

# 令和3年度入学試験問題

## 英語

### 筆記試験問題

#### 注意事項

試験開始後、問題冊子及び解答用紙のページを確かめ、落丁、乱丁あるいは印刷が不鮮明なものがあれば、新しいものと交換するので挙手すること。

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題用紙を開かないこと。
2. 試験開始後は、すべての解答用紙に受験番号（2か所）・氏名を記入すること。
3. 解答は、必ず解答用紙の指定されたところに記入すること。
4. 解答用紙は持ち出さないこと。
5. 以下の問題を選択して解答すること。

志望学部	解答すべき問題
経済学部	A B C E
医学部・歯学部・薬学部	A B C E
環境科学部	A B C E
教育学部 (中学校教育コース文系)	A B C E
教育学部 (中学校教育コース文系以外)	A B C D
工学部	A B C D
情報データ科学部	A B C D
多文化社会学部	A B C E



By 1950, it had grown to around 60 in Europe and the Americas, leaving Africa and Asia <sup>(8)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. But since then Asia has shot up at twice the European rate, and Africa at one and a half times the rate. An African born today can expect to live as long as a person born in the Americas in 1950 or in Europe in the 1930s. The average would have been longer still were it not for the <sup>(9)</sup>calamity of AIDS, which caused the terrible fall in the 1990s before drugs for AIDS started to bring it under control.

(Adapted from *Enlightenment Now* by Steven Pinker, 2018)

問 1. 文脈から判断して、下線部(1)に最も近い意味を持つものを(A)～(D)より選び、その記号を書きなさい。

(A) Forget            (B) Mind yourself   (C) Remember       (D) Reject

問 2. 下線部(2)の a lot of zeroes とは、具体的にどのようなことを意味していますか。日本語で述べなさい。

問 3. 文脈から判断して、下線部(3)に最も近い意味を持つものを(A)～(D)より選び、その記号を書きなさい。

(A) named            (B) doubled        (C) attended        (D) doubted

問 4. 下線部(4)はどのようなことを言っていますか。日本語で説明しなさい。

問 5. 下線部(5)の内容に具体的に該当するものを、本文から 3つ日本語で答えなさい。

問 6. 下線部(6)はどのようなことを言っていますか。日本語で説明しなさい。

問 7. 文脈から判断して、下線部(7)に入る英語を(A)～(D)より選び、その記号を書きなさい。

(A) For example   (B) However        (C) Sadly to say   (D) As a result

問 8. 文脈から判断して、下線部(8)に入る英語を(A)～(D)より選び、その記号を書きなさい。

(A) far behind     (B) forward        (C) quite the same   (D) combined

問 9. 文脈から判断して、下線部(9)に最も近い意味を持つものを(A)～(D)より選び、その記号を書きなさい。

(A) hope            (B) disaster        (C) calmness        (D) danger

**B**

次の英文を読み、後に続く設問にすべて英語で答えなさい。

When I was fifteen, I got \*hepatitis. It started in the fall and lasted until spring. As the year darkened and turned colder, I got weaker and weaker. Things didn't start to improve until the new year. January was warm, and my mother moved my bed out onto the balcony. I saw sky, sun, clouds, and heard the voices of children playing in the courtyard.

The first time I ventured outside, it was to go from Blumenstrasse, where we lived on the second floor of a massive turn-of-the-century building, to Bahnhofstrasse. That's where I'd first felt sick <sup>(1)</sup> on the way home from school one day in the previous October. I'd been feeling weak for days, in a way that was completely new to me. Every step was an effort. I had no appetite. Even if I sat down at the table hungry, I soon felt sick. I was ashamed of being so weak. I was even more ashamed when I vomited in the street. That was another thing that had never happened to me before. I leaned against the wall of the building, and fell down to my knees.

When rescue came, it was like an assault. The woman seized my arm and pulled me through the dark entryway into the courtyard. Up above <sup>(2)</sup> there were lines strung from window to window, loaded with laundry. Wood was stacked in the courtyard. The woman turned on the tap, washed my hands first, and then cupped both of her hands and threw water in my face. I dried myself with a handkerchief.

