

## 英語 II期第1回 2023年2月14日(火)実施

問題は第1問から第4問までである。

解答番号は1～47までである。

解答は各選択肢の中から1つ選び、解答用紙の該当する箇所を鉛筆でぬりつぶすこと。

第1問 次の問い(問1～10)の [ 1 ] ～ [ 10 ] に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれ ①～④のうちから1つずつ選べ。

[ 解答番号 [ 1 ] ～ [ 10 ] ]

問1 [ 1 ] her classes for the afternoon, Professor Adams left school immediately to catch her flight.

- ① Being canceled                      ② Are canceled  
③ Have canceled                        ④ Having canceled

問2 A: I thought we were buying hamburgers for the barbecue.  
B: Some people insisted [ 2 ] chicken, too.

- ① on                                        ② to  
③ with                                      ④ about

問3 Kate has been studying hard this term and has [ 3 ] finished her senior thesis.

- ① closely                                ② mainly  
③ nearly                                  ④ tightly

問4 Hanako had no sooner uttered the words [ 4 ] she regretted them.

- ① when                                    ② before  
③ while                                   ④ than

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問5 We must keep [ 5 ] with the times.

- ① touch                                  ② on  
③ up                                        ④ away

問6 [ 6 ] interested in the tour, please contact us.

- ① If you take                            ② Should you be  
③ Unless you had                       ④ Were you been

問7 It is never [ 7 ] for something you have done.

- ① late enough to apologizing       ② late that an apology  
③ so late that apologize              ④ too late to apologize

問8 You can't [ 8 ] him to buy this product. But you can explain to him why he needs it.

- ① allow                                    ② force  
③ send                                    ④ make

問9 [ 9 ] the coffeemaker, and coffee will be ready when you get up.

- ① If you preset                         ② Presetting  
③ Being preset                         ④ Preset

問10 [ 10 ] the guests staying at the hotel in New York was a famous biologist I would like to discuss my research project with.

- ① Within                                 ② Among  
③ To                                        ④ For

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第2問 次の問い(問1~5)において、与えられた語句を並べかえて空所を補い、英文を完成させよ。解答は [ 1 1 ] ~ [ 2 0 ] に入るものの番号のみを答えよ。

[ 解答番号 [ 1 1 ] ~ [ 2 0 ] ]

問1 そのフェスティバルは、日曜日に開催される予定だ。

The festival ( [ 1 1 ] ) ( [ 1 2 ] ) ( [ ] ) .

- ① on                    ② place                    ③ Sunday  
④ take                    ⑤ will

問2 ジョギングしすぎると、膝を痛めやすい。

Too much jogging ( [ 1 3 ] ) ( [ 1 4 ] ) ( [ ] ) knees.

- ① injure                    ② likely                    ③ your  
④ to                    ⑤ is

問3 何回試してみてもうまくいかない。

No ( [ 1 5 ] ) ( [ 1 6 ] ) ( [ ] ) , I can't do it well.

- ① many times                    ② matter                    ③ how  
④ I                    ⑤ try

問4 バスは、そんな短時間でそれほど遠くに行っただけではない。

The bus cannot ( [ 1 7 ] ) ( [ 1 8 ] ) ( [ ] ) a short time.

- ① so far                    ② gone                    ③ have  
④ in                    ⑤ such

問5 彼女は、弁論大会で誰にも負けなかった。

She ( [ 1 9 ] ) ( [ 2 0 ] ) ( [ ] ) the speech contest.

- ① second                    ② was                    ③ none  
④ in                    ⑤ to

第3問 次の文章を読み、問い(問1~3)に答えよ。

[ 解答番号 [ 2 1 ] ~ [ 3 2 ] ]

Discussion on when people in Japan can stop wearing masks has been (a) sluggish. Masking has become a part of everyday life in the country because of the long coronavirus pandemic, while Europe and the United States have seen widespread movements to end or loosen mask \*mandates in line ( ア ) infection trends. So when will we in Japan be able to \*doff our masks for good?

Since the beginning of this year, places in Europe and the United States have started to revise masking requirements. In January, most pandemic rules in England, including wearing masks in indoor public spaces, were lifted based on the COVID-19 booster shot rate and decreasing infection numbers.

In February, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) issued guidelines to abolish mask mandates in areas where cases have settled down. Though the CDC asked people to continue wearing masks on public transport, a federal district court in Florida ruled the requirement ( イ ), eliminating mask-wearing obligations across the U.S. Meanwhile, masking again became mandatory indoors in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in mid-April due to an infection (b) surge.

The number of coronavirus cases in Japan temporarily increased after \*a quasi-state of emergency was lifted in 18 prefectures including Tokyo and Osaka in late March, but has decreased mainly in metropolitan areas since mid-April. Kei Hirai, associate professor of health psychology at Osaka University's graduate school, says the lack of domestic discussion on masks is influenced by how people think the virus is transmitted and psychological characteristics unique to Japanese people.

