

2020 年度 入学 試験 問題

英 語

(試験時間 10:30~12:00 90分)

1. 解答用紙は、マーク解答用紙のみです。
2. 解答は、必ず解答欄にマークしてください。解答欄以外にマークすると無効となります。
3. 解答は、HBの鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを使用し、訂正する場合は、プラスチック製の消しゴムを使用してください。解答用紙には鉛筆のあとや消しくずを残さないでください。
4. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり、汚したりしないでください。
5. 解答用紙には、必ず受験番号と氏名を記入およびマークしてください。
6. 解答用紙への受験番号の記入およびマークは、コンピュータ処理上非常に重要なので、誤記のないようにしてください。
7. 一度記入したマークを修正する場合、しっかりと消してください。消し残しがあると、マーク読み取り装置が反応して解答が無効となることがあります。

I In each of the sentences 1—5, select the word from (a)—(d) which would be spoken with the most stress.

1. Well, that's a rather exaggerated way of putting it, but one does look at distance differently in the South Seas.
(a) way (b) it (c) one (d) does

2. Come to think of it, I wonder if these people can be made to see that it is not love but lust that impels their lives.
(a) to (b) if (c) that (d) lust

3. The food which you have left on your desk for a few days smells bad. Will you throw it away right now?
(a) which (b) on (c) bad (d) Will

4. Ken often goes to the library in order to borrow books to read. He actually doesn't buy that many books because he thinks buying books is a waste of money.
(a) to (b) that (c) a (d) of

5. He was about to leave the book store, when he realized that he had forgot to buy the book which his daughter asked him to.
(a) the (b) he (c) to (d) the

II From the choice 'a'—'d' below, select the best answer to fill blanks (1)—(10).

1. Don't bear me a grudge (1) I can't accede to your wish.
 - a. in regard to
 - b. as a result of
 - c. despite
 - d. because

2. I (2) quite a lot of comics, but recently I have lost interest in them.
 - a. would read
 - b. am used to read
 - c. used to read
 - d. used to reading

3. When the cabinet decided to raise consumption tax from 8 percent to 10 percent, the opposition parties (3).
 - a. strongly demanded that the government reconsider its plan
 - b. demanded strongly that the government thinks better of its plan
 - c. strongly requiring the government to rethink its plan
 - d. request the government to digging over its plan.

4. Only when concentrated analysis has revealed (4) these everyday phenomena.
 - a. the problematic aspect of even the most obvious things in life do we discover sociological problems underlying
 - b. the problematic aspect of even the most clear things in life we discover sociological problems underlie
 - c. the troublesome aspect of even the most clear things in life is the discovery of sociological problems underlying
 - d. the troublesome aspect of even the most obvious things in life occurs the discovery of sociological problems underlay

III Read the following passage and select the best answer for each question.

As of 2014, forestland and fields account for the (1) portion of the nation's surface area. There are approximately 254,000 square kilometers of forestland and fields (which equates to (2) percent of the nation's surface area), followed by approximately 45,000 square kilometers of (3) (12 percent). Together, forestland, fields and agricultural land thus cover approximately (4) percent of the nation. There are approximately 20,000 square kilometers of developed land (5 percent). The portion of the nation's surface area covered by (5) in 2014 is smaller than in 1980.

Surface Area by Use

(1,000 square kilometers)

Year	Total	Forestland and fields	Agricultural land	Inland water	Roads ¹⁾	Developed land ²⁾	Others
1980	377.7	256.8	55.9	13.1	9.9	13.9	28.1
1990	377.7	255.2	53.3	13.1	11.4	16.0	28.7
2000	377.9	253.8	49.1	13.5	12.7	17.9	30.9
2010	377.9	253.5	46.7	13.3	13.6	19.0	31.9
2014	378.0	254.0	45.4	13.4	13.7	19.2	32.3
Percentage distribution (%)							
2014	100.0	67.2	12.0	3.5	3.6	5.1	8.6

1) Including farm roads and forest roads, etc. 2) Such as residential and industrial land.
Source: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

1. Which best fits blank (1)?

- a. larger
- b. largest
- c. smaller
- d. smallest

2. Which best fits blank (2)?

- a. 8.6
- b. 12.0
- c. 15.5
- d. 67.2

3. Which best fits blank (3)?
- a. agricultural land
 - b. inland water
 - c. roads
 - d. others
4. Which best fits blank (4)?
- a. 60
 - b. 70
 - c. 80
 - d. 100
5. Which best fits blank (5)?
- a. forestland and field and roads
 - b. agricultural land and inland water
 - c. roads and developed land
 - d. forestland and fields and agricultural land

IV Read the following passage and select the best answer for each question.

