

2023 年度

本学独自方式 英語入試参考問題

問題I Aに対するBの応答として、もっとも適切なものを選びなさい。
(2022年度出題・一部改変)

1. A: Who did you say made this cake?

B: ()

- ① Do you want a piece?
- ② I hope I could.
- ③ I said Hironobu did.
- ④ I was too busy to make it.

2. A: Why don't we go to the movies?

B: ()

- ① Because we don't like movies.
- ② It's just around the corner.
- ③ That sounds good.
- ④ That's too bad.

3. A: Could you help me clean up my room?

B: ()

- ① Do you have anything else?
- ② Why not?
- ③ Of course, I couldn't.
- ④ Will it be cleaned up tonight?

4. A: Where should we meet tomorrow?

B: ()

- ① I hate long meetings.
- ② Let's meet at the station.
- ③ Sorry, I am a vegetarian.
- ④ You should meet.

5. A: I am so sick of the crazy heat this summer!

B: ()

- ① It's not your fault that the refrigerator is broken.
- ② Me too. We need to be more serious about the environment.
- ③ You should probably see a doctor.
- ④ You'd better turn off the heater right now.

問題 II 次の対話が成立するように、()内に入れるのもっとも適切なものを選びなさい。

(2022 年度出題)

Antique dealer: May I help you? We have a large selection of high-quality antiques here, from pottery to furniture.

Customer: Actually, I'd like to ask if you'd like to buy this. It belonged to my grandfather. I bet you have never seen a woven chair this exquisite.

Antique dealer: Hmm, let me see.... Yes, this is a wonderful vintage rattan chair of high quality without a scratch.

Customer: (6) I think it's worth a hundred thousand yen at least.

Antique dealer: (7)

Customer: Why? You said that this is a high-quality piece.

Antique dealer: You are correct, but the price depends not only on quality but rarity as well. (8)

Customer: (9) There must be something of value there.

Antique dealer: Well, (10)

6.

- ① How about relaxing in this chair with a cup of coffee?
- ② How can you appraise the value of this chair?
- ③ How long will it take to fix it?
- ④ How much would you be willing to pay for it?

7.

- ① Great, you must have done a fantastic job!
- ② I am afraid you are overestimating the price.
- ③ I am afraid you are underestimating the price.
- ④ Where and when did you get this masterpiece?

8.

- ① As I explained, the better the quality, the higher the price.
- ② If it's not rare, you won't get a good price regardless of quality.
- ③ You'd better go for a treasure hunt to find a relic.
- ④ Yours is low in both quality and rarity.

9.

- ① Everything sold here looks like garbage to me.
- ② I need money immediately as I went bankrupt last month.
- ③ I'd like to know how to run an antique shop.
- ④ There are still a lot of belongings left in my grandfather's house.

10.

- ① are you sure you want to sell them all? What a shame.
- ② does your grandfather love antiques?
- ③ I didn't know your grandfather had passed away.
- ④ we could visit your home and assess the value of your antiques.

問題 III () 内に入れるのに、もっとも適切な語句を選びなさい。

(一部、過年度出題の問題あり)

11. We had to postpone () the festival because of the pandemic.

- ① held
- ② hold
- ③ holding
- ④ to hold

12. The () I tried, the higher my test score became.

- ① hard
- ② harder
- ③ hardest
- ④ more hard

13. When Mary arrived at the party, she discovered that John () earlier.

- ① had left
- ② has left
- ③ leaves
- ④ will leave

14. He was caught in a shower, () he got cold.

- ① because
- ② but
- ③ or
- ④ so

15. This is the book () my teacher told me to read yesterday.

- ① when
- ② where
- ③ which
- ④ who

16. This product uses a new technology () in Japan.
- ① develop
 - ② developed
 - ③ developing
 - ④ to develop
17. She is one of () singers in the world.
- ① more popular
 - ② most popular
 - ③ the more popular
 - ④ the most popular
18. I will keep waiting () my mother gets back.
- ① after
 - ② although
 - ③ until
 - ④ while
19. My teacher was a very () person.
- ① attract
 - ② attracted
 - ③ attraction
 - ④ attractive
20. Canada is a country () people with widely different background live.
- ① in
 - ② of
 - ③ place
 - ④ where
21. He failed the test. He () have studied harder.
- ① could
 - ② might
 - ③ should
 - ④ would

22. I asked a man () tell me how to get to the office.
- ① for
 - ② so
 - ③ to
 - ④ with
23. I would be happy to help you () the problem.
- ① resolve
 - ② resolved
 - ③ to be resolved
 - ④ will resolve
24. The capacity of the new stadium is about twice as () as the old one.
- ① large
 - ② largely
 - ③ larger
 - ④ largest
25. We should spend a lot of time () design specifications of the new products.
- ① discuss
 - ② discussed
 - ③ discussing
 - ④ to discuss

問題 IV 次の各文で、①~⑤の語句を並べ替えて日本語に対応する英文にしたときに、空欄の 26~35 に入る語句を答えなさい。

(新形式問題)

あの時アヤカはすごく緊張してたね。

Ayaka (26) () () () (27).

