



令和3年度入学試験問題

英 語

注 意 事 項

1. 指示があるまでこの冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. この冊子は全部で、8ページです。設問はIからIVまであります。
3. 解答用紙のマーク数字は、次の「良い例」のように、濃く正しく塗りつぶしなさい。正しく塗りつぶされていない場合、採点できないことがあります。

良い例……………

悪い例……………

4. 解答用紙には解答欄の他に次の記入欄があるので、正確に記入しなさい。
 - ① 氏名欄……………氏名を漢字とフリガナで記入しなさい。
 - ② 受験番号欄……………6桁の受験番号を算用数字で記入し、マーク欄の数字を正しく塗りつぶしなさい。
5. 解答方法は、問題の解答に対応した解答欄の数字を塗りつぶしなさい。
例えば、(ア)と表示のある問いに対して②と解答する場合、解答用紙の解答欄アの②を塗りつぶしなさい。
6. この問題冊子の余白を下書きに用いて構いません。
7. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れなどに気がついた場合は、手を挙げて申し出なさい。
8. 試験中に質問がある場合は、手を挙げて申し出なさい。
9. 試験終了後、この問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。
10. 途中退場は認めません。

I 次の(ア)~(コ)の空欄に入る最も適切な語句を、それぞれの①~④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

(ア) This emergency calls () immediate action.

- ① for ② in ③ out ④ up

(イ) World peace and human rights are what the United Nations is all ().

- ① about ② down ③ over ④ through

(ウ) For the () of consistency, all of this company's laboratories use the metric system.

- ① account ② sake ③ value ④ worth

(エ) I'd like to repay () yesterday's lunch.

- ① you ② you for ③ you of ④ to you

(オ) Our species, *Homo sapiens*, is merely one species, no more unique or special than () other.

- ① all ② any ③ each ④ some

(カ) You must check the data carefully, and have it independently checked ().

- ① as forever ② as much ③ as such ④ as well

(キ) Please think twice () you make a decision that you will regret later.

- ① after ② before ③ unless ④ until

(ク) I wanted to focus on my health and try to be the ().

- ① alive fittest person ② fittest person alive
③ alive fitness person ④ fitness alive person

(ケ) Many people felt this result was surprising, and even () the conventional wisdom.

- ① acted without ② approached toward
③ followed behind ④ went against

(コ) Of the two eye-catching persons in the room, () is Terry.

- ① a taller ② taller ③ the taller ④ a taller one

II 次のA～Eの文の意味が通るように、それぞれの下にある①～⑤を適切に並べ替え、それぞれ(ア)～(コ)に入る語句を選びなさい。

A I'm afraid () (ア) () (イ) () will happen next.

① knows ② neither ③ of ④ us ⑤ what

B This page will give you a better understanding of () (ウ) () (エ) ().

① hospital ② is ③ like ④ our ⑤ what

C "Doctor, I've been unable to sleep because of a terrible pain."

"Tell me where () (オ) and () kind (カ) () it is."

① hurts ② it ③ of ④ pain ⑤ what

D "I'm afraid I might forget my appointment next month."

"Let () (キ) () (ク) () again nearer the date."

① it ② me ③ of ④ remind ⑤ you

E "That's an interesting photo. Where () (ケ) () (コ) ()?"

"Maybe somewhere in Africa."

① been ② could ③ have ④ it ⑤ taken

Ⅲ 次のA～Cの文章，D～Eの対話が自然な順序になるように，それぞれの下にある①～⑤を適切に並べ替え，それぞれ(ア)～(コ)に入るものを選びなさい。

A What would happen if there were no forests on Earth? Supposing that (), (ア) as water vapor was lost. As a result, (). Then (イ). Thus, ().

