

2023年度

一般選抜 一期 試験問題

英 語

注 意 事 項

- 1 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。
- 2 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付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
- 3 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしなさい。

① 氏名欄

氏名を正しく記入しなさい。

② 受験番号欄

受験番号（7桁の数字）を記入し、さらに受験番号マーク欄にマークしなさい。

正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。

- 4 解答は、解答用紙の解答欄にマークしなさい。例えば、解答番号 と表示のある問いに対して⑤と解答する場合は、次の（例）のように解答番号1の解答欄の⑤にマークしなさい。

（例）

解答番号	解 答 欄								
1	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨

- 5 試験時間は60分です。
- 6 試験終了後、問題冊子は回収しますので持ち帰らないでください。

〔 I 〕 次の英文を読み、以下の各問いに答えよ。

The world's languages are like endangered animals. As human population increases, farmland and cities expand. Crops grow where there was once forest; animals that live there are then driven into the small wild areas that remain. Animal numbers collapse, and some animals may ultimately disappear. (1)A similar process threatens many of the world's languages.

Nobody is absolutely certain, but researchers cite estimates that there are around 6,700 languages spoken in the world today. The most popular are familiar: *Mandarin Chinese, English, Spanish, Arabic, and *Hindi are the native languages of hundreds of millions of people and studied by many more. But most of the 6,700 (2). They are spoken by only thousands of people. Not only are there few speakers of these languages, but if we examine who the speakers are, we also find that they are largely old people.

These languages are disappearing at a rapid rate. (3), we are seeing the greatest language loss ever. Because most of these languages have no written form, there are no books. As a consequence, students are not taught them at school and do not have even an elementary knowledge of them. As old people die, the language dies with them. Researchers are trying to record these languages before they disappear. However, most of them exist in remote places, and unfortunately many of them are disappearing without trace. Some experts predict that half of the languages spoken today will be gone by the end of the century.

Why should this be? Why should a language that has existed for tens of thousands of years suddenly disappear? The answer lies in the fact that in our global world, a few primary languages have come to dominate. We can call these languages "killer languages"; (4)English is one of them.

The spread of English around the world proceeded in stages. First came British colonies. English became the official language of administration. For local people, knowing English became (5)a vital asset. English ability came to reflect status and income. As a consequence, many parents chose an English education for their children. These children grew up knowing two languages. In the next generation, knowledge of the original language would become poor or lost completely. Similarly, in today's world, many people are (6) to cities in order to escape severe poverty. In the process, they often adopt a dominant language, which is often English.

*Mandarin Chinese…標準中国語 *Hindi…ヒンディー語

出典 *In Focus Level 2 Cambridge University Press* 一部省略

問1 下線部(1)、(5)が指すものとして最も適切なものを次のうちから1つずつ選べ。

[解答番号は ,]

(1) A similar process

- ① 野生動物の数が減らないように森林を開発し、農地や宅地を増やしていく方法
- ② 野生動物が人間の生活環境を脅かし、そこで暮らす人が転居を強いられる経緯
- ③ 人の数が増えるにつれて居住空間が狭くなり、ペットの飼育が困難になる状況
- ④ 人口増加が野生動物の生活圏を奪い、それにより動物の数が減っていく過程

(5) a vital asset

- ① 社会における高い地位や十分な収入を得るのに役立つもの
- ② 植民地を統治するための公用語として活用すべきもの
- ③ 海外諸国との貿易活動を円滑にすすめるうえで不可欠なもの
- ④ 高等教育を受けるにあたって学習が義務づけられているもの

問2 空所(2)、(3)、(6)に入れるのに最も適切なものを次のうちから1つずつ選べ。

[解答番号は ~]

- | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (2) | ① they can easily find | ② people are dependent on | |
| | ③ we have never heard of | ④ you can't do without | <input type="text" value="3"/> |
| (3) | ① In many cases | ② In the same way | |
| | ③ In fact | ④ In the long run | <input type="text" value="4"/> |
| (6) | ① commuting by car | ② moving from rural areas | |
| | ③ helping themselves | ④ bringing country lifestyles | <input type="text" value="5"/> |