"There is widespread recognition overseas that airborne transmission is the main cause of infections, and it seems that people are becoming more aware that [ ① ]. But in Japan, the conventional wisdom that contact with other people and droplets are the main causes has not changed, which is the reason why people's understanding of countermeasures hasn't been updated," Hirai told the Mainichi Shimbun. He added, "[ ② ], and there's this idea that without a certain format to follow, there will be \*deviation from the \*norm."

Tetsuya Matsumoto, professor of infectious diseases at the International University of Health and Welfare, ( ウ ) people to keep wearing masks, saying, "There are 30,000 to 40,000 new infections per day (recently), which is less than half of the figure at the peak of the sixth wave, but they aren't small numbers. There's no doubt that masks are effective as a countermeasure against COVID-19. While a turning point where people can take them off will likely come, we're not there yet." ( エ ), he explained there are situations where it's not necessary to put on masks, such as when there is no one around outdoors. He said, "Sometimes we overdo it, such as wearing masks all day because [ ③ ]. I think we should review our mask-wearing measures for times when masks are unnecessary."

According to a November 2021 survey by consumer goods giant Lion Corp., 64% of the 600 respondents said they would like to continue wearing a mask until the end of the coronavirus pandemic, but only 38% said they would like to continue wearing a mask even after the pandemic. Meanwhile, over 60% said they would like to continue washing their hands frequently even after the end of the pandemic. [ ④ ]

When will a relaxed masking movement get going in Japan? Matsumoto said, "If there are no \*mutant strains posing a global threat, and if anyone can get tested and receive \*therapeutic drugs, like for the flu, it may be possible to (c) alleviate them even if new infections continue at a certain pace." Hirai said, "It's difficult to just say 'Stop wearing them tomorrow.' I think we can proceed ( オ ), while the government provides concrete examples of situations where people can remove their masks, such as when they are outdoors."

出典：The Mainichi, May 6, 2022

注) \*mandates 強制    \*doff 脱ぐ、はずす  
\*a quasi-state of emergency 準緊急事態宣言(まん延防止等重点措置)  
\*deviation 逸脱    \*norm 規範    \*therapeutic drugs 治療薬  
\*mutant strains 変異株

問1 本文中の下線部 (a) ~ (c) に最も近い意味を表すものを、それぞれ

① ~ ③ のうちから1つずつ選べ。

[ 解答番号 21 ~ 23 ]

(a) sluggish 21

- ① slow-moving or inactive
- ② becoming controversial
- ③ extremely bad or serious

(b) surge 22

- ① close inspection
- ② the state supported by a lot of people
- ③ a sudden increase

(c) alleviate 23

- ① to make something more popular
- ② to make something less severe
- ③ to make something more attractive

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問2 本文中の (ア) ~ (オ) に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれ

① ~ ③ のうちから1つずつ選べ。

[ 解答番号 24 ~ 28 ]

(ア) 24

- ① with
- ② to
- ③ for

(イ) 25

- ① illegal
- ② reliable
- ③ acceptable

(ウ) 26

- ① advised for
- ② called for
- ③ denied of

(エ) 27

- ① Therefore
- ② Moreover
- ③ On the other hand

(オ) 28

- ① step by step
- ② step on step
- ③ step in step

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問3 本文中の ① ~ ④ には下の1~4のいずれかが入る。

1~4が入る最も適当な箇所を ① ~ ④ のうちから1つ選べ。ただし、同じものは2度使えない。また、文頭に来る語も小文字になっている。

[ 解答番号 29 ~ 32 ]

1 we are afraid of what other people think 29

2 Japanese people have this psychologically-based widespread social norm that they need to do something 30

3 they will get the virus if they visit places with high virus concentrations, masked or not 31

4 more people tended to want to end habitual masking sooner than thorough hand-washing 32

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第4問 次の文章を読み、問い(問1~4)に答えよ。

[ 解答番号 33 ~ 48 ]

People in emerging and developing countries certainly have a desire to attain the standard of living enjoyed by developed countries. Nobody should dismiss their desire. In reality, it is not \*feasible for them to realize their desire in any short space of time. Nor is it easy to initiate and transfer financial and technical assistance for (a) that purpose. Nonetheless, if emerging and developing countries, also known as recipient countries, were told by developed ones to give up on their aspirations for better lives after reaching a certain point, almost none of them would likely give a nod of ( A ).

The international community has been discussing for years how to extend financial resources, technical assistance and know-how to those countries so that they will be able to catch up with developed ones regarding standards of living. Such assistance, of course, is absolutely contingent ( ア ) recipient countries' endeavors to proceed toward such a goal in a sincere and efficient manner.

Motives behind cooperation solutions provided by developed countries vary. Nonetheless, following the end of World War II, countries shared a view that the extreme inequality that existed at the time should not be left ( B ). To embody international cooperation, developed countries began offering economic development assistance to developing ones through multilateral organizations or financial assistance ( イ ) a bilateral basis.

In 1945, the United States boasted overwhelming economic strength coupled with abundant capabilities to give financial support to countries ( ウ ) need. However, its power \*subsequently started to decline gradually. Then, to complement the U.S. efforts, Japan and then West Germany, both having completed postwar reconstruction, began increasing their financial assistance to developing countries. Indeed, Japan temporarily emerged as the world's largest provider of economic assistance.