- ① agriculture would become impossible
- ② the air would become hotter and drier
- ③ forests were all destroyed for some reason
- ④ it is essential to preserve our forests
- ⑤ many regions of the world would become deserts

B Someone reading a book in English has to perform a complex procedure at high speed: an act of double translation. First, you turn the printed characters into sounds. ()

(ウ) () (エ) ()

- ① Groups of those signs, or letters, build up to represent a single unit of sound, and the sound they make is dictated by their combination.
- ② In spoken language your pet animal is called a *cat*, not a *see-ay-tee*, although we learn those names for the separate letters.
- ③ So you translate writing into speech, and speech into meaning.
- ④ Spoken language is also an arbitrary code in which the sounds that your mouth can produce stand for the units into which meaning is divided.
- ⑤ The alphabet is a set of arbitrary signs standing for the sounds of the spoken language.

C The author of the book *How Old Is That Church?* spent her life studying old church buildings. () (オ) () (カ) ()

- ① After her initial qualification, which required seven years of study, she did practical training in the care of old buildings.
- ② Her fellow students were impressed with her great attention to detail and quick grasp of the facts.
- ③ That six-month course gave her the opportunity to understand the problems of decay, and the necessary materials and techniques for repair work.
- ④ On leaving school, she was determined to become an architect.
- ⑤ She herself later said that the half year spent with them had been an invaluable experience.

- D “Excuse me, does this bus go to St. Paul’s?” () (キ) () (ク) ()
- ① “Ah, the number 11. Does it go from this stop?”
 - ② “No, you need the number 11.”
 - ③ “Fifteen minutes or so, depending on the traffic.”
 - ④ “Will it be a long ride?”
 - ⑤ “Yes, one should be along pretty soon.”

- E “(). Is something wrong?”
- “I think I’ve had something stolen. (ケ).”
- “You should report it to the police. ().”
- “I have done. (コ).”
- “You’d better go there, then. ().”
- ① But they told me to go to the Lost Property Office
 - ② I’ll come with you if you like
 - ③ My iPad is missing
 - ④ They’ll be able to help
 - ⑤ You look worried

IV 次の2つの文章を読み、それぞれに続く設問に答えなさい。

(英文1)

The late Katharine Graham, the first female CEO of a Fortune 500 company, once said, “To love what you do and feel that it matters—how could anything be more fun?” Ms. Graham, who guided the Washington Post Co. for decades with her passion for quality journalism, was ahead of her time in many ways. But her insights about how meaningful work brings joy to life date back to ancient Greece. In the fourth century B.C., Aristotle wrote that people achieve *eudaimonia* (a contented state of flourishing) when they fully use their unique talents, thereby fulfilling their basic function in life. In the twentieth century, the psychologist Abraham Maslow restated the concept as “self-actualization,” which he placed at the top of his hierarchy of human needs. Most recently, academics in the field of positive psychology have underscored the link between meaningful activities and happiness. Meaning is the motivation in your life. It’s finding what engages you, what makes your heart beat faster, what gives you energy and creates passion. Meaning enables you to push yourself to the limits of your capabilities—and beyond. Without meaning, work is a slog between weekends. With meaning, any job can become a calling. By deploying your greatest strengths in service of a meaningful purpose that transcends everyday goals, you open yourself up to long-lasting happiness.

Meaning is a defining characteristic among female leaders. When asked what the most important factors are in choosing a job and staying in it, women consistently cite the meaningful elements of the work. Women like Amina Susannah Agbaje, who started her own law firm to fulfill a childhood dream, have a profound belief in what they are doing. That leads to a higher level of commitment and gives you the courage to plunge ahead, no matter what the odds and no matter who says, “No, you can’t.” Finding meaning helps you set audacious goals and venture forth to meet them.

(Adapted from Joanna Barsh & Susie Cranston, *How Remarkable Women Lead*, 2011)

(7) According to the passage, which of the following is true about *eudaimonia*?

- ① It is an ancient concept that no longer has meaning in today’s world.
- ② It states that humankind is most content to do as one pleases.
- ③ It is an enlightened state that is only achieved by a small portion of people.
- ④ It was a concept defined in ancient times that has relevance to today.

