

## 2024年度 一般選抜 学力検査 (外国語)

「コミュニケーション英語Ⅰ・コミュニケーション英語Ⅱ・  
コミュニケーション英語Ⅲ・英語表現Ⅰ・英語表現Ⅱ」

### 設問【1】～【8】

【1】～【5】Ⅱ	マーク式 解答番号 <input type="text" value="1"/> ～ <input type="text" value="36"/>
【5】Ⅲ	記述式
【6】Ⅰ・Ⅱ	マーク式 解答番号 <input type="text" value="37"/> ～ <input type="text" value="46"/>
【6】Ⅲ～【8】	記述式

【1】 次の対話文が自然な流れをもつように、 ~  に入る最も適当な応答文を、それぞれ①~④の中から選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。  
解答番号は、(1)  ~ (6)  。

(配点 18 点)

[Two students are talking.]

A : Wow, that math test was really hard. How do you think you did?

B :

- (1) ① I'm doing fine, thank you. Do you have a little free time now?  
② You told me that it was going to be tough, so I was prepared.  
③ It was no problem for me at all. How do you think you did?  
④ Not too bad, I think, but there were a few tough questions.

A : Only a few? I thought most of them were impossible!

B :

- (2) ① Well, our teacher did tell us which parts of the textbook to prepare.  
② Well, what do you expect when your teacher is quite impossible?  
③ Well, it wasn't possible for me to answer all of the questions either.  
④ Well, you should have said something before we went in the room.

A : Did she? When did she say that? I don't remember that at all.

B :

- (3) ① You never remember anything that I tell you. Please be careful.  
② She didn't tell you either. That was unfair, and very bad of her.  
③ You must have been asleep in the last class. She told us twice.  
④ She probably found that test just as difficult as it was for us.

A : Was that in the class the day after your birthday party last week?

B : That's the one. I remember that you looked exhausted the next day, and you were late.

A : 4

- (4) ① You remember me very well! I'm very happy to have you as my best friend.
- ② That's right. I overslept! I got home really late that night and couldn't sleep.
- ③ The later the better! I'm much happier being sick than having to go to school.
- ④ The breakfast was best! I love a strong mug of coffee early in the morning.

B : I had the same problem, but lots of coffee for breakfast helped.

A : 5

- (5) ① You really shouldn't go to sleep while you're eating breakfast. It's unhealthy.
- ② What are you saying to me? You'd prefer having a coffee to going to class?
- ③ That was smart of you. Would you like a coffee now? Do you have time?
- ④ I'd rather not hear about all your problems. They just make me feel worse.

B : Good idea. Yes, my next class isn't until after lunch. How about you?

A : 6

- (6) ① It's the same for me. I paid last time, so it's your turn today.
- ② I have to tell you something. It's my turn to pay this time.
- ③ Yes, I have one more class before lunch too. Shall we go?
- ④ You were the one who suggested that we had some coffee.

B : So you did. OK, the coffees are on me today. Let's go.

【2】 次の各組において、それぞれ①～⑦の語を空所に入れて日本語とほぼ同じ意味の英文を完成させたい。その場合、 ～  に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ①～⑦の中から選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。

解答番号は、(1)  ～ (6)  。

(配点 24 点)

- (1) 再生可能エネルギーに対して、再生不能エネルギーとは、石油、天然ガス、石炭のように再生することが不可能な資源、つまり供給が限られていて、見境なく使えばやがては枯渇する資源をもとにしている。

In    energy, non-renewable energy comes from non-renewable resources such as oil, natural gas, and coal, resources   
   supply and will eventually be exhausted, if used  
blindly.

- ① in                      ② to                      ③ are                      ④ that  
⑤ renewable            ⑥ limited                ⑦ contrast

- (2) 18世紀後半のイギリスで始まった産業革命は、19世紀前半にはアメリカの農業、製造業、輸送などに変化をもたらし、その変化はさらに、この国の社会的、経済的、文化的な状況に大きな影響を与えた。

The Industrial Revolution, which began in England in the late eighteenth century,    in American agriculture, manufacturing and transportation in the early 19th century,     
 a great impact on social, economic and cultural conditions of the country.

