

2024年度 一般入学試験問題 | | |-----| | 英 語 | |-----|

始まりのブザーが鳴るまで問題冊子、解答用紙に手を触れずに、下記の注意事項に目を通しておくこと。

- ◎ 問題用紙は1ページから12ページまでであるので、始まりのブザーが鳴ったらすぐに確認すること。
- ◎ 最初に別紙の解答用紙に受験番号と氏名を記入してから問題を解くこと。
- ◎ 受験番号および解答に関しては、それに該当するマーク欄を例に従ってしっかり濃くマークすること。

マーク例

良い例	●	悪い例	☑ ○ ●
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- ◎ 解答はすべて解答用紙にマークすること。
- ◎ とじてある問題用紙をばらばらにしたり、一部を切り取ったりしないこと。
- ◎ 終了のブザーが鳴ったら筆記用具を置くこと。
- ◎ 問題冊子は持ち帰ってもかまわない。

リスニングテストは試験開始約 10 分後に開始します。それまでは別の問題を解いていてください。

- I. これから放送される英語を聞き、それぞれの内容に関する問いの答えとして最も適切なものを 1～4 の中からひとつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。英語は 1 回しか流れません。

Listening One

1. What did the man buy recently?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. A jacket. | 2. A jacket and some shoes. |
| 3. A jacket and some jeans. | 4. A jacket, some shoes, and some jeans. |

2. How much did the man pay for the jacket?

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. \$15. | 2. \$35. | 3. \$50. | 4. \$85. |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|

3. What will the woman probably do?

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Visit a website. | 2. Save money. |
| 3. Go to a store. | 4. Buy some shoes. |

Listening Two

4. What is the speaker's surname?

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. Glober. | 2. Grover. | 3. Grober. | 4. Glover. |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|

5. He is calling to...

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Change the meeting time. | 2. Change the meeting day. |
| 3. Check the meeting time. | 4. Check the meeting day. |

6. What is his phone number?

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. 824-3244. | 2. 820-3244. | 3. 824-3224. | 4. 820-3224. |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

Listening Three

7. What is probably true about the group presentations?

1. Students must work in groups of three.
2. The teacher has decided who will work together.
3. Students will work with the person sitting next to them.
4. The students can work with anyone they want.

8. Which group presentation topic should students NOT choose?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Being environmentally friendly. | 2. Important books. |
| 3. Athletes that changed the world. | 4. Inventions that made a difference. |

9. When will the group presentations be held?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. October 7th. | 2. October 9th. |
| 3. October 3rd and 7th. | 4. October 7th and 9th. |

II. 英語のインタビューが放送されます。その内容に関する問いの答えとして最も適切なものを1～4の中からひとつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。英語は1回しか流れません。

10. Alan wanted to become a pilot...

1. because his father did the same job.
2. when he was in elementary school.
3. after starting his first job.
4. after seeing some photos in a magazine.

11. Who helped Alan the most to become a pilot?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. His friends. | 2. His parents. | 3. His wife. | 4. His classmates. |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|

12. The first place Alan went to as a pilot was...

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. London. | 2. Paris. | 3. Los Angeles. | 4. New York. |
|------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|

13. When he first became a pilot, Alan mostly felt...

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. proud. | 2. nervous. | 3. excited. | 4. lucky. |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|

14. Which is NOT mentioned as a difficult part of Alan's job?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Working for a long time. | 2. Being away from his family. |
| 3. Being uncomfortable. | 4. Feeling stress. |

15. What does Alan like most about being a pilot?

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Meeting new people. | 2. The money is good. |
| 3. Visiting new places. | 4. Flying different kinds of planes. |

III. 次の英文はお気に入りの映画の紹介文である。空欄(16)～(25)に入れるのに最も適切な語(句)を1～4の中からひとつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

“Hello everyone.

(16) ever wanted to go on an adventure? Where do you think you would like to go? Most importantly, if you (17) on an adventure to space, who would you go with?

Today, I’d like to introduce my favorite movie, “Charlie and Me”. It’s an adventure story, but it’s also a kind of comedy, because it really makes people (18).

It’s about two friends (19) Charlie and Jordan. One day, they meet a strange man (20) them about a secret spaceship that landed in the forest. At first, they don’t believe him, but when they go into the forest, they find out he (21) the truth. The spaceship looks amazing. Charlie and Jordan want to look inside, but they don’t know how to open the door. Suddenly, the door opens. There is an alien (22) back at them. The alien invites them (23) inside. This is the start of the greatest adventure of their lives. What happens next? You will have to watch to find out.