- (イ) Why does the author refer to Maslow's hierarchy of human needs?
- ① As an example of opposite ideas to Katharine Graham's.
 - ② To express Katharine Graham's insights in a different way.
 - ③ To illustrate how other ideas have been stated throughout time.
 - ④ To place Aristotle in another frame of historical development.
- (ウ) Which of the following is an important point made in this passage?
- ① Meaning keeps us from reaching the limits of our capabilities.
 - ② Meaning engages us in a way that does not provide any stimulus for future action.
 - ③ Meaning is what gives us motivation to accomplish our passion.
 - ④ Meaning causes our heart to beat faster and is dangerous to our health.
- (エ) According to the passage, what is of strong importance to women?
- ① That they can do a job on an equal level with men.
 - ② That the job they do has meaning.
 - ③ That they have the opportunity to reach the highest level of Maslow's hierarchy.
 - ④ That their happiness comes from doing a job no man can do.
- (オ) According to the passage, what do Ms. Graham, Aristotle and Maslow have in common?
- ① They all believe that it is meaning that is the least important in life satisfaction.
 - ② They think that if we know why we are doing something we will often give up.
 - ③ They all believe that having meaning leads to positive results.
 - ④ They all disagree with the idea that life satisfaction comes from a job well done.

Until relatively recently, it had been widely assumed that human language was unique: while some animals may have rudimentary forms of communication, these are limited, and relatively uninteresting. Moreover, human language is unrelated to animal forms of communication. Even if it did derive from an evolutionarily earlier form of human proto-language, this bore no relation to the communication systems found, today, amongst other primates, mammals and countless other types of species in the animal kingdom. But the accumulation of research on the way other species communicate, from apes to whales, increasingly suggests this may overstate the divide between human language and non-human communicative systems. (1)

In key respects, many of our nearest primate cousins are so like us, from our DNA to our bad habits. In Disney's film *The Jungle Book*, King Louie—an orangutan—famously desired the secret of man's red fire. (2) And it has recently been reported that Tori the orangutan has developed a smoking habit. Tori, a resident at a zoo in Indonesia, first acquired the habit by picking up cigarette butts that were thrown away near her enclosure, and imitating humans by smoking them. Later she would beg for cigarettes from visitors, holding two fingers together to her mouth. Sadly, some visitors too often obliged and Tori became a cigarette junkie. Her keepers were forced to move her to a more spacious and better-protected location. And which zoo visitor can fail to be struck by just how human-like young monkeys' faces are, how fragile, how like our newborns' their tiny limbs, hands and fingers are? (3)

To be sure, human language stands out from the decidedly restricted vocalizations of monkeys and apes. Moreover, it exhibits a degree of sophistication that far exceeds any other form of animal communication. (4) Even our closest primate cousins seem incapable of acquiring anything more than a rudimentary communicative system, even after intensive training over several years. The complexity that is language is surely a species-specific characteristic. That said, many species, while falling far short of human language, do nevertheless exhibit impressively complex communication systems in natural settings. And they can be taught far more complex systems in artificial contexts, as when raised alongside humans.

(Adapted from Vyvyan Evans, *The Language Myth*, 2014)

(カ) Which is the closest in meaning in this passage to rudimentary?
(カ)

- ① introductory
- ② mature
- ③ profound
- ④ primitive

(キ) Which of the following is true about zoo visitors?

- ① A zoo visitor taught Tori a new trick near the enclosure.
- ② All zoo visitors can understand what Tori would like to express.
- ③ The zoo visitors can be impressed by the human-like young monkeys.
- ④ The complexity of zoo visitors' language had a bad influence on Tori.

(ク) Which is the closest in meaning to the underlined part That said?
(ク)

- ① However
- ② Otherwise
- ③ Then
- ④ Therefore

(ケ) Where is the most logically appropriate place to put the sentence below?

Many of the characteristics exhibited by language are found, to varying degrees, across a broad range of animal communication systems.

- ① (1)
- ② (2)
- ③ (3)
- ④ (4)

(コ) According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- ① King Louie and Tori are both orangutans, but Tori has more intelligence than King Louie.
- ② Though human language is different in its complexity from non-human communication, there are certainly similarities.
- ③ The latest scientific findings overstate that our communication is quite different from the way other species communicate.
- ④ The way Tori smoked was so unlike the human way that the zoo visitors got interested.