- ① had                      ② brought                ③ in                        ④ about  
⑤ which                    ⑥ changes                ⑦ turn

- (3) 最近発表されたスポーツと健康についての調査によれば、ジョギングやスイミングなど、より強度の高い運動はいうまでもなく、1日に30分歩くだけでも寿命を延ばせる可能性があるという。

According to a recently published research on sports and health,    more intensive activities such as jogging and swimming, just walking for thirty minutes a     9 to your life.

- ① mention      ② add      ③ day      ④ may  
⑤ to      ⑥ not      ⑦ years

- (4) あるカルチュラル・スタディーズの専門家は、テレビの登場により人々がドラマを見る経験は格段に増えたが、そのことが人間の生活や想像力に与えている影響についてはまだ十分に検討されていないと指摘している。

An expert in cultural studies    10  the arrival of television considerably increased people's experience of watching drama, but    human life and imagination have not yet been fully examined.

- ① on      ② out      ③ effects      ④ that  
⑤ pointed      ⑥ its      ⑦ has

- (5) 1859年に出版されたダーウィンの『種の起源』は、人類やその他の動物は神の創造物ではなく、何百万年もの間に自然淘汰のプロセスを経て現在の姿に進化してきたと唱え、大論争を巻き起こした。

Darwin's *On the Origin of Species*, published in 1859,     
by proposing that humans and other animals are not divine creations,  
but have evolved  11   now over millions of years  
through a process of natural selection.

- ① what            ② are            ③ controversy   ④ to  
⑤ caused        ⑥ they           ⑦ great

- (6) インフレに苦しむ南米の国で「バスに乗れ、タクシーに乗るな」という「生活の知恵」を聞いたことがある。バスの運賃は前払いだが、タクシーは後で払うので、その間にインフレが進んでしまうからだそうだ。

In a South American country    , I heard a piece  
of “wisdom of life” that says, “Take a bus, don’t take a taxi.” This is  
because the bus is paid for in advance, while the taxi is paid for later,  
and inflation    12 .

- ① from            ② in            ③ rises            ④ suffering  
⑤ meantime      ⑥ inflation      ⑦ the

【3】 次の(1)～(10)の各文には4か所下線が施してある。そのうち1か所を訂正すれば、その文は正しい英文になる。その箇所をそれぞれ①～④の中から選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。

解答番号は、(1)  ～(10)  。 (配点 20 点)

(1) ①Which is urgently needed now is to find out ②how and ③to what extent world poverty can be ④reduced in the near future.

(2) He ①picked up the pace in the last half of the race, ②whoever he could not ③win the championship ④by a narrow margin.

(3) The more I heard of the professor's idea ①as to the ②reduction of food waste, ③more interested I ④became in it.

(4) At ①sometimes in the late nineteenth century, an ②influx of immigrant workers ③led to a major change in the language ④used in the region.

(5) Only by understanding ①fully how various animal species ②dependent on nature ③can we help them ④survive in the changing environment.

(6) In ①such a confused and distracted state ②was she that I could ③make almost nothing ④in what she said about the accident.

(7) ①Unexpectedly, the international student's Japanese language abilities ②proved to be ③far higher than ④that of the average Japanese student.

(8) To put it ①simple, the sociologist saw ②much in ③common between theatrical performances and people's ④everyday actions.

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(9) Mahatma Gandhi, ①with his idea of “non-violence”, was a person ②whom inspired civil ③rights movements ④across the world.

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(10) There were so many scientists who ①involved in the invention of television ②that it is difficult to ③name a single person ④as its inventor.

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【4】 次の(1)～(4)のAの文に対するBの応答として、最も不適切なものを、それぞれ①～④の中から選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。

解答番号は、(1)  ～(4)  。

(配点 16 点)

(1) A : We were so close on that business deal. What a pity it failed.

B :

- ① Yes, we were. If only our final price had been a little lower.
- ② You did your best, but the others were too strong against us.
- ③ Yes, you should have put it in a safer place than on the table.
- ④ You can't blame yourself. You did all that you possibly could.

(2) A : I've told you before. Your trip is out of the question.

