

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】～【7】

【1】～【7】	マーク式 解答番号 <input type="text" value="1"/> ～ <input type="text" value="57"/>
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【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の中から選びなさい。

解答番号は、(1) ～ (6) 。

(配点 18 点)

[Two business colleagues are talking.]

A : Good morning, Sarah. Do you have time to talk with me now about the business proposal I gave you yesterday?

B :

- (1) ① Sorry, I was planning to read it, but I had something better to do today.
- ② Did I give you a proposal yesterday? I really don't remember doing that.
- ③ Of course. I had a chance to look at it last night. Let's talk about it now.
- ④ Sarah was hoping to join us, but she has been delayed in another meeting.

A : That's good. What were your first impressions?

B :

- (2) ① Most of it seemed reasonable. I do have a couple of questions, though.
- ② To be honest, I couldn't find a single thing wrong with it. It's wonderful.
- ③ I can't see why you were so impressed. It wasn't anything special at all.
- ④ Do we talk about this proposal, or do you have something else in mind?

A : Of course, I expected that. What would you like to ask about first?

B : 3

- (3) ① Can we start at the bottom of each page? How much did you pay for the paper?
- ② Could we start with your quoted product prices? Are you sure they're high enough?
- ③ Shall we speak a little more quietly? I don't want our other colleagues to hear us.
- ④ Shall we try to make a competition to see which of us can make the best proposal?

A : Do you think they are on the low side? I didn't want to make our prices uncompetitive.

B : I know some of our competitors charge less for similar products, but our quality is higher, and a higher price would show this.

A : 4

- (4) ① It's a pity that you don't understand that point. Cheap is always much better.
- ② If we make a higher quality product, we'd be able to ask a higher price for theirs.
- ③ What we need most is to ask our colleagues in those companies what they think.
- ④ Still, times are hard, and many customers go for cheapness rather than quality.

B : I take your point. An attractive price is important. We should ask our other colleagues for their opinion. What is your other point of concern?

A : 5

- (5) ① I was wondering if the period of the guarantee for free servicing was too long.
- ② I was considering offering a much longer period for free servicing and repairs.
- ③ I was planning to make the proposal shorter, in order to repair the damage.
- ④ I was hoping to read the information on the back of the proposal carefully.

B : I don't think we should shorten the period. Our company is very proud of its back-up service plans.

A : 6

- (6) ① There's no need to be angry. It doesn't matter what other people think about it.
- ② You know what they say. Pride comes before a fall. We should be very careful.
- ③ I take your point. It is long; but I would still like to hear what other people think.
- ④ It's not fair that our competitors can charge less for a similar product to theirs.

B : Fair enough. Let's try and arrange a meeting with the other team members this afternoon.

【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の中から選びなさい。なお、文頭にくる単語も小文字で示してある。解答番号は、(1) ～ (6) 。

(配点 24 点)

- (1) AIがもたらす未来を悲観的に考える人たちも数多い。最もよく見られるのは、人間がいま行っている仕事の多くをAIが引き継ぐようになるだろうから、多量の失業者が生み出されるという議論である。

There are many people who are pessimistic about the by AI. The most common argument is that AI of the jobs done by humans today, thus creating massive unemployment.

- ① over ② about ③ take ④ brought
⑤ future ⑥ many ⑦ will

- (2) 学生が教授の言っていることを十分に理解できないときがあるのは、ごく当然のことである。しかし教授たちもこれには慣れていて、講義の途中でもその後でも、たいていは喜んで質問に答えてくれるものだ。

It is only natural that students cannot understand fully what their professors are saying. However, professors are used to this and are usually happy to answer after the lecture.

- ① when ② questions ③ are ④ or
⑤ during ⑥ times ⑦ there

- (3) 電球が発明されてから、電気による照明は人間の生活を変えるのに重要な役割を果たしてきた。それにより、人は自然光への依存を乗り越え、夜間も活動をつづけることが容易になったのである。

Since the invention of the light bulb, electric lighting has played an important human life. It has made it easier for people to overcome 9 light and continue their activities at night.

- ① their ② changing ③ role ④ dependence
⑤ natural ⑥ in ⑦ on

- (4) 成人の皮膚は面積にして約1.6平方メートル、つまり畳1枚分に相当し、重量にして3キログラムもある。皮膚はいうまでもなく体を外敵から守るものだが、それは人体で最大の器官でもある。

The skin of an adult is about 1.6 square meters, which 10 tatami mat, and weighs as much as 3 kilograms. Needless to say, it protects the body , but it is also the largest organ of the human body.