問3 下線部(4)の具体的内容として最も適切なものを次のうちから1つ選べ。

[解答番号は]

(4) English is one of them

- ① 英語は他の言語の存続に悪影響を及ぼすほど世界中で普及している言語の一つだ。
- ② 英語は利用価値の高い第二外国語として学習者の人気を集めている言語の一つだ。
- ③ 英語は構造的に世界中のさまざまな言語の要素が含まれている言語の一つだ。
- ④ 英語は世界で支配的な地位を占めることを期待されている言語の一つだ。

問4 本文の内容に最もよく合うものを次のうちから1つずつ選べ。

[解答番号は ~]

(1) () how many languages there are in the world today.

- ① Nobody has trouble estimating
- ② Researchers are sure of
- ③ There is some doubt about
- ④ There used to be no estimating

(2) Half of the languages spoken today might disappear ().

- ① within the twenty-first century
- ② at the end of the next century
- ③ in the early part of this century
- ④ in the latter half of the twenty-second century

- (3) A lot of minority languages could become mostly or totally lost because (9).
- ① the number of them is too large for researchers to record
 - ② old people don't want to speak them
 - ③ local children cannot easily go to school
 - ④ fewer and fewer people speak them each generation

問5 本文の表題として最も適切なものを次のうちから1つ選べ。

[解答番号は 10]

- ① Ways to Earn a High Income
- ② Dominant Languages such as English
- ③ Expansion of the British Empire
- ④ How to Save Endangered Languages

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文の内容と合っているものを次のうちから5つ選べ。解答の順序は問わない。

[解答番号は 11 ~ 15]

Certain birds are, more often than not, considered bad luck, or even a sign of *impending death. For example, all over the world, both crows and *ravens have some connection to war, and death. In early times, crows and ravens were thought to accompany the gods of war, or be signs of the gods' approaching arrival. This idea later changed. Crows in particular were thought to be *harbingers of ill fortune or, in some cases, guides to the afterlife. *Woe be it to the person who saw a single crow or raven flying overhead, for this was most certainly a *portent of death in the near future.

Interestingly, though potentially bad luck for people individually, the raven is considered to be good luck for the crown of England. So much so, in fact, that a "raven master" is, even today, an actual government position in London. He takes care of the ravens there and also *clips their wings, ensuring that these birds can never fly far from the seat of the British government. This way, the kingdom will never fall to ill fortune.

Another bird that is thought to play a part in forecasting the fortunes of people is the swallow. Depending on how and when it is seen, the swallow can be a harbinger of either good or ill fortune. Perhaps inspired by the swallow's red-brown breast, Christian people initially related the swallow to the death of Jesus Christ. Thus, people who saw a swallow fly through their house considered it a portent of death. Later, however, farmers began to consider swallows signs of good fortune. Any *barn that has swallows living in it is sure to be blessed in the following year. Farmers also have to beware of killing a swallow; that would be certain to end any good luck they might have had.

Though many people think these superstitions are *old wives' tales, there is actually some evidence to support them. For example, crows and ravens, being *scavengers, appear at the aftermath of battles. Thus, large numbers of crows and ravens could be good indications of war in an area. As well, swallows feed on insects that can cause infections in cattle. Thus, a farmer who has many swallows in his barn may actually have healthier animals on his farm. Therefore, the next time you feel inclined to laugh at an old wives' tale, maybe you had better find out if there is any truth to it first!

*impending…差し迫った *raven…カラス（野山に生息する大型のカラス）
 *harbinger…前触れ *Woe be it to ～…～に災いあれ
 *portent…（凶事の）前兆 *clip ～…～を短く切る *barn…納屋
 *old wives' tale…馬鹿げた迷信 *scavenger…ゴミを食べる生きもの