① that time ② very ③ looked ④ at ⑤ nervous

うちの兄なら運転免許を持ってるけど、僕は持ってないんだ。

() has (), (28) () (29).

① I ② my brother ③ a driving license ④ but ⑤ don't

昨日の晩、どれだけ食べたの？

() (30) () (31) () last night?

① did ② how ③ eat ④ much ⑤ you

ごめん、今弟に宿題を手伝わされてる。

Sorry, but (32) () () (33) () homework.

① his ② I'm ③ my brother ④ with ⑤ helping

彼は良い人だけど、趣味が合わないんだよね。

(34) he is a good person, () don't () the (35) ().

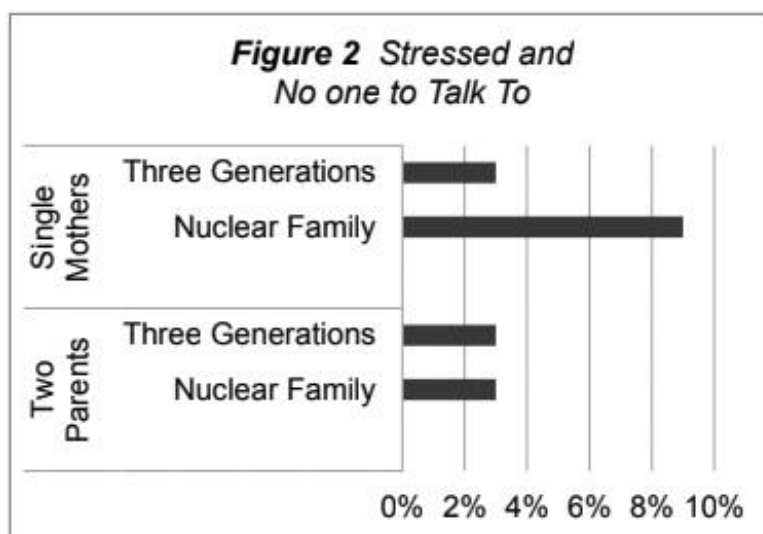
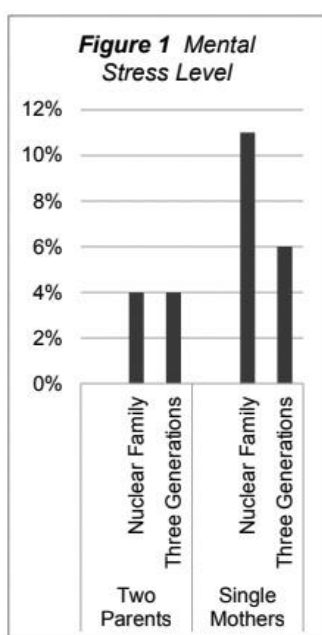
① have ② we ③ same ④ although ⑤ interests

問題 V 以下の英文と図表を読んで、各設問に対して、もっとも適切なものを選びなさい。
(2022 年度出題・一部改変)

There are many socio-economic challenges to being a single mother with children in Japan. Recent research has begun to expose these challenges. The problems facing single-mothers in Japan include, pay disparity, gender inequality (including political), and social isolation.

[A] the Global Gender Gap Report in 2020 conducted by the World Economic Forum, Japan ranked 121st out of 153 countries for gender equality; this is a decline of 11 places from the previous year. On average Japanese women also earn about 23.5% less money than men. This pay gap is one of the highest among the OECD countries. Based on these facts, Japanese women are at economic and social disadvantage. Furthermore, the divorce rate in Japan between 1980 to 2012 increased 66%, adding to the economic challenges women face as sole income earners.

With the burden of childcare and limited access to professional or work-related opportunities for women, single mothers are especially under a large amount of stress. In March of 2021, the National Center for Child Health and Development *examined* and found that mental stress and social isolation are very high among single mothers. They analyzed the lifestyles of 19,139 mothers (married and single) with children that are 5 years old or younger. These mothers live in one of two situations: the first, in a nuclear family, and the other a three-generation family. In a nuclear family the mother and her children live alone, and in a three-generation family, mothers and their children live with their grandparents. The data shows that single mothers living in nuclear families suffer more mental stress and feel isolated and as a result, smoke more, drink more, and sleep less. What can be done to improve the conditions of single mothers?



36. Which of the following is most suitable for [A]?

- ① According to
- ② Based on
- ③ Contrary to
- ④ Despite

37. What does the word “*examined*” in paragraph 2 mean?

- ① determined
- ② investigated
- ③ searched
- ④ sought

38. Based on the main text and Figures 1 and 2, which of the following statements is true?

- ① Single mothers tend to smoke and drink alcohol more than men.
- ② The divorce rate rose to 66% in 2012.
- ③ The figures show nuclear families are worse off than three-generation families across the board.
- ④ Under the two-parent condition, the family styles seem to affect mothers’ stress less.

39. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- ① Formerly, Japan was ranked 110th in the Global Gender Gap Report.
- ② Japanese women have not completely overcome economic and social disadvantages.
- ③ Pay gap between genders has affected single mothers and their families’ lives.
- ④ The problems related to single mother and her family have improved recently.

40. Which is most likely to be the message from the author of this article?

- ① All we need to do is focus on gender gap in terms of income.
- ② Japan should behave like other countries.
- ③ We need to establish much better circumstances for women.
- ④ We should not get divorced since single mothers feel more stress.

問題 VI 以下の英文を読んで、各設問に対して、もっとも適切なものを選びなさい。
(2022 年度出題・一部改変)

- 1 Can you think of a day when you did not touch plastic? From drink containers to cell phones to food packaging, sports equipment, and hundreds of other applications, we use tons of *it* every day. The World Economic Forum reported recently that plastic production has gone from 16.6 million tons in 1964 to 343 million tons in 2014 and expects that to double by 2036. The reason for the increase is that plastic can be used for many purposes, it is lightweight and cheap to produce.
- 2 Americans threw out 33.6 million tons of plastic in 2015, however only 9.5% was recycled and 15% was burned to produce electricity or heat. The rest of the plastic is brought to landfills where it is buried underground. It takes an average of 500 years for a single PET bottle to decompose. The impact on the oceans is also alarming. Current estimates are that there are 165 million tons of plastic in the world's oceans threatening sea life and the food chain.
- 3 Why is such a small percentage of plastic being recycled? Plastics have many different chemical compositions. When different types of plastic are combined in production, they are nearly impossible to recycle later. The two most common and easily recyclable plastics are PET (polyethylene) and high-density polyethylene (HDPE). New technologies, like near-infrared spectroscopy, which can rapidly identify the type of plastic, are making the recycling process cheaper and more efficient. However, there remain difficulties. Paper labels and plastics that have not been cleaned sufficiently cannot be recycled. Further complicating the issue is that it is much cheaper for plastic-producing companies to use raw materials instead of recycled plastic to manufacture their products.
- 4 One major problem with plastics is that, unlike most natural products, they are non-biodegradable – meaning they do not decompose completely. When most garbage is disposed of in landfills, bacteria help decompose it or break it down, and it is absorbed into the ground. This does not happen with plastic. It may break down, but only into smaller pieces called microplastics and the contents of the plastic may contaminate the ground. Another process, photodegradation, also helps to break down plastics. The sun's ultraviolet light and infrared radiation help oxidize the plastic, eventually destroying the chemical bonds that keep it together. It still takes roughly 50 years for the sun's rays to break down plastic.
- 5 There is some good news, however, for plastics that are not recycled. A growing number of waste-to-energy companies have created technology to convert plastic waste to energy. The Earth Engineering Center reported that it could burn non-recycled plastics to produce 61.9 MW (megawatts) of electricity providing enough to power 5.7 million homes

in the United States. The Environmental Protection Agency commented that this technology produces cleaner energy than any other current energy source.

- 6 Luckily, there are currently several biodegradable alternatives to plastic. Drink boxes made of paper and even seaweed pouches are becoming increasingly popular. Another alternative is casein, a protein found in milk. Casein can be used in drink containers and as food wrap as well. Unfortunately, these few alternatives are simply not enough.
- 7 Lack of awareness is the most difficult challenge with plastics. Consumers are often more concerned with the price of their drink at the vending machine than its impact on the environment. Until consumers educate themselves on the environmental impact of the products they purchase, [A].
-

*biodegradable 生物分解性の *infrared radiation 赤外線放射

*photodegradation 光劣化 *oxidize 酸化する

*ultraviolet light 紫外線

41. What does the word “it” in paragraph 1 refer to?

- ① cell phone
- ② drink container
- ③ plastic resource
- ④ sports equipment

42. Which of the following is NOT listed as a reason that plastics are not being recycled?

- ① some plastics are combined
- ② some plastics are found in the ocean
- ③ some plastics are not fully cleaned
- ④ some plastics have paper labels

43. What is the most important benefit that waste-to-energy companies offer to society?

- ① They are currently the cleanest energy source.
- ② They can produce 61.9 MW of electricity.
- ③ They convert plastic waste to energy.
- ④ They could provide power for 5.7 million homes.

44. Which of the following is most suitable for [A]?

- ① creating new plastic is cheaper than recycling
- ② new companies will convert waste to energy
- ③ new recycling technology will become more efficient
- ④ plastic production will continue to increase

45-47. Which statement is the best summary of each paragraph?

Paragraph	Summary
1-2	Data on plastic production and disposal
3-4	(45)
5	(46)
6	Alternatives to plastic
7	(47)

- ① Difficulties of recycling and disposing of plastics
- ② Issue of consciousness
- ③ New technology of reusing plastics