There are many reasons I love this movie. The characters are likable, the story (24), and there are many funny jokes. Most of all, it really makes me happy. When I watched it, I realized (25). If you watch it, I’m sure you will feel the same.

Thank you for listening.”

- | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 16. | 1. Did you | 2. Did we | 3. Have you | 4. Have we |
| 17. | 1. go | 2. went | 3. have been | 4. are going |
| 18. | 1. laugh | 2. laughed | 3. laughing | 4. to laugh |
| 19. | 1. be called | 2. calling | 3. called | 4. call |
| 20. | 1. that he tells | 2. who tells | 3. whose tells | 4. whom he tells |
| 21. | 1. was telling | 2. would tell | 3. tells | 4. will tell |
| 22. | 1. looks | 2. looked | 3. has looked | 4. looking |
| 23. | 1. come | 2. to come | 3. coming | 4. came |
| 24. | 1. is excited | | 2. has been excited | |
| | 3. is exciting | | 4. has been exciting | |
| 25. | 1. how important is friendship | | 2. how friendship important is | |
| | 3. how is friendship important | | 4. how important friendship is | |

IV. それぞれの【 】内の全ての語(句)を最も適切な語順に並べ、4番目に来るものを選び、その番号をマークしなさい。なお文頭に来る語も小文字で記してある。

26. Ken [**1. interested / 2. is / 3. as / 4. not / 5. science / 6. as / 7. in**] Jane. Actually, he cares more about foreign languages than science.

27. Doing exercises [**1. is / 2. that / 3. for / 4. are / 5. your / 6. suitable / 7. age**] important. Don't push yourself too hard.

28. I got on a bus in Kyoto. It was my first time there. So I asked [**1. get off / 2. tell / 3. to / 4. the bus driver / 5. when / 6. me / 7. to**].

29. [**1. daughter's / 2. meet / 3. is / 4. my / 5. to / 6. wish / 7. Santa Claus**] on Christmas Eve. She really hopes it will happen this year.

30. Could you please help [**1. this / 2. make / 3. me / 4. move / 5. desk / 6. space / 7. to**]? It's too heavy for me.

V. 次の英文に関する問いの答えとして最も適切なものを1～4の中からひとつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

The Rio Carnival is an amazing festival in Brazil. It is a lively celebration full of happiness that takes place in February or March every year and lasts five days. It has become very famous and is said to be the biggest festival in the world, with about two million people celebrating on each day.

The carnival started in 1723, and it has an interesting history. It began as a fun water fight tradition that was brought to Brazil by Portuguese ① **immigrants** who traveled from Europe to live there. However, as years passed it ② **evolved** from small neighborhood parties into a bigger, more organized festival. Both African and Indigenous (the people who originally lived in Brazil) customs were used to create a mix of bright colorful costumes and fast-paced music and dancing.

Samba is a unique type of fun and lively music and dance that has become very popular because of the Rio Carnival. It is the heart of the festival, and is a symbol of Brazilian people's energy, culture, and togetherness as a community. Samba schools are groups of dancers, musicians, and performers who come from different neighborhoods in Rio de Janeiro and take part in the event every year. These schools spend months preparing bright costumes and dances for the carnival. Each samba school has its own parade float. A float is like a big truck which has many bright and beautiful decorations on it, making it great for everyone to watch. The energetic samba school performers travel on colorful floats while the crowds cheer, wave, and support ③ **them**. This creates a spectacular atmosphere.

By 1984, the carnival was so big that the government decided to build a special stadium for it, called ④ **the Sambadrome**. Now, people can buy tickets to go and see the parades in the carnival in one place. These sell out quickly, but (ア). Therefore, even if you can't get a ticket, you can still enjoy the festival.

Although many people start celebrating earlier, the carnival actually ⑤ **kicks off** on a Friday. At that time, a big parade starts, and for two days the samba schools show off their amazing performance skills. The music and dances aren't only for fun

though; they tell stories about important events in Brazil's history and its culture. There are also street parties called 'blocos'. Everyone, young and old, can enjoy these parties. Both local people and tourists join in, wear bright and colourful clothes, sing and dance, and enjoy the party with each other.

The carnival is not only enjoyable, it also helps Brazil in many ways. Many tourists travel from all over the world just to join this party, and they also (イ). This helps local businesses, creates a lot of jobs, and is great for the Brazilian economy. The carnival also shows Brazil's unique culture to the world, and makes more people want to visit and learn about it.

