or useless. Household garbage or industrial waste, seen as without any value, was usually burned or buried. However, this has caused serious environmental problems. We are [6]() (30) () (31) (). With the help of new technologies, people are making efforts to reuse waste materials, and businesses [7]() (32) () (33) (), but to turn waste into wealth.

Recycling is the most common form of using waste. [8]() (34) () (35) (), bottles, newspapers, and other daily goods. Recycling saves governments money by reducing spending on places where garbage is buried, and it helps companies and ordinary people lower the cost of throwing away garbage. Using [9]() (36) () (37) () using new materials. For instance, making a can from recycled cans uses 1/20 the energy required to make a can from new material. Cost saving like that [10]() (38) () (39) () higher gains.

[6] 30. 31.

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|------|
| ① what | ② consider | ③ we |
| ④ thinking again | ⑤ “waste” and “pollution” | |

[7] 32. 33.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| ① to not only | ② less garbage | ③ finding ways |
| ④ are | ⑤ throw away | |

[8] 34. 35.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|------|
| ① there are | ② recycling | ③ to |
| ④ cans | ⑤ many benefits | |

[9] 36. 37.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----------|
| ① to make goods | ② than | ③ is also |
| ④ much cheaper | ⑤ recycled materials | |

[10] 38. 39.

- | | | |
|------------|-----------------|-----------|
| ① possible | ② makes | ③ to have |
| ④ it | ⑤ for companies | |

Ⅳ 次の設問(A)(B)に答えなさい。

(A) 問題削除

- (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。

New School Subjects?

A recent survey of young people in England aged between 10 and 18 years old asked them about how their experience of the COVID-19* pandemic has impacted their thinking about what they should learn in school. They had to suggest topics which they thought should be included among the subjects they are taught at high school. The top three among these showed that what has happened to them over the past two and a half years has made these young students focus on what is really important in their lives, what kind of things would be truly helpful in daily life.

“Mental health” was a clear leader, with 83% of students naming it in their list. Obviously, staying home all day was not the paradise they expected, perhaps due to having to cope with school work more alone than before, having to keep quiet because of parents working from home, or worrying so much about getting sick or losing a family member. Serious illness and death were probably things that most of these young people had not had to think about as being close to themselves before. Second in the list was “personal finance,” with 73% of students selecting it. This perhaps shows how aware the children were of their parents’ money worries during this time when many businesses closed. They were probably also sensitive to the need to change spending habits and try to be more careful with money. Finally, in third place (70%) was “survival skills*,” which perhaps needs little explanation. Mostly, the young people seemed anxious to learn how to manage if they or a family member was injured or fell ill, or how to protect themselves if they faced violence. We must remember that many of them may have been at home alone or with other children in the family.

After the pandemic, many of these young people may actually live richer lives, not because of money but because their lives have deeper meaning, than they would have done without this terrible experience in their youth.

* COVID-19 = coronavirus disease which spread worldwide from 2019
survival skills = skills which people need to live safely

44. The survey mentioned in this passage asked young people to
- ① write about their experiences during the pandemic.
 - ② make a list of their three favorite school subjects.
 - ③ list topics that should be taught in high school.
 - ④ think about changing schools during the pandemic.
45. Which of the following statements is true, according to this passage?
- ① Young people in England have begun to focus more on important things than before.
 - ② The COVID-19 pandemic has made many young people very sick for the first time.
 - ③ The pandemic has not caused any problems for most young people in England.
 - ④ Young people in England are not given any opportunity to express their opinions.
46. What does the writer think were the reasons why young people suggested “mental health”?
- ① Difficulty of doing school work alone, noise of other children staying at home, and fear of illness.
 - ② Problems due to parents being at home, fear of illness, and difficulty of doing school work alone.
 - ③ Worry about family members, lack of school work to do, and the need to keep quiet for their parents.
 - ④ Worry about the possibility of getting sick, the need to keep quiet for their parents, and poor grades.
47. According to the passage, this writer thinks that
- ① many young people will learn how to become rich after the pandemic.
 - ② young people may learn useful life skills from these hard experiences.
 - ③ many young people haven’t noticed their parents’ money troubles.
 - ④ young people need survival skills to get a job after the pandemic.