- ① from ② to ③ enemies ④ one
⑤ are ⑥ external ⑦ equivalent

- (5) 日本の学校は宿題が多いと言われるが、日本の生徒が世界で一番多く宿題をしているわけではない。トップは週に平均14時間を費やしている上海の生徒、次は10時間をわずかに切るロシアである。

Japanese schools are said to assign a lot of homework, but Japanese schoolchildren do not do the most homework in the world.
 schoolchildren in Shanghai, who spend an average of 14 hours a week on homework, followed by Russia,
10 hours.

- ① are ② top ③ under ④ with
⑤ at ⑥ just ⑦ the

- (6) 電車や公園などで居眠りする習慣はかなり日本独特である。これはひとつには、多くの日本人が働き者で疲れ気味だからだろうが、もうひとつには、日本では誰も、寝ている間に財布を抜き取られる心配などしないからだろう。

The habit of taking a nap on trains or in parks is
Japan. This may be partly because many Japanese are hard-working and tired, and partly because in Japan having one's purse snatched while sleeping.

- ① about ② to ③ unique ④ one
⑤ quite ⑥ worries ⑦ no

【3】 次の(1)～(11)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の中から選びなさい。解答番号は、(1)

13

 ～(11)

23

。(配点 22 点)

- (1) It is now a ①well-known fact that fossil fuels such as coal and petroleum give ②off greenhouse ③gases when ④it is burned.

13

- (2) ①On average, Japanese ②consume too much salt, although it has ③shown definitely that it can cause a variety of ④illnesses.

14

- (3) Most thunderstorms are ①caused by warm and ②moisture air rising ③upward and ④meeting cooler air.

15

- (4) Charles Darwin was an ①outstanding biologist in ②the nineteenth century, ③whom we are ④indebted the idea of evolution.

16

- (5) She was ①so used to ②get up early that it was a shock to her to have overslept ③on that day and ④missed the meeting.

17

- (6) The moon, by ①rotating around the earth ②every twenty-seven and a ③third days, keeps the same side ④faced the earth.

18

- (7) No matter ①how hardships she met, she ②put up with ③them and finally ④realized her dream to be an aircraft pilot.

19

- (8) When spring comes, as ①days get longer and temperature ②rises, the growth of plants ③is promoted ④according.

20

(9) There is ①not denying that the crime was ②committed by someone ③with ④specialized knowledge about computer networks.

21

(10) It must be ①admitted that many of the present global ②crises have something to do ③for how we normally ④act in our everyday lives.

22

(11) When the company decided to ①make working hours ②shortly, its workers ③became able to enjoy personal hobbies more ④freely.

23

【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の中から選びなさい。

解答番号は、(1) ～(4) 。

(配点 16 点)

(1) A : Well, that turned out very differently from what I expected!

B :

- ① You were quite right. You told me exactly what would happen.
- ② It's quite amazing, isn't it? Who would ever have believed it?
- ③ Really? I had a kind of feeling that it might end just like that.
- ④ True, but I am relieved that we don't have to worry any more.

(2) A : Can you go through your plan once more for me?

B :

- ① I don't see why. I've explained it four or five times already.
- ② Well, if I must; which part of it are you concerned about?
- ③ How about taking a break, then coming back to this later?
- ④ I'd prefer it if you changed your plan with someone else.

(3) A : Unless you stop complaining, I'll not pay any attention to you.

B :

- ① I'm sorry, but I really can't accept this situation continuing as it is.
- ② I didn't realize that I was complaining. I was just making a comment.
- ③ I'm pleased that I didn't. Your criticisms really caught my attention.
- ④ I understand what you say, but I want you to listen to me some more.

(4) A : Please do whatever you think is best.

B :

27

- ① Thank you. I'll have another think about it and let you know.
- ② Yes, I am very satisfied with what you did. It went very well.
- ③ Yes, I will. I am grateful for all the support you're giving me.
- ④ That's kind of you. I believe I know the best way to do it now.

【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の中から選びなさい。

解答番号は、I (1) ～(5) 、II (1) ～(5) 。(配点 40 点)

People in 1950s America were wealthier than ever before, but life somehow didn't seem as much fun. The economy had become an unstoppable machine; gross national product (GNP) rose by 40 per cent in the decade, from about \$350 billion in 1950 to nearly \$500 billion ten years later, then rose by another third in the next six years. But what had once been (a) utterly delightful was now becoming very slightly, rather strangely unfulfilling. People were beginning to discover that joyous consumerism is a world in which you get back less and less.

By the closing years of the 1950s most people — certainly most middle-class people — had pretty much everything they had ever dreamed of, so increasingly there was nothing much to do with their wealth but buy more and bigger versions of things they didn't truly require: second cars, lawn tractors, extra phones and televisions, you name it. Having more things of course also meant having more complexity in your life, more (b) running costs, more things to look after, more things to clean, more things to break down. Women increasingly went out to work to help keep the whole enterprise afloat. Soon millions of people were caught in a spiral in which they worked harder and harder to buy labor-saving devices that they wouldn't have needed if they hadn't been working so hard in the first place.