(ウ). People from many different cultures in Brazilian society celebrate as one big family. The festival gives people the chance to learn about and enjoy each other's customs and traditions. At the carnival, everyone shares the joy and happiness of music, dancing, making new friends, and creating unforgettable memories.

31. 下線部① **immigrants** の意味として最も適切なものを選びなさい。
1. people who travel to a country for fun and leisure
 2. people who move to another country to start a new life
 3. people who like to visit festivals
 4. people who love going on adventures
32. 下線部② **evolved** の意味として最も近いものを選びなさい。
1. invented
 2. stopped
 3. happened
 4. changed
33. 下線部③ **them** の指しているものを選びなさい。
1. crowds
 2. performers
 3. floats
 4. flags
34. 下線部④ **the Sambadrome** の説明として最も適切なものを選びなさい。
1. It is a neighborhood that is known for lively street parties.
 2. It is a place that was created especially for the festival.
 3. It is a large samba school that is used for rehearsals before the carnival.
 4. It is a special traditional dance that is performed during the event.
35. (ア)に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。
1. there are other celebrations all over the city
 2. there are enough tickets for everyone
 3. celebrations only happen in the stadium
 4. the stadium is not visited by many people

36. 下線部⑤ **kicks off** の意味として最も適切なものを選びなさい。

1. dances
2. begins
3. ends
4. continues

37. (イ)に入る最も適切なフレーズを選びなさい。

1. dance a lot
2. create big crowds
3. spend a lot of money
4. bring their own culture

38. (ウ)に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. The carnival is also famous for its variety of sporting activities
2. People especially enjoy eating delicious food at the carnival
3. The Rio Carnival is a special time for people to come together
4. Dancing is the most important part of the event

39. 文章の内容と合っているものをひとつ選びなさい。

1. Samba is a slow and relaxing activity.
2. You need to be a dance school member to join the parties.
3. Dancers teach dance to children in Brazilian schools.
4. Dance schools spend a long time getting ready for the event.

40. 文章の内容と合わないものをひとつ選びなさい。

1. The Rio Carnival is one of the most popular festivals in the world.
2. The tradition of water fights is still an important part of the festival.
3. The festival has a long history of bringing different cultures together.
4. The festival is an opportunity to spend time with friends and community.

VI. 次の英文に関する問いの答えとして最も適切なものを1～4の中からひとつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

In 2006, a *court in Boston, Massachusetts, USA, had to make an important decision. A Mexican restaurant that sold tacos and burritos wanted to open a new shop in a shopping mall. A sandwich shop in the mall didn't want a new place to open because it might affect their business. They actually had an agreement with the mall that no new sandwich shops could open in the mall. The Mexican restaurant said that tacos and burritos were not sandwiches, so there should be no problem with them also opening a store in the mall. Both shops asked the court to decide.

Before we learn the court's decision, let's learn some history about the sandwich. First, why is a sandwich even called a sandwich? Some people believe the name is connected to the town of Sandwich, a small town about 120 kilometers south-east of London. Although only 5,000 people live there today, it was once one of the most important towns in the country. Like most English towns that have "wich" in their name, the town of Sandwich is near (ア). That is why the navy had its headquarters and its most important ships in the town. The leader of the navy was called the Earl of Sandwich.

There are stories that, in his free time, the Earl loved to play cards, and he often played for many hours. He didn't want to stop playing cards even when he was hungry, so one day he asked his cook to bring him a snack while he played. He wanted meat and bread, but he wanted the meat between the bread so that his fingers did not get oil on them from the meat. At first, his friends didn't like the idea because they thought that a real gentleman should eat with a knife and a fork. After some time, however, they saw how convenient it was, and some of them began to (イ).

In 1762, the English historian Edward Gibbon wrote that he saw men eating "a bit of cold meat, or a Sandwich". The capital letter 'S' shows that this came from someone's name. Then, in 1770, a French travel writer named Pierre-Jean Grosley wrote about a card game he saw in England, and wrote that the players were eating bread with meat during the game. In the mid-1800s, the name 'Sandwich' **caught on**. When you ate two pieces of bread with something in the middle, it was a 'Sandwich'. The

name **was now official**. English-speaking people even used it as a verb to explain the action of placing something in between two other things.

However, even if we know the reason it's probably called a sandwich, the truth is that we don't know who actually invented it, and different versions of sandwiches have been around for thousands of years. There are records from *1000 BC of people in the northern part of China eating *Rou jia mo* ("meat on bread" in Chinese). There are also records from 100 BC from the Middle East of people eating cooked meat with herbs between pieces of bread. One thousand years later, farmers in Europe ate meat between pieces of bread. This is interesting because the Earl of Sandwich often traveled to the Middle East and to other places in Europe before he became the leader of the navy.

