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 1 ～ 36
【5】Ⅲ	記述式
【6】Ⅰ・Ⅱ	マーク式 解答番号 37 ～ 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、 1 ～ 6 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) 1 ～(6) 6 。 (配点 18 点)

[A customer enters a store.]

A : 1

(1) ① Excuse me, but my food mixer would like to talk to you.
② Excuse me, but I want to buy one of your food mixers.
③ Excuse me, I want you to have a look at this food mixer.
④ Excuse me, I would like to ask you about food mixers.

B : Of course. Is there some problem with it?

A : 2

(2) ① I used to try it every day, but it doesn't like me.
② I tried to use it yesterday, but it didn't work at all.
③ I used to use it yesterday, but I haven't done today.
④ I wanted to try it today, and it seemed to work well.

B : That's unfortunate. You bought it at this store, I presume. Do you have the receipt?

A : 3

(3) ① I'm afraid I don't speak English well enough.
② I'm afraid I didn't give you any receipt then.
③ I'm afraid I didn't have time to talk about one.
④ I'm afraid I don't. I must have thrown it away.

B : I have to tell you that the store's policy is that you must produce the sales receipt.

A : Look, I only bought it yesterday. I plugged it in when I got home, and nothing happened.

B : [4]

(4) ① I'm sorry to hear that, but, as I said, without the receipt there is nothing we can do.

② That must have been a pleasant surprise for you. It's our most popular machine.

③ Did I tell you that our manager is one of the best ones we've ever had in this shop?

④ Even though it works, are you now thinking of exchanging it for a better model?

A : That's just not good enough. I want to speak to the manager.

B : [5]

(5) ① The door on the right is her office, but she is not allowed to go in there.

② That is your right, sir, but I fear she won't tell you anything different.

③ Is that right? As a customer, she will want to give us her opinion on this.

④ I really like talking to her. She loves telling customers how right she is.

A : You may well say that, but as a customer I have my rights. Please call her.

B : [6]

(6) ① Very well. I will go and ask if she's free at this moment.

② Will you please leave and stop bothering us with this?

③ You really have been so much trouble, and I'm tired.

④ It's been ages since I saw her, and I doubt she'll see you.

A : Thank you. I'll just wait here. I hope I don't have to wait too long.

【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、 7 ～ 12 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。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) 7 ～(6) 12 。 (配点 24 点)

(1) 地球の気候変動に関する専門家たちは、今世紀中に気温の上昇が1.5度を超えるなら、地上の人間や植物や動物の生命に、ほとんど破局的な影響が生じるだろうと警告している。

Experts on global climate change warn that if temperatures [ ] [7] [ ] 1.5 degrees Celsius in this century, there will be [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] human, plant, and animal life on earth.

① almost ② than ③ on ④ effects
⑤ rise ⑥ catastrophic ⑦ more

外

FC3

(2) SNSは、人々が結びついたりコミュニケーションを取ったりする新しい方法を可能にしたが、そこにあるのはよい面だけではない。新しいよい面が生じるとき、新しい悪い面も生じることはよくあることだ。

Social networking has [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] people to connect and communicate with each other, but there is more than just a good side to it. [ ] [ ] [8] that when new good aspects arise, new bad aspects arise as well.

① for ② it ③ ways ④ enabled
⑤ often ⑥ new ⑦ happens

(3) アメリカの植民地時代とは一般に、1607年に現在のヴァージニア州にジェームズタウンが建設されたときから始まり、1783年にアメリカがイギリスからの独立を認められたときに終了したと認識されている。

The American colonial period is generally [ ][ ][9][ ] when Jamestown was established in 1607 in what is now Virginia, and ended when the United States [ ][ ][ ] from Great Britain in 1783.

① begun ② granted ③ have ④ recognized
⑤ was ⑥ to ⑦ independence

(4) 人間のテクノロジーはけっして新しいものではなく、人体の筋力や器用さを補うものとして最初の石器が編み出されてから250万年以上をかけて、徐々に進化してきたものである。

Human technology is not new [ ][ ][ ], but has evolved gradually over two-and-a-half million years, since first stone tools were invented to [ ][ ][10][ ] and dexterity of the human body.

① means ② muscular ③ supplement ④ any
⑤ by ⑥ the ⑦ strength

(5) 人が見て楽しむ「観戦スポーツ」は古代ギリシャにも存在したが、近代的なかたちの観戦スポーツが発達したのは、イギリスでサッカーリーグが始まり、競馬が民衆にとってより身近なものになった1870年代以降のことである。

“Spectator sports,” which people enjoy watching, existed in ancient Greece, but in their modern forms they did [ ][ ][ ] the 1870s, when in England soccer leagues began and horse racing [ ] [ ][11][ ] the people.