B :

- ① Which of my questions led you to agree with me?
- ② Please say yes. My other friends are allowed to go.
- ③ I know you aren't happy, but please hear me out.
- ④ You're not listening. I have no choice but to go.

(3) A : Can you walk a little more slowly? I can't keep up with you.

B :

- ① You really need to take more exercise. Try a bit harder.
- ② You don't seem to have much energy today. Are you OK?
- ③ You should be the one in front, then. I'll follow your pace.
- ④ You don't need to keep it. I don't want to go back either.

(4) A : I'm not sure if you will believe me about what happened yesterday.

B : 

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- ① I can understand why you are a little reluctant to talk about it.
- ② I'm glad you told me. I've never heard anything like that before.
- ③ I must admit that it was a surprise, but I want to hear your side.
- ④ I hope you can explain it to me. I'm still rather confused about it.

【5】 次の英文を読み、下記の設問Ⅰ、Ⅱに対する最も適切な答えを、それぞれ①～④の中から選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。また、下記の設問Ⅲの英文を和訳し、記述解答用紙(E)に記入しなさい。

解答番号は、Ⅰ(1)  ～(5)  、Ⅱ(1)  ～(5)  。

(配点ⅠⅡ 35点、Ⅲ 5点)

In September 1940, one of archaeology's most exciting discoveries was made by four French teenagers and possibly a dog. Versions of the story differ in detail, but Marcel Ravidat, Jacques Marsal, Georges Agnel and Simon Coencas came across a hole in the ground in woods near the village of Montignac in south-west France. Whether they had a dog called Robot with them and it chased a rabbit into the hole is uncertain. Another version has Ravidat finding the hole and taking the other three back with him.

There was a local story about a secret tunnel that led to buried treasure and the boys thought this might be it. After dropping stones into the hole to get an idea of how deep it was, one by one they went cautiously down into what proved to be a narrow hole. It led down 15 metres to a cave whose walls were covered with astonishing paintings. Marsal said later that going down the shaft was terrifying, but the paintings were 'a procession of animals larger than life' that 'seemed to be moving'. The boys were worried about getting back up again, but they managed it using their elbows and knees. Tremendously excited, they promised each other to keep their discovery a secret and explored it again the next day. After that they decided to show it to friends for a tiny admission fee.

The news quickly spread and so many people came to see the cave that the boys consulted their schoolmaster, Leon Laval, who was a member of the local prehistory society. He suspected it was a trick to trap him in the hole, but when he went cautiously down and saw the paintings he immediately felt sure they were prehistoric and insisted that no one must be allowed to

touch them and they must be guarded against damaging. The youngest of the boys, 14-year-old Marsal, persuaded his parents to let him pitch a tent near the entrance to keep guard and show visitors round. It was the start of a (a) dedication to the paintings which lasted to his death in 1989.

Word of the discovery reached the Abbé Breuil, an eminent prehistorian, who affirmed that the paintings were (b) genuine. The sensational news spread through Europe and the rest of the world and in 1948 the family that owned the land organised daily tours that eventually brought thousands of visitors every year to see for themselves.

There were more paintings in galleries that led off the main cave and they (c) confirmed previous discoveries, which had showed that, unlike other animals, the first human beings believed in religion, magic and art. They buried their dead formally with equipment for another life and they may have believed in a great mother goddess, the source of all life. They seem to have had a deep sense of the spiritual, of something outside human beings that is powerful and mysterious.

The thousands of visitors to Lascaux did not (d) mean to harm the paintings, but they did, simply by breathing on them. It caused water damage. High-powered lighting added to the damage and the paintings began to fade. Lascaux was closed to the public in 1963, and only experts were allowed in. A replica of the site was built close by for the public in 1983 and draws 300,000 visitors a year. Efforts to protect the original paintings are continuing. In 2009 the French ministry of culture brought close to 300 experts from many different countries together in Paris to consider ways to stop the further damage. Their recommendations were published in 2011, but misgivings about the site have not been (e) wiped out.

(By Richard Cavendish, published in *History Today* Vol 65 Issue 9, September 2015)

I According to the passage, choose the best answer.

(1) How were the cave paintings discovered?