By the 1960s, the average American was producing twice as much as only fifteen years before. In theory at least, people could now afford to work a four-hour day, or two-and-a-half-day week, or six-month year and still maintain a standard of living equivalent to that enjoyed by people in 1950 when life was already pretty good — and, you might say, in many

respects much better. Instead, and almost uniquely among developed nations, Americans took none of the productivity gains in additional leisure. We decided to work and buy and have instead.

Meanwhile, things weren't going terribly well for America in the wider world. In the autumn of 1957, the Soviet Union successfully tested their first intercontinental long-distance missile, which meant that now they could kill us without leaving home, and within weeks of that they launched the world's first satellite into space. Called Sputnik, it was a small metal sphere about the size of a beach ball that didn't do much but ^(c)orbit the Earth and make a 'ping' noise from time to time, but that was considerably more than we could do. The following month they launched Sputnik II, which carried a little dog called Laika. Our pride hurt, we responded by announcing a satellite launch of our own, and on 6 December 1957, the burners were fired on a giant Viking rocket carrying a fancy new satellite. As the world watched, the rocket slowly rose two feet, fell over and exploded. It was a humiliating setback.

America didn't get its first satellite into space until 1958 and that wasn't terribly ^(d)impressive: it weighed just 13 kilos and was not much larger than an orange. As late as 1961, over a third of U.S. launches failed. The Soviet Union meanwhile went from strength to strength. In 1959 they landed a rocket on the Moon, and in 1961 successfully put the first astronaut, Yuri Gagarin, into space and safely brought him home again. We were beginning to look ^(e)hopeless at whatever we did.

(Excerpts from *THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THE THUNDERBOLT KID: A MEMOIR* by Bill Bryson, copyright (c) 2006 by Bill Bryson.

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I According to the passage, choose the best answer.

(1) What happened to the American economy through the 1950s?

- ① People were happily spending their money even though the American GNP was falling.
- ② The population rose by 30% because a rapidly rising GDP was making life better for them.
- ③ GNP rose by \$500 billion in the decade, making people believe it would go on increasing.
- ④ GNP rose by around 40% in that ten-year period, making people richer, though not happier.

28

(2) How were the spending habits of Americans changing after 1950?

- ① They spent more and more money on products that they didn't really need.
- ② They were feeling cheerful about giving names to all these new products.
- ③ They preferred to buy products which were much less difficult to operate.
- ④ They spent more money on exercise machines to improve their performance.

29

(3) What does the writer mean when he says that Americans were “caught in a spiral”?

- ① The way of life that they had been used to before the 1950s kept coming round again, making them want to return to the past.
- ② Everyone in America felt excited about the fast pace of change, and wanted this feeling to continue as long as they were able to work.
- ③ They worked more to make money to buy things that would save them time, which they wouldn't have needed if they worked less.
- ④ Working conditions became more and more difficult, so people reduced their working time and tried to catch up with their friends.

30

(4) What was life like for average Americans in the early 1960s?

- ① Most businesses that were launched in that decade failed, causing hardship.
- ② More money should have meant more leisure time, but this was not the case.
- ③ There was more time to relax compared with before, so life was far happier.
- ④ The constant attacks by the Soviet Union caused great panic in many homes.

31

(5) How was space technology developing in the 1950s?

- ① America led the space race in most things, but failed to send up the first satellite.
- ② America was in competition with the Soviet Union, but was behind in every aspect.
- ③ The Soviet Union was the first to put a man into space and land him on the Moon.
- ④ The Soviet Union was less interested in technology than putting a dog into space.

32

II Choose the word that can best replace the underlined word.

- (1) (a) utterly : ① vocally ② believably
 ③ partially ④ absolutely

33

- (2) (b) running : ① thrilling ② operating
 ③ growing ④ racing

34

- (3) (c) orbit : ① circle ② depart
 ③ observe ④ protect

35

- (4) (d) impressive : ① impossible ② heavy
 ③ grand ④ hasty

36

- (5) (e) hopeless : ① careless ② unpopular
 ③ inspired ④ useless

37

【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の中から選びなさい。

解答番号は、I (1) ～(5) 、II (1) ～(5) 。(配点 40 点)

著作権の都合上、省略。
閲覧を希望の方は、名古屋外国語大学 入試課で閲覧可能です。

【7】 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の中から選びなさい。

解答番号は、I (1) ～(5) 、II (1) ～(5) 。(配点 40 点)

The word megalith comes from Greek, and means a great stone. It is commonly used of any structure built of large stones, usually set ^(a)upright in the earth, and dating from 5,000 to 500 BC. in Western Europe. The commonest kind of megalithic monument in Europe, generally called a dolmen, is a chamber formed of such stones with one or more capstones laid across them to make a roof. These were often originally covered with a mound of earth, but not always, and many of these covering mounds have now disappeared. Dolmens are found from Italy to Ireland, and from the south of Spain to Sweden. In many of them traces of human burials can be found — others seem never to have been used for burials.