Children are increasingly finding it hard to hold pens and pencils because of an excessive use of technology, senior pediatric doctors* have warned. An overuse of touchscreen phones and tablets is preventing children's finger muscles from developing sufficiently to enable them to hold a pencil correctly, they say.

"Children are not coming into school with the hand strength and (1) they had 10 years ago," said Sally Payne, the head pediatric occupational therapist at the Heart of England foundation NHS Trust. "Children coming into school are being given a pencil but are increasingly not able to hold it because they don't have the fundamental movement skills. To be able to grip a pencil and move it, you need strong control of the (2) muscles in your fingers. Children need lots of opportunities to develop those skills." Payne said the nature of play had changed. "It's easier to give a child a tablet than encouraging them to do muscle-building play such as building blocks, cutting and sticking, or pulling toys and ropes. Because of this, they're not developing the underlying foundational skills they need to grip and hold a pencil."

Six-year-old Patrick has been having weekly sessions with an occupational therapist for six months to help him develop the necessary strength in his index finger to hold a pencil in the correct, tripod grip. His mother, Laura, blames herself: "(3), I see that I gave Patrick technology to play with, to the virtual exclusion of the more traditional toys. After he started school, they contacted me with their concerns: he was gripping his pencil like cavemen held sticks. He just couldn't hold it in any other way. As a result, he couldn't learn to write (4) he couldn't move the pencil with any accuracy. The therapy sessions are helping a lot and I'm really strict now at home with his access to technology," she said. "I think the school caught the problem early enough for no lasting damage to have been done."

Mellissa Prunty, a pediatric occupational therapist who specializes in handwriting difficulties in children, is concerned that increasing numbers of children may be

developing handwriting late because of an overuse of technology. “One problem is that handwriting is very individual in how it develops in each child,” said Prunty, the vice-chairperson of the National Handwriting Association who runs a research clinic at Brunel University London investigating key skills in childhood, including handwriting. “Without research, the risk is that we make too many assumptions about why a child isn’t able to write at the expected age and don’t intervene when there is a technology-related cause,” she said.

But Barbie Clarke, a child psychotherapist and founder of the Family Kids and Youth research agency, said even nursery schools were very aware of the problem that, she said, stemmed from excessive use of technology at home. “We go into a lot of schools and have never gone into one, even one which has embraced teaching through technology, which isn’t using pens alongside the tablets,” she said. “Even the nurseries we go into which use technology recognize that it should not all be about that.” Although the early years curriculum has handwriting targets for every year, different primary schools focus on handwriting in different ways — with some using tablets alongside pencils, Clarke said.

Karin Bishop, an assistant director at the Royal College of Occupational Therapists, also admitted concerns. “It can’t be denied that technology has changed the world where our children are growing up,” she said. “While there are many positive aspects to the use of technology, there is growing evidence on the impact of spending more time sitting (5) and increasing virtual social interaction, as children spend more time indoors online and less time physically participating in active play,” she said.

[注] pediatric doctor : 小児科医

1. Which best fits blank (1)?

- a. availability
- b. density
- c. usefulness
- d. sufficiency
- e. skillfulness

2. Which best fits blank (2)?

- a. pointed
- b. nerve
- c. fine
- d. weak
- e. strain

3. Which best fits blank (3)?

- a. From now on
- b. Taken aback
- c. Looking back
- d. In light
- e. Instead

4. Which best fits blank (4)?

- a. that was why
- b. in order that
- c. though
- d. because
- e. as soon as

5. Which best fits blank (5)?
- a. up late
 - b. still
 - c. excited
 - d. in a row
 - e. on a bench in a playground
6. According to Sally Payne, which of the following is not true?
- a. Some children seem unprepared for handwriting activities in school due to poor development of the hand dexterity needed for writing.
 - b. The reason for some children's handwriting inability could be a shift in children's play styles.
 - c. Technological devices give parents more convenience in matters of their children's upbringing, so they have trouble making children play in traditional ways.
 - d. Some children coming into school can't write correctly regardless of their way of holding a pencil.
 - e. Some children have difficulty gripping a pencil because of a lack of the muscle-building play needed to develop the fundamental skills to hold one.

7. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. Children with little exposure to traditional toys and methods of play are more likely to have trouble developing writing skills.
 - b. Parents sometimes recognize that their children can't use a pencil correctly, but they ignore that until their children go to school.
 - c. Although technological devices rob children of the opportunity to write, parents can't help but depend on such devices since they are used in schools.
 - d. Although schools give some information about the child literacy crisis to parents, it is ineffective at solving the problem.
 - e. Some parents let their children attend sessions with an occupational therapist, which lasts for only six months, to improve their symptoms.
8. According to the article, which of the following is not true?
- a. It seems that the time when many children start writing is getting to be later because they use smartphones or tablets instead of using pencils.
 - b. There seems to be no universal way of teaching handwriting skills, for writing development is a very personal experience.
 - c. It is possible that people mistakenly assume the reasons why children can't write well when the situation may be related to technology.
 - d. Cases of handwriting difficulties in children vary a lot, but it is likely that technology is to blame in many of them.
 - e. Due to an excessive use of technology, more and more children are unable to write well, which is a big social problem.

9. According to Barbie Clarke, which of the following is not true?
- a. Nursery schools are likely to recognize handwriting problems in children, and are likely to understand where the problem comes from.
 - b. Many nursery schools use pencils or pens to teach children how to write, while some don't use them and depend entirely on tablets.
 - c. Teachers in nursery schools where they use technology for teaching understand well that they should use pencils or pens along with it.
 - d. Although there are some primary schools which have students use tablets, the beginning or early stages of education at those schools have children spend enough time using pencils or pens.
 - e. As many children use technology a lot at home, nursery and primary schools make children also use pens or pencils for learning.
10. What does the underlined expression, "technology has changed the world where our children are growing up" mean?
- a. Children are likely to come into contact with technology such as smart devices in their daily lives.
 - b. The lifestyles of today's children have been fully influenced by technology, only for them to be unable to write at all.
 - c. Technology has expelled traditional toys from the lives of children, mostly with the aid of their parents.
 - d. We can find technology everywhere in our daily lives, so we, including our children, can't live without it.
 - e. Technology plays an important role in the upbringing and discipline of children, as well as in their education.

V Read the following passage and select the best answer for each question.

If you often buy more food than you need and end up throwing lots away, you're not alone. Food waste is a big and growing problem, and growers, distributors, restaurants, supermarkets, and householders all have some responsibility. "Reducing food wastage by a quarter would mean there was enough to feed all the malnourished people in the world," says the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). While governments, businesses, charities, and famous chefs are all trying to tackle the issue in different ways, the fact remains that each year, developed countries waste almost as much food as sub-Saharan Africa produces.

Technology could make more of a difference. Tessa Cook hopes her Olio app, which connects neighbors and local businesses wanting to exchange or sell surplus edible food, will foster a "food sharing revolution". Users open the app, add a photo, description, price, and details of when and where the food is (1) for pick-up. Food hunters can look for items nearest to them and arrange pick-up through private messaging. "I'm a farmer's daughter, and have always hated throwing away good food, because I know from my experience just how much hard work goes into producing it," says Ms. Cook, who co-founded the service with Saasha Celestial-One. "The inspiration for Olio came when I was moving out of the country and found myself on the moving day with some good food that we hadn't managed to eat, but that I couldn't bring myself to throw away. I tried to find someone to give it to, and I failed." Since launch in January, the app has been downloaded 50,000 times and has facilitated 250,000 transactions. Olio plans to expand into 33 more countries this year.

When it (2) to food waste, the hospitality sector is responsible for throwing away \$80 billion (£57bn) worth of food annually in the developed world. Tech company Winnow has developed cloud-based software that enables commercial kitchens to record food wastage as they go and analyze their production processes. "Food waste in the hospitality sector is an old problem," says David Jackson, Winnow's business development manager. "Our data shows that 10% to 20% of all

food purchased by kitchens can be wasted, which is (3) a huge cost. Food waste can actually cost as much as kitchens make in profits.” Since its launch in 2013, Winnow has grown into a global company with operations in seven countries in Europe and Asia, working with over 200 kitchens. It says firms that use its system can cut food waste in half by value.

We can also reduce wastage at the (4) of food creation. VitalFields, which has operations in Germany, Poland and Estonia, has developed a software-based system for recording everything that happens when food is grown in the field, from the time of sowing to the amount of fertilizer used. Chief executive Martin Rand says the software analyzes all the data collected and helps farmers run their farms more efficiently and sustainably. VitalFields is signing up hundreds of farmers in Poland and Germany each month, he says. “Thanks to our advisory service we’ve stopped tens of tons of nitrogen from being washed down into the ground water at just one farm. And the farmer saved money.”

A lot of food is wasted while in transit from the field to processing plants, supermarkets and restaurants, in spite of advances in cold storage techniques. Israeli tech firm BT9, which also has operations across Europe and South America, has developed the Xsense system, which uses wireless sensors to monitor the storage conditions of food second-by-second as it is transported, and transmits this data to clients to alert them if things are going wrong. Chief executive Rob Williams says poor temperature and humidity control throughout the cold storage supply chain has been a huge problem for the food industry, but that better real-time data is helping reduce wastage. “With our system, industry players have been able to dramatically improve the quality of their cold-chain,” he says. “It helps reduce waste by providing visibility over the life of the product.”