出典 *Reading Challenge Second Edition 3* Compass Publishing Japan

- ① かつては、カラスが姿を現すことは不吉な出来事の前触れだと信じられていた。
- ② 昔の人はカラスが頭上を飛んでいるのを見て、だれかが近くで死んだと思った。
- ③ イギリスでは、カラスは幸運をもたらす鳥として王室で飼われている。
- ④ ロンドンから逃げ出さないように、カラスの世話を担当する役人がいる。
- ⑤ ツバメをどこでだれと見たかによって、人々は幸運にも不幸にもなる。
- ⑥ キリスト教徒はカラスをイエス・キリストの死と関連づけていた。
- ⑦ 農夫たちは、ツバメを幸運の象徴とみなし、死なせることのないよう注意している。
- ⑧ カラスやツバメを含めて、鳥にまつわる迷信はどれも科学的な裏づけがとれていない。
- ⑨ カラスは戦場での後始末に貢献し、ツバメは家畜に寄生する昆虫を駆除してくれる。

〔Ⅲ〕 次の各組の中で、下線部の発音が他の語と異なるものを次のうちから1つずつ選べ。

〔解答番号は 16 ～ 20 〕

- | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----|
| 問1 | ① <u>r</u> espect | ② <u>s</u> pecial | ③ <u>s</u> pecies | ④ <u>c</u> ondemn | 16 |
| 問2 | ① <u>l</u> oose | ② <u>f</u> rost | ③ <u>h</u> esitate | ④ <u>s</u> eldom | 17 |
| 問3 | ① <u>w</u> eather | ② <u>b</u> irth | ③ <u>t</u> hirsty | ④ <u>t</u> welfth | 18 |
| 問4 | ① <u>c</u> ouple | ② <u>t</u> rouble | ③ <u>r</u> ough | ④ <u>s</u> houlder | 19 |
| 問5 | ① <u>g</u> uitar | ② <u>a</u> ward | ③ <u>ch</u> art | ④ <u>h</u> ard | 20 |

〔Ⅳ〕 次の文中の（ ）に入れるのに最も適切なものを次のうちから1つずつ選べ。

〔解答番号は 21 ～ 30 〕

- 問1 I'll never forget (21) at this university for the past four years.
 ① studied ② studying ③ to study ④ to studying
- 問2 If you don't pay the bill by Monday, you'll be charged a late (22).
 ① fee ② fare ③ price ④ rate
- 問3 She didn't want to (23) her secrets to others.
 ① discover ② promote ③ reveal ④ demand
- 問4 We (24) completed the project and held a party to celebrate it last night.
 ① shamefully ② successfully ③ hopefully ④ regretfully
- 問5 My friend passed me (25) piece of bread.
 ① other ② another ③ many ④ a few

問4 A: Good morning. Welcome to the ABC Hotel. May I help you?

B: Good morning. I want to check in.

A: ([34])

B: Yes, under Yamada Taro.

- ① Do you have a reservation? ② Do you have any Japanese staff?
③ Are you booked up for tonight? ④ Can I have your room number?

問5 A: Hi, Jane. I saw you play in your band yesterday.

B: ([35])

A: Your drum playing has really improved.

B: Thanks. I practice two hours a day.

- ① Isn't my drum nice looking? ② Do you know our band members?
③ What did you think? ④ How do you like our guitarist?

〔VI〕 次の英文が日本語の内容を表すように下の①～⑤を並べ替えたときに、2番目と4番目に来るものを次のうちから1つずつ選べ。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字で書いてある。

〔解答番号は [36] ～ [45] 〕

問1 あの靴を履かないでいつもどおりに踊れますか。

Can you () ([36]) () ([37]) () those shoes?

- ① without ② usual ③ as ④ dance ⑤ wearing

問2 だれがアメリカの大統領に選ばれると思いますか。

Who () ([38]) () ([39]) () president of the United States?

- ① you ② do ③ elected ④ think ⑤ will be

問3 彼の援助がなければ、私たちは事業に失敗してしまうかもしれません。

() ([40]) () ([41]) (), we might fail in business.

- ① his support ② were ③ for ④ not ⑤ it

問4 彼はある映画について話しましたが、その題名を私は思い出せません。

He talked () ([42]), () ([43]) () I cannot remember.

- ① of ② a movie ③ about ④ which ⑤ the title

問5 私は子どもたちが理解できるようにゆっくり話しました。

I spoke () ([44]) () ([45]) () understand me.

- ① that ② could ③ so ④ the children ⑤ slowly