① develop ② became ③ to ④ until
⑤ accessible ⑥ not ⑦ more

(6) ある先生が「5個のリンゴをどのように4人で分けるか」という問題を出した。「リンゴを4等分し、それぞれ5切れずつ分ける」という答えを先生は正解と考えていたが、「リンゴジュースにして分ける」と答えた生徒もいたそうだ。

A teacher asked a question: “How will you [ ][ ][ ][12] four people?” The teacher expected the correct answer to be “[ ] [ ][ ] four equal pieces and give five pieces to each,” but there was a pupil who answered, “make apple juice and share it.”

① among ② in ③ divide ④ cut
⑤ apples ⑥ them ⑦ five

【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) 13 ～(10) 22 。 (配点 20 点)

(1) Japanese *manga* and American cartoons are ①so different that it ②would be worth ③investigation how such differences ④arise. 13

(2) One of the most ①striking intellectual ②phenomenon in the thirteenth century ③must be the ④rise of the universities. 14

(3) It ①must be a surprise to know that less than five ②percent of Japanese ③owned smartphones as ④recent as thirteen years ago. 15

(4) He acted ①as the chief of the engineering team ②whom much depended ③in working ④out the technical problem. 16

(5) ①Anything but the quick actions of the rescue ②party could ③have saved so many ④lives of the victims of the earthquake. 17

(6) Japan ①saw a rapid industrial growth ②between ③the 1960s to 1970s, the ④so-called high economic growth period. 18

(7) She is the type of person who tries ①hardly to ②restrain herself in order ③not to give offence to ④those around her. 19

(8) Worrying ①about something ②that may or may not happen and ③bother over tomorrow's problems is a ④form of unhealthy anxiety. 20

(9) The popularity of Korean pop music can be attributed ①by its ②high-quality performances as ③well as the ④appeal of its top stars.

21

(10) Thomas Paine ①upheld the cause ②of the American Revolution ③in *Common Sense*, which ④published without the author's name in 1776.

22

【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) 23 ～(4) 26 。 (配点 16 点)

(1) A：Why didn't you stand up for yourself when the boss criticized you?

B： 23

① I wanted to very much, but to be honest, I think his comments were fair.

② I always prefer sitting down, that's all. I feel more comfortable that way.

③ You must be joking! I really don't want to get on the wrong side of him.

④ You're right. He's always putting me down in front of others. It's unfair.

(2) A：Can you make out what this sentence means?

B： 24

① I'm not sure I can. There are a lot of difficult words in it.

② I think so. I think it's referring to some economic theory.

③ I'm afraid I am having trouble understanding it as well.

④ I'm sorry, but I'm no good at making up good sentences.

(3) A：This car is in excellent condition. You'd hardly believe it was eight years old.

B： 25

① You're right. It must be hard for a car to be that old.

② I can see that. The previous owner looked after it well.

③ It is quite hard to believe. It looks almost like it's new.

④ You can see that a lot of repairs have been done, though.

(4) A : Would you rather we stayed a bit longer, or shall we leave?

B : 26

① It's been great fun, but you can have too much fun sometimes. Let's go.

② I'm beginning to feel a little tired. I think I'd like to leave soon, please.

③ It's a shame we had to leave so soon, but it's too late to go back now.

④ I'm enjoying myself such a lot. Let's stay here for a little while longer.

【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(D)**に記入しなさい。

解答番号は、Ⅰ(1) 27 ～(5) 31 、Ⅱ(1) 32 ～(5) 36 。

(配点Ⅰ Ⅱ 35点、Ⅲ 5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 入試広報室で閲覧可能です。

【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(D)**に記入しなさい。
解答番号は、Ⅰ(1) 37 ～(5) 41 、Ⅱ(1) 42 ～(5) 46 。
(配点Ⅰ Ⅱ 35点、Ⅲ 5点)

I am a Japanese citizen; one of many people who consider Japan their home and themselves Japanese. But what makes me Japanese? Is it the biological, genetic link inherited from my mother? Or is it my family register (*koseki*)? Is it my passport? Does my ability to speak the language make me Japanese? Or is it culture, knowing how to "act Japanese?"

These (a) attributes, and others, make me appear to be a mainstream Japanese. I was also born in Japan and have lived there for nearly twenty years. I have worked for more than ten years for the government as a national university professor. I vote and pay taxes and pray that there will be enough in the treasury for me to receive a pension when I retire. My children go to public schools and we live in an ordinary housing complex for civil servants. We celebrate holidays and rituals with a large extended family. I ride the Tokyo subways every morning to work and every morning back home.

My Japanese identity is based on these circumstances and realities of heritage, socialization, and daily life. But identities are also (b) subject to the judgments of others, and I am constantly reminded that some people think I am not Japanese. They point out my "foreign" appearance or unconventional name. Many (c) cite as proof my imperfect Japanese language ability or lack of cultural knowledge. Even I wonder if my ignorance or unwillingness to always act in a proper "Japanese" manner somehow excludes me from membership? Am I too "American" to be Japanese?