- ① Four French boys ran after a rabbit and dropped into a hole where the paintings were concealed.
- ② Four French boys discovered them in a cave lying deep in the earth to which they climbed down.
- ③ Four French boys and their dog were hunting for treasures but found the cave paintings instead.
- ④ Four French boys were afraid of going down into the earth but one boy Marsal was courageous.

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(2) What is said about showing the cave paintings to the general public?

- ① The French boys' teacher was convinced that they were very rare and told the boys to stop showing them.
- ② A French expert on prehistory spread the news about them and began a campaign for attracting tourists.
- ③ The boy Marsal built an entrance gate to the caves and guarded them against tourists entering the caves.
- ④ At first they were shown only to the boys' friends but soon after that they began to be shown more widely.

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(3) What does the writer say about tourists coming to see the paintings?

- ① Too many tourists inevitably damaged the paintings, with their breathing and with the strong illumination needed.
- ② After tourists were prohibited from entering the caves in 1963, people were unwilling to see what the paintings were like.
- ③ The caves lost their charm as a tourist spot because the general public could not see the actual paintings after 1983.
- ④ A big conference of experts held in 2009 published its report in 2011, which finally solved the problem of tourism.

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(4) What may have been the purpose of the cave paintings?

- ① Prehistoric humans seem to have believed that painted animals would begin to move like real animals.
- ② The purpose of the paintings was probably to leave to later ages what the prehistoric animals were like.
- ③ The paintings may have had some relation to religion or magic in which prehistoric humans believed.
- ④ The paintings might be replicas of the animals which prehistoric humans buried for another life for the dead.

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(5) Which is not true about the discovery of the cave paintings and the following events?

- ① The cave paintings, dealing with animals, are not realistic miniatures of real animals.
- ② The French boys' teacher thought at first that they had some scheme to treat him badly.
- ③ The boy Marsal was to work for the sake of the paintings for nearly 50 years until his death.
- ④ After the first discovery of the cave paintings, more of them were found in nearby caves.

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II Choose the word(s) that can best replace the underlined word(s).

(1) (a) dedication :      ① commitment      ② objective  
   ③ promise      ④ responsibility      32

(2) (b) genuine :      ① not new      ② not historical  
   ③ not fake      ④ not real      33

(3) (c) confirmed :      ① corresponded to      ② backed up  
   ③ referred by      ④ turned down      34

(4) (d) mean :      ① reject      ② intend  
   ③ seem      ④ prefer      35

(5) (e) wiped out :      ① erased      ② damaged  
   ③ polished      ④ refused      36

III Translate the underlined part into Japanese:

The boys were worried about getting back up again, but they managed it using their elbows and knees.

【6】 次の英文を読み、下記の設問Ⅰ、Ⅱに対する最も適切な答えを、それぞれ①～④の中から選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。また、下記の設問Ⅲの英文を和訳し、記述解答用紙(E)に記入しなさい。

解答番号は、Ⅰ(1)  ～(5)  、Ⅱ(1)  ～(5)  。

(配点ⅠⅡ 35点、Ⅲ 5点)

How many people in the world speak English? That's hard to say. We're not even sure how many native speakers there are. Different (a) authorities put the number of people who speak English as a first language at anywhere between 300 million and 400 million. That may seem imprecise, but there are some sound reasons for the vagueness. In the first place, it is not simply a matter of taking all the English speaking countries in the world and adding up their populations. America alone has forty million people who don't speak English — about the same as the number in England who do speak English.

Then there is the even thornier problem of deciding whether a person is speaking English or something that is *like* English but is really a quite separate language. This is especially true of the many English-based creoles in the world, such as Krio, spoken in Sierra Leone, and Neo-Melanesian, spoken in Papua New Guinea. According to Dr. Loreto Todd of Leeds University, the world has sixty-one such creoles spoken by up to 200 million people — enough to make the number of English speakers high, if you (b) consider them as English speakers.