Much later, in the 1920s, an American man named Gustav Papendick invented a machine that sliced and packaged bread, and sandwiches became even easier to make. The sandwich became a common sight in American school lunches and offices, and today, American people eat over 300 million sandwiches every day. It is hard to imagine a world without sandwiches, and every region has its own favorites. In South America and Europe it is common to have meat and cheese; North Americans put meat or peanut butter in them; Japanese convenience stores sell sandwiches with egg salad, meat, fruit, or even cream.

In 2004, the Earl of Sandwich's *descendant, Orlando Montagu, opened a chain of sandwich restaurants called, unsurprisingly, Earl of Sandwich. The most popular sandwich on the menu is called 'The Original'. According to Montagu, it is the same recipe as the Earl's first sandwich. It includes hot roast beef, cheese, and a creamy sauce between two pieces of bread. The Earl's name lives on in other ways; there is a group of islands in Hawaii called The Sandwich Islands. The British explorer James Cook visited the islands in 1775, and he named them after the Earl.

Now, finally, let's go back to the start of this passage. What was the court's decision in 2006? They decided that the meaning of 'Sandwich' "does not include burritos and tacos because they are made with only a single tortilla (a kind of bread popular in Mexico)". (ウ).

*court(裁判所)

*1000 BC(紀元前 1000 年)

*descendant(子孫)

41. What is said in the first paragraph?

1. Two shops asked the court to make a decision.
2. A Mexican restaurant wanted to open a sandwich shop.
3. There were two shops selling tacos and burritos.
4. A shop already had an agreement with the court.

42. Which of the following most likely goes in (ア)?

1. the city
2. the sea
3. London
4. mountains

43. Which of the following is the best choice to complete the missing (イ)?

1. play cards with the Earl more often
2. ask their cooks to serve them the same thing
3. play cards when the Earl wasn't there
4. ask the Earl to act more like a gentleman

44. In the text, who first used 'Sandwich' to talk about the food?

1. Pierre-Jean Grosley
2. The Earl of Sandwich
3. People in the 1900s
4. Edward Gibbon

45. In the text, what do the terms caught on and was now official show?

1. That the name 'Sandwich' was not popular yet.
2. That English-speaking people liked making new words.
3. That the name 'Sandwich' was now common.
4. That many words in English have a similar history.

46. Why is this sentence included in the text? This is interesting because the Earl of Sandwich often traveled to the Middle East and to other places in Europe before he became the leader of the navy.

1. To show that there are many types of sandwiches in the world.
2. To show that farmers ate sandwiches for thousands of years.
3. To show that the Earl probably invented the sandwich.
4. To show that other countries probably had an influence on the Earl.

47. What was most likely in the Earl of Sandwich's sandwiches?

1. A creamy sauce on cold roast beef and cheese.
2. A creamy sauce on hot roast beef and cheese.
3. Cold meat with herbs and oil.
4. Warm meat with herbs and oil.

48. Choose the best sentence to complete the text (ウ).

1. The Mexican restaurant Qdoba opened in the same mall as the Panera sandwich shop, and both are still there today
2. Because of this, the Mexican restaurant Qdoba started selling rice dishes, and were able to open a store in the mall
3. In conclusion, even if we don't know who invented the sandwich, it's still delicious
4. Therefore, the Mexican restaurant opened in a different mall, and became very popular

49. Which is the correct order of events?

1. Sandwiches became common in America → Gustav Papendick invented a slicing machine → The Earl asked his cook for a snack → James Cook visited a group of islands near Hawaii
2. James Cook visited a group of islands near Hawaii → The Earl asked his cook for a snack → Gustav Papendick invented a slicing machine → Sandwiches became common in America
3. The Earl asked his cook for a snack → James Cook visited a group of islands near Hawaii → Gustav Papendick invented a slicing machine → Sandwiches became common in America
4. The Earl asked his cook for a snack → James Cook visited a group of islands near Hawaii → Sandwiches became common in America → Gustav Papendick invented a slicing machine

50. Which of the following is said in the text?

1. The earliest record of people eating bread with meat is from China.
2. Some people who work in London live in the town of Sandwich.
3. Records show the Middle East first introduced 'Sandwiches'.
4. North American and South American sandwiches are very similar.

問題は以上です。