Identities are impacted by experiences of inclusion and exclusion, some

of which are legal. I was born in Japan, but as an American national, unlike my sisters from the same parents who were Japanese and later became American. My mother was a Japanese national but is now American and no longer Japanese. My father was American but also an Irish national. My children are legally Japanese in Japan and American in the United States.

Transnational social realities also influence identities. In the United States, my mother is still considered Japanese, though some might recognize her as Japanese American. My father was Irish as a youth but gradually became American. This parental combination made me "Japanese" as a child in the U.S. when I happened to look more like my mom. In Japan, I am told that I look just like my dad, or "*gaijin*." But American friends tell me that I am as American as they are, as American as an apple pie. And Japanese friends tell me that my face is American, but my heart is Japanese; they even say that I am "more Japanese than the Japanese."

Although I might be seen as an exception, Japan is home to many residents whose ethnic or national identities are (d)complex. Japan has always been multicultural in the sense of being a society composed of people of various ethnic origins and there is a growing awareness of the minority populations. It has also increasingly become inhabited by migrants who have come in the latter half of the twentieth and early years of the twenty-first centuries seeking economic opportunities. Although it remains one of the least diverse industrialized nations, Japan's self-proclaimed "mono-ethnic society" is clearly at an end. Fewer people can (e)maintain that Japanese society today is a homogeneous and neatly bounded entity, but instead must acknowledge that it is made up of many communities divided by boundaries of ethnicity, citizenship, and residence.

(Lee, I. S., Murfy-Shigematsu, S., and Befu, H. eds. (2006) *Japan's Diversity Dilemmas: Ethnicity, Citizenship, and Education*)

I According to the passage, choose the best answer.

(1) What are we told about the writer's life in and outside of Japan?

① He has spent his entire life in Japan, most of the time working in Tokyo.

② He has lived for many years in Japan, and feels like a normal citizen.

③ He has always thought about living in Japan, although he is American.

④ He has decided to retire from his university job, and stay in Japan. 37

(2) How is he often seen by some Japanese people?

① They think that he cannot be Japanese even though he speaks Japanese fluently.

② They think that he lacks cultural understanding and knowledge of how to behave.

③ They think that he has the same language skills and cultural knowledge that they do.

④ They think that as he has a different name and appearance, he should be Japanese. 38

(3) How does the writer describe his family's national identities?

① His mother first had Japanese nationality and her daughters changed nationalities.

② His mother was Japanese, his sisters were Irish, and they all became Americans.

③ He has sisters, but unlike him, their nationality when they were born was American.

④ He has children, and they have the same background as the writer's father had. 39

(4) According to the passage, in what way can Japan be considered multicultural?

① Japanese people have learned other languages, and can now understand many different cultures.

② Japanese people have become migrants, taking their language and culture to many other societies.

③ Japan has decided to be a mono-ethnic society after years of allowing non-Japanese to live there.

④ Japan has been accepting peoples of several different ethnic origins since the mid-20th century.

40

(5) Which of the following best explains the writer's view about Japanese society today?

① He believes that Japan's industrial society has to stop accepting so many new migrant workers.

② More people should accept that Japan is no longer one race and one culture, but a more diverse society.

③ Japanese people must become more Japanese by accepting that other societies are different.

④ It is important for all immigrants, regardless of their origin, to adopt Japan's customs and behavior.

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

(1) (a) attributes :
① features ② links ③ proofs ④ reminders — 42

(2) (b) subject to :
① independent from ② influential on ③ open to ④ responsible for — 43

(3) (c) cite :
① deny ② mention ③ offend ④ recommend — 44

(4) (d) complex :
① different ② inferior ③ mixed ④ systematic — 45

(5) (e) maintain :
① claim ② reject ③ keep ④ remember — 46

外

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Ⅲ Translate the underlined part into Japanese:

Identities are impacted by experiences of inclusion and exclusion, some of which are legal.

【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(D)**に記入しなさい。　　(配点 24 点)

(1) Are you sure you are going sailing today? There is almost no wind.

Are you sure you are going sailing today? There is (h　　) (a　　) wind.

(2) Stop blaming him any more. He apologized, didn't he?

Stop blaming him any more. He said he (w　　) (s　　), didn't he?

(3) Please confirm that all the students went home safely.

Please (m　　) (s　　) that all the students went home safely.

(4) We should postpone the hiking. It looks like rain.

We should (p　　) (o　　) the hiking. It looks like rain.

(5) I really like his opinion. I'm happy to support his project.

I really like his (p　　) of (v　　). I'm happy to support his project.

(6) My grandfather died yesterday, and I'm going back home to attend his funeral.

My grandfather (p　　) (a　　) yesterday, and I'm going back home to attend his funeral.

【8】 日本文のあらすじを参考に、英文中の㋐～㋖の(　　)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(D)**に記入しなさい。　　(配点 18 点)

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