The other kind of monument which occurs throughout Europe is the single standing stone. This is often called a menhir, especially if it is large, and not a part of a group or structure. It is sometimes carved or partly shaped. Some of these menhirs have been shown to have a possible astronomical function, as a marker. Their other uses are only just beginning to be understood. They are at once the simplest and most mysterious of megaliths. Alignments, long lines of standing stones, are also found in Europe. Some stand close together, others ^(b)stretch for miles across the countryside. An astronomical use has been clearly demonstrated for several alignments, especially those at Carnac in France, the largest and most famous of all. They also suggest ritual or ceremonial uses.

One of the most ^(c)striking facts about megalithic monuments is their very specific orientation. From the first megaliths onwards, the direction in which their entrance faced seems to have been of importance. The early dolmens in Portugal face south of east, roughly towards the midwinter

sunrise, as does that of a mound at Carnac. English monuments, later, face east. A thousand years later, the great monument of Newgrange in Ireland was aimed clearly at the winter solstice sunrise — on midwinter day, and on only a day or two either side of it, the rising sun shines straight through a slit above the entrance to the mound, and illuminates the rock-carvings of the chamber within. This orientation is so common that it is hard to resist the conclusion that the midwinter festival was the most important at that stage, and the moment of the rebirth of the sun was the chief focus. Later, the emphasis seems to ^(d)switch from the winter to the summer solstice, midsummer day. Stonehenge in the U.K. was rearranged in 2,400 BC. so that its chief axis lined up with the Heel Stone, a large standing stone a little apart from the main monument, towards the midsummer sunrise.

All this shows the importance given to marking a very precise point in the annual cycle. This would be connected to farming and possibly to related festivals. The forms of the monuments themselves suggest various kinds of ritual. The avenues, alignments and standing stones very powerfully ^(e)evoke images of great processions, whatever their astronomical or other functions might be. And the big spaces inside are obvious settings for the dance which seems to have been men and women's earliest way of worshipping and celebrating, and of restoring themselves to harmony with the rhythms of life.

*(Megaliths and Their Mysteries by Alastair Service, Jean Bradbery (c) 1979
Alastair Service. Reproduced with permission of the Licensor through PLSclear.)*

I According to the passage, choose the best answer.

(1) What does this passage tell us about dolmens?

- ① They are monuments made in Europe both before and after 5,000 to 500 BC.
- ② They are monuments whose earth covers on top of their stones still exist today.
- ③ They are monuments which were surprisingly not connected with human burials.
- ④ They are monuments made of large stones, often originally covered with earth.

48

(2) What was the purpose of a menhir?

- ① They were built in groups or inside structures to point towards certain stars at night.
- ② There may have been various uses, which scientists are now beginning to understand.
- ③ There is no single purpose known, but being used to make carvings is one possibility.
- ④ They were certainly made for use except in the ceremonies and practices of people.

49

(3) Why does the alignment of many monuments seem to be important?

- ① Many were constructed in such a way as to show the times of midsummer or midwinter.
- ② Some were constructed to face towards the south of Portugal as a guide for travelers.
- ③ Many were built by eastern peoples to indicate which part of Europe they had come from.
- ④ Some were built to allow the light from Newgrange to shine only on a few days each year.

50

(4) Why was knowledge about the changing of the seasons important to ancient peoples?

- ① They needed to know exactly when the birthdays and anniversaries of their relatives were.
- ② Knowing when the seasons changed told people the best times to move the monuments.
- ③ Knowing about the difference between the seasons was not part of their social structure.
- ④ They were mostly farmers, and needed to know the best times to plant or pick their crops.

51

(5) How might people of that time have used the megalithic sites?

- ① The sound that the stones made may have led their musicians to create new harmonies.
- ② The great stones may have been carried by people in their festivals to bring good luck.
- ③ The spaces inside and around the sites were possibly used for dancing and ceremonies.
- ④ The stars possibly shone on the stones, making people believe that the stones were gods.

52

II Choose the word that can best replace the underlined word.

(1) (a) upright : ① flat ② covered
 ③ horizontal ④ vertical 53

(2) (b) stretch : ① extend ② explain
 ③ describe ④ deliver 54

(3) (c) striking : ① painful ② remarkable
 ③ uninteresting ④ disputed 55

(4) (d) switch : ① chance ② return
 ③ change ④ respond 56

(5) (e) evoke : ① influence ② improve
 ③ imitate ④ inspire 57