A second and rather (c) harsher problem is deciding whether a person speaks English or simply he/she thinks they speak it. I have before me a brochure from the Italian city of Urbino, which contains a dozen pages of the most gloriously baroque and meaningless English prose, full of misspellings, unexpected hyphenations, and (d) twisted grammar. For example, “The integrity and thus the vitality of Urbino is no chance, but a conversation due to the factors constituted in all probability by the



approximate framework of the unity of the country, ..." It goes on and on. There is hardly any sentence that makes even the (e)slightest bit of sense. However, it is likely if the author was asked, "Do you speak English?" they would say of course.

There are obvious problems in trying to put a figure to the number of English speakers in the world. Most estimates put the number of native speakers at about 330 million, as compared with 260 million for Spanish, 150 million for Portuguese, and a little over 100 million for French. Of course, Mandarin Chinese spoken by some 750 million people, has twice as many speakers as any other language in the world, but see how far that will get you in Rome. No other language than English is spoken as an official language in more countries — forty-four, as against twenty-seven for French and twenty for Spanish — and none is spoken over a wider area of the globe. English is used as an official language in countries with a population of about 1.6 billion. Of course, nothing like that number of people speak it — in India, for instance, it is spoken by probably no more than 40 or 50 million people out of a total population of 700 million — but it is still used competently as a second language by perhaps as many as 400 million people globally.

(From Ch. 12: "English as a World Language", from *The Mother Tongue* by Bill Bryson.)

I According to the passage, choose the best answer.

(1) What point does the writer want to make when comparing the U.K. and the U.S.A. with regard to speakers of English?

- ① We can calculate the number of native English speakers by simply adding up the populations of these two major countries.
- ② We cannot simply add up the population of English-speaking countries to calculate the world's total number of English speakers.
- ③ We should ignore the number of non-native English speakers in the U.S.A. when calculating England's native-speaker population.
- ④ We don't have to exclude non-speakers of English of either country when trying to calculate the number of its native speakers.

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(2) What is a 'creole'?

- ① It is a language derived from Krio or Neo-Melanesian which has features in common with English.
- ② It is a language similar to sixty-one forms of English, which is shared with up to two million people.
- ③ It is a language that has developed into English and increased the population of English speakers.
- ④ It is a language based on English, but with features that could classify it as a different language.

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- (3) Why does the writer quote a passage from the brochure of Urbino?
- ① He wants to show that although many people say that they can speak English, this is not always the case.
  - ② He wants to show that non-native English speakers in Italy can write English as well as a native speaker.
  - ③ He wants to show that people in Urbino try to learn English in order to communicate with English speakers.
  - ④ He wants to show that Italians are aware that their English brochures are not as good as they could be.

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- (4) Which of the following statements is not true?
- ① Countries where Spanish and French are official languages outnumber those that have chosen English.
  - ② Most Italians cannot understand Mandarin Chinese, even though it is a major world language.
  - ③ Counting official languages of the world, English is more than all other languages combined.
  - ④ Less than ten percent of Indians may speak English, even though it is an official language there.

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Ⅲ Translate the underlined part into Japanese.

There are obvious problems in trying to put a figure to the number of English speakers in the world.

【7】 次の(1)～(6)の対になった文がほぼ等しい意味になるように、( )内に適当な1語を入れなさい。ただし、各語の最初の1字は( )内に示してあるので、それに続けて単語を綴りなさい。

解答は、記述解答用紙(E)に記入しなさい。

(配点 24 点)

(1) He is not feeling well. Just stop bothering him.

He is not feeling well. Just (l ) him (a ).

(2) We missed the last bus. I'm afraid we have to walk home.

We missed the last bus. I'm afraid we have to go home (o ) (f ).

(3) My colleague from my previous job is in town now. I'm going to go and greet him.

My colleague from my previous job is in town now. I'm going to (s )  
(h ) to him.

(4) I sent the parcel two days ago. You should've received it by now.

I sent the parcel the day (b ) (y ). You should've received it by  
now.

(5) I try to avoid the city center on Sundays. There are so many people.

I try to (s ) (a ) from the city center on Sundays. There are so  
many people.

(6) When traveling overseas, remember that airplanes can be delayed.

When traveling overseas, (k ) in (m ) that airplanes can be delayed.