"Get that one!" There were two pails standing by the tap. She got one and filled it. <sup>(3)</sup> I took the other one, filled it, and followed her through the entryway. She swung her arm, the water splashed down across the sidewalk and washed the mess into the gutter. Then she took my pail and sent a second wave of water across the sidewalk.

When she straightened up, she saw I was crying. "Hey, kid," she said, startled, "hey, kid" — and took me in her arms. I wasn't much taller than she was. I smelled the sourness of my own breath and felt her fresh sweat as she held me, and didn't know where to look. I stopped crying.

She asked me where I lived, put the pails down in the entryway, and took me home, walking beside me holding my school bag in one hand and my arm in the other. It's not a great distance from Bahnhofstrasse to Blumenstrasse. She walked quickly, and her decisiveness helped me to keep pace with her. <sup>(4)</sup> She said goodbye in front of our building.

That same day my mother called the doctor, who diagnosed hepatitis. At some point I told my mother about the woman. If it hadn't been for that, I don't think I would have gone to see her. But my mother simply assumed that as soon as I was better, I would use my pocket money to buy some flowers, go introduce myself, and say thank you, which was why at the end of February I found myself heading again for Bahnhofstrasse.

(Adapted from *The Reader* by Bernhard Schlink, 1995)

\*hepatitis: an infection of the liver

Answer the following questions **in English**.

1. When did the boy start feeling sick?
2. Which of the following phrases is closest in meaning to the underlined phrase (1) "turn-of-the-century"?
  - (A) the time around a new year
  - (B) the time around a new ten-year period
  - (C) the time around a new hundred-year period
  - (D) the time around a new thousand-year period
3. What two things happened to the boy for the first time in his life?
4. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the underlined word (2) "seized"?
  - (A) held
  - (B) shook
  - (C) pushed
  - (D) grabbed
5. What was the boy asked to get in the underlined sentence (3)?
6. Read the underlined sentence (4) and select the correct answer.
  - (A) The boy walked faster than the woman.
  - (B) The boy walked at the same speed as the woman.
  - (C) The boy walked slower than the woman.
  - (D) The boy did not walk with the woman.
7. What does "that" refer to in the underlined sentence (5)?
8. At the end of the passage, why was the boy going back to Bahnhofstrasse?

**C**

次の文が自然な英文になるように、( A ) から ( J ) の中に入れるべき最も適切な語を 1 ~ 15 の中から選び、数字で答えなさい。ただし、同じ語を 2 度使ってははいけません。

My greatest difficulty in turning myself into a true Briton was the art of shopping. In my silly and primitive continental way, I believe that the ( A ) of shopping was to buy things; to buy things, ( B ), things that you needed or fancied. Today I know that shopping is a social — as ( C ) to a commercial — activity, and ( D ) of the goals is to help the shopkeeper to get rid of all that junk.

Shopping begins with queueing. If you want to become a true Briton, you must still be ( E ) of queueing. A man ( F ) a queue is a fair man; he is minding his own business; he lives and lets live; he gives the other fellow a chance; he practices a duty while waiting to practice his own rights; he does almost everything a Briton believes in doing.

When your turn comes at last in the shop, disregard the queue behind you. They would feel ( G ) down if you ( H ) them of their rights to wait and be virtuous. Do not utter a word about the goods you wish to buy. Ask the shopkeeper about his health, his wife, his children, his dogs, cats, goldfish, and about his last two or three holidays, etc., and naturally answer all his questions.

If there happens to be no queue in a shop when you arrive, never be impatient if no one takes the slightest ( I ) of you. Do not disturb the assistants while whispering; never disturb the one who stands in the corner gazing at you with ( J ) curiosity. There is nothing personal in the fact that they ignore you.