(5) the efforts of such tech firms, the FAO and other government bodies around the world estimate that food waste is still on the rise. Robert van Otterdijk, agro-industry officer at the FAO, says that while technology could prove key to addressing the problem, success will ultimately come down to how much we are

willing to change the way we live. "If people still don't care, however, the technical solution will not live long," he says.

1. Which best fits blank (1)?

- a. probable
- b. reasonable
- c. available
- d. imaginable
- e. respectable

2. Which best fits blank (2)?

- a. goes
- b. takes
- c. throws
- d. brings
- e. comes

3. Which best fits blank (3)?

- a. obviously
- b. hardly
- c. carefully
- d. vaguely
- e. wrongfully

4. Which best fits blank (4)?
- a. measure
 - b. point
 - c. speed
 - d. rate
 - e. case
5. Which best fits blank (5)?
- a. By
 - b. Due to
 - c. Without
 - d. Despite
 - e. As
6. What do the underlined words "you're not alone" mean?
- a. Your friends are always on your side.
 - b. Other people are doing the same thing.
 - c. You can be with your partner.
 - d. Someone is always watching you.
 - e. You are loved by other people.

7. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. Olio is an app through which people can find someone locally who wants to sell or exchange food.
 - b. Winnow is the company providing a system to record food wastage, and help hospitals reduce and analyze waste.
 - c. Tessa's parents are farmers and she has never seen her parents waste any products.
 - d. On her moving day, Tessa couldn't give her food away to her neighbors as there was no good food in her house.
 - e. Tessa Cook manages Olio and Winnow, both of which have grown into global companies, especially in developed countries.
8. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. VitalFields runs a model farm to record everything that happens in the process of producing food to get some evidence.
 - b. VitalFields is hiring a lot of experienced farmers from Poland and Germany every month.
 - c. VitalFields analyzes the data from the signed farm lands and helps farmers run their farms with efficiency.
 - d. The Xsense system monitors the condition of food all times, and it can fix problems with the temperature automatically.
 - e. A lot of food used to go bad because of poor storage when transported, but thanks to the Xsense system, not any more.

9. According to the article, which of the following is not true?
- a. All people who are related to the food cycle, including farmers, distributors, and individual consumers, are responsible for the food waste problem.
 - b. If we reduced food wastage by a quarter, people who don't have enough food could be able to eat sufficiently.
 - c. The annual amount of food wasted in developed countries is approximately the same as that of food produced in Sub-Saharan Africa.
 - d. If we do not change our way of life, we will not be able to reduce food waste in a true sense.
 - e. Technology could be the key to solving the food waste problem, so FAO is encouraging governments to support tech business.
10. Which title best suits the article?
- a. What are the differences between developed and developing countries?
 - b. Will tech go beyond human beings in the near future?
 - c. Is it possible to start an Internet food business overnight?
 - d. Could tech reduce food waste and help feed the world?
 - e. When will the world come together as one?

VI From the choices 'a'—'d' below, select the best answers to fill blanks (1)—(5).

1. A: Wow, it's already 23:45!

B: Oh, no! (1)

A: You'd better hurry to the station then!

a. The last train leaves in 10 minutes.

b. I want to stay here longer.

c. My food hasn't arrived yet.

d. I have something to tell you.

2. A: Why did you miss the start of the business conference yesterday?

B: (2)

A: You should really buy a new one.

a. My mother never woke me up.

b. The train was delayed by over an hour.

c. I wanted to eat something before the conference.

d. The alarm clock never went off.

3. A: Today is supposed to be the coldest day so far this winter.

B: It must be. I'm freezing!

A: Why don't you turn the heater on?

B: (3)

a. Sure, go ahead.

b. That's a good idea.

c. No, I'm okay.

d. Yes, of course not.

4. A: I can't believe that I failed the business economics exam!

B: I know you've attended all of the classes. How long did you study for it?

A: I studied for at least 30 minutes the day before the test.

B: (4)

a. I bet I know!

b. It sounds like you didn't get much sleep.

c. No chance of passing the test with that much!

d. Half an hour is a really short test.

5. A: I heard that you just got back from London. Did you enjoy your trip?

B: Yes, but I ran into a problem while I was there.

A: Oh, really? What happened?

B: (5)

a. The weather was absolutely awesome!

b. I had a terrible seat on the flight back.

c. The subway system was shockingly efficient.

d. I lost my camera somewhere in the city.