【8】 日本文のあらすじを参考に、英文中の㊦～㊧の( )内に適当な1語を入れなさい。ただし、各語の最初の1字は( )内に示してあるので、それに続けて単語を綴りなさい。

解答は、記述解答用紙(E)に記入しなさい。

(配点18点)

We came to Manderley in early May. I wondered if he guessed that I ㊦(f ) my arrival at Manderley now as much as I had looked forward to it before. Gone was my excitement, my happy pride. Any ㊠(c ) I had gained during my seven weeks of marriage was gone now.

“You mustn’t mind if there’s a certain amount of interest in you,” he said. “Everyone will want to know what you are like. They have probably talked of ㊡(n ) else for weeks. You’ve only got to be yourself and they will all love you. And you won’t have to worry about the house; Mrs. Danvers does everything. Just leave it all to her. She’ll be stiff with you at first, I expect. She’s an unusual ㊢(c ), but you mustn’t let her worry you.”

We stopped at the wide stone steps at the open door, and two servants came down to meet us.

“Well, here we are, Firth,” said Maxim to the older one. “And this is Robert,” he added, turning towards me. We walked together up the steps, Firth and Robert following with my coat and travel bag.

“This is Mrs. Danvers,” said Maxim.

Someone came forward from the sea of faces, someone tall and thin, dressed in black with great dark eyes in a white face. When she took my hand, hers was heavy and deathly cold and it lay in mine like a lifeless thing. Her eyes never ㊣(l ) mine. I cannot remember her words now, but I know she welcomed me to Manderley, in a stiff little speech spoken in a voice as cold and lifeless as her hand had been. When she had finished, she waited, as though for a ㊤(r ), and I tried to say something, dropping my hat in my confusion. She bent to pick it up, and as she ㊦(h ) it to me I



saw a little smile of scorn on her lips.

After tea, Firth came in. “Mrs. Danvers wondered, madam, whether you would like to see your room.”

“How did they get on with the east wing?” Maxim said.

“Very well, sir. Mrs. Danvers was rather afraid it would not be finished by your ② (r ). But the men left last Monday. I think you will be very comfortable, sir. It’s a lot lighter, of course, on that side of the house”.

“What have they been doing?” I asked.

“Oh, nothing much. Only redecorating and changing the furniture in the rooms in the east wing, which I thought we would use for ours. I’ll just finish reading these letters and then I’ll come up and join you. Run along and ③ (m ) friends with Mrs. Danvers. It’s a good opportunity.”

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〈あらすじ〉

私たちがマンダレイ荘にやってきたのは、5月の初旬だった。ここに来ることを私が前に楽しみにしていたのと同じくらい、今はそれを恐れていたことにマキシムは気づいていたのだろうか。来る前のわくわくする気持ちは消え、結婚後の7週間で私が得た自信も消えていた。

マキシムは言った。「使用人達は君に興味を持つだろうけど、気にしてはいけないよ。おそらく何週間も君のことばかり話していただろうからね。いつも通りにしていればいい。家のことはすべてダンバース夫人に任せなさい。変わった性格の人だから最初は慣れないかもしれないけど、気にしないように」

屋敷に着くと、使用人のファースとロバートにコートと鞆を預け、私たちは中に入った。

大勢の使用人の中から、ダンバース夫人が一步前へ進み出た。彼女は背が高く、痩せて黒い服に身を包んでいた。握手をした彼女の手は冷たかった。そして彼女は私から目をそらさなかった。彼女は感情のこもらない声で歓迎の言葉を述べたあと、私からの返

答を待つかのように押し黙った。私は何か言おうとして、慌てて帽子を落としてしまった。彼女がそれを拾って手渡してくれたとき、私は彼女がうっすらとほくそ笑むのを見た。

お茶の後、マキシムはファースに尋ねた。「屋敷の東側はどんな具合だね?」「上々です。ダンバース夫人は旦那さまのお戻りまでに終わるだろうかと心配されていましたが、月曜日には終了しました。日当たりが良くて、心地良いですよ」マキシムは私に説明してくれた。「東棟の私たちの部屋を改修していたのさ。この手紙に目を通したらすぐに行くから、見て回って、ダンバース夫人とも親しくなるといい」