(Adapted from *How to Be a Brit* by George Mikes, 1984)

- |             |            |             |            |
|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. notice   | 2. opposed | 3. deprived | 4. however |
| 5. moreover | 6. in      | 7. on       | 8. one     |
| 9. let      | 10. fond   | 11. aim     | 12. afraid |
| 13. trouble | 14. notes  | 15. intense |            |



<教育学部（中学校教育コース文系以外）、工学部、情報データ科学部の受験者のみ  
解答すること>

**D** 以下の1～10の英文の下線部の意味と最も近い選択肢を、A～Dから1つ選びな  
さい。

1. Susan is fully-grown and can make her own decisions.

A. intelligent      B. mature      C. prepared      D. juvenile

2. A New York law that specified such benefits was challenged by a New York  
insurance company.

A. stored      B. donated      C. allowed      D. caused

3. We had to take issue with our boss over the new project.

A. agree      B. introduce      C. argue      D. produce

4. There must have been compelling reasons behind his retirement.

A. convincing      B. ordinary      C. uninspiring      D. fabulous

5. The classes for the international students are conducted exclusively in English.

A. drastically      B. never      C. internally      D. only



6. Compared with cotton, the cost of cultivating hemp is much lower.
- A. importing      B. holding      C. marketing      D. growing
7. I'm having a hard time putting together the bookshelf I bought last week.
- A. assembling      B. developing      C. producing      D. shaping
8. A compromise was not the outcome we had expected.
- A. reason      B. introduction      C. cause      D. result
9. That village is going to hold a local flower fair this month.
- A. festival      B. party      C. arrangement      D. shop
10. The new PCs are expected to account for roughly 25 percent of the entire market.
- A. recently      B. approximately      C. occasionally      D. completely

<経済学部・医学部・歯学部・薬学部・環境科学部・教育学部（中学校教育コース文系）・多文化社会学部の受験者のみ解答すること>

**E** 図1と図2を見て、次の2つの問いに、それぞれ100語程度の英語で答えなさい。

1. According to Figure 1 and Figure 2, what is the recent situation of paid parental (child-care) leave in Japan?
2. Do you think that more fathers should take paid parental leave? Give at least two reasons to support your opinion.

Figure 1. Paid parental leave available to fathers

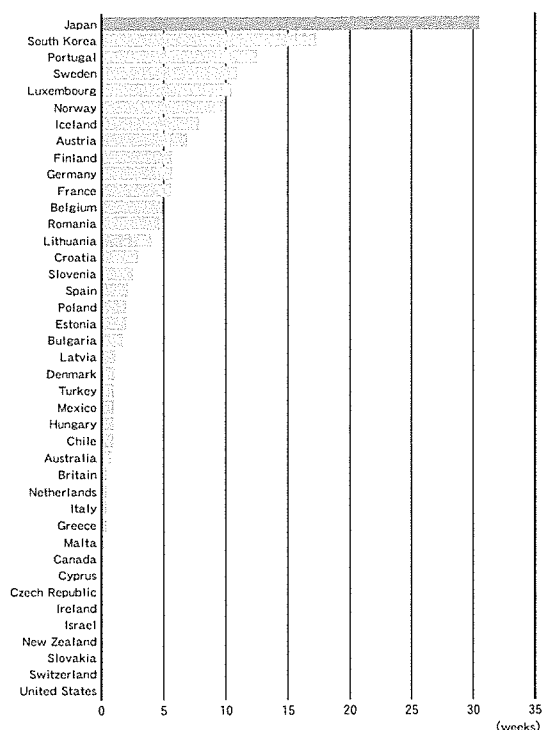
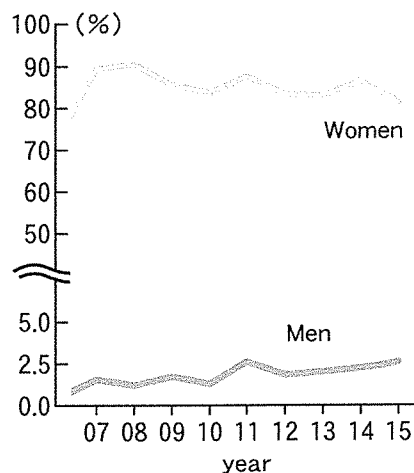


Figure 2. Japanese workers taking paid parental leave



(Adapted from *Parental leave among men reaches 'record high' of 2.65%*, Mainichi Japan, 27 July 2016)

(Adapted from *Japan has the best paternity leave system, but who's using it?*, Nippon.com, 25 July 2019)