Since the closing years of the 20th century, China has changed itself from a recipient of financial assistance to a ( C ) largely for political reasons, launching a considerable \*array of outbound financial support initiatives. As such, there was a recent time when many countries stepped up financial assistance efforts to raise the overall amount of money to help recipient countries shape their economic development programs.

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However, the circumstances surrounding development finance have changed since efforts to prevent global warming ( D ) as a decisively important challenge for mankind. With the world's focus increasingly shifting to the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions all over Earth, the method of promoting recipient countries' economic development through financial assistance no longer works in its traditional form.

Production activities \*entail carbon dioxide emissions. Assuming that countries comply with the international agreement on climate change even while still aiming to accomplish a certain level of economic development, they will have to secure "quality ( E )" that will be highly costly, owing to the inclusion of costs for environmental measures. This means that if developed countries' financial support initiatives fail to meet the abovementioned assistance criteria, recipient countries will have to inevitably scale down their economic development goals, deferring their target years for completing relevant projects. The focal point of discussion ( F ) now on is how developed countries and emerging and developing ones should share responsibilities and roles in striking a balance between environmental sustainability and economic development.

The accumulated amount of carbon dioxide emitted thus far by all countries is a burden on Earth's environment. When \*retrospectively \*aggregating such emissions on a country-by-country basis, the combined amount for the developed world exceeds that for the developing world. ( オ ) this background, the ( F ) group insists that it is natural for developed countries to take much greater responsibility for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Should the developed world be indifferent to this point, the issue of global warming would get no closer to a solution with the same arguments being repeated over and over again.

出典 : INSIGHTS INTO the WORLD / Find ways to better lives in developing world by Hiroshi Watanabe, *The Japan News*, May 6, 2022

注) \*feasible 実行可能な \*subsequently その後 \*array of ~ ~の列挙  
\*entail ~を伴う、引き起こす \*retrospectively 過去を振り返ってみて  
\*aggregating ~を集めて1つにする

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問1 本文中の ( A ) ~ ( F ) に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれ ① ~ ③ のうちから1つずつ選べ。

[ 解答番号 33 ~ 38 ]

- ( A ) 33  
① disapproval ② assent ③ indifference
- ( B ) 34  
① underlined ② unauthorized ③ unattended
- ( C ) 35  
① proposer ② donor ③ mediator
- ( D ) 36  
① surfaced ② terminated ③ thought
- ( E ) 37  
① investment ② education ③ discussion
- ( F ) 38  
① former ② earlier ③ latter

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問2 本文中の ( ア ) ~ ( オ ) に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれ ① ~ ③ のうちから1つずつ選べ。

[ 解答番号 39 ~ 43 ]

- ( ア ) 39  
① upon ② for ③ at
- ( イ ) 40  
① at ② on ③ into
- ( ウ ) 41  
① in ② with ③ of
- ( エ ) 42  
① after ② in ③ from
- ( オ ) 43  
① Against ② Above ③ Beyond

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問3 本文中の下線部 (a) が指していることは何か。① ~ ③ のうちから1つ選べ。

[ 解答番号 44 ]

- (a) that purpose 44  
① to dismiss their desire  
② to give up on their aspirations for better lives  
③ to attain the standard of living enjoyed by developed countries

問4 次の (1) ~ (3) を読み、本文の内容と合致するものには ① を、合致しないものには ② をマークせよ。

[ 解答番号 45 ~ 47 ]

- (1) 国際社会では、新興国や発展途上国を先進国の水準に引き上げるための資金や技術、ノウハウを先進国がいかに提供するかが議論されてきた。  
45
- (2) 1945年に圧倒的な経済力と資金供給力を誇ったアメリカは、その後次第に力を失い、戦後復興を成し遂げた日本がアメリカにとってかわって、長期にわたり世界最大の資金提供国として発展途上国を支援してきている。  
46
- (3) 世界の注目がますます地球上の二酸化炭素の排出抑制に向けて変わっていく中では、伝統的な資金援助により新興国や発展途上国の経済発展を促進していくとするやり方はうまく機能しなくなっている。  
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## 2023年度 一般選抜 II期第1回

## 英語 正解表

解答番号	正答	解答番号	正答
1	4	25	1
2	1	26	2
3	3	27	3
4	4	28	1
5	3	29	3
6	2	30	2
7	4	31	1
8	2	32	4
9	4	33	2
10	2	34	3
11	4	35	2
12	1	36	1
13	2	37	1
14	1	38	3
15	3	39	1
16	4	40	2
17	2	41	1
18	5	42	3
19	1	43	1
20	3	44	3
21	1	45	1
22	3	46	2
23	2	47	1
24	1		

【出題分野・テーマ】

入試日程	問題番号	出題分野・テーマ	難易度
一般選抜Ⅰ期 (第1回)	第1問	文法・語法 (短文・対話文空所適語句補充 10問)	標準
	第2問	英作文 (語順整序 5問)	標準
	第3問	長文読解「官民学連携による問題解決の必要性」(指示語 2問, 空所適語句補充 7問, 文章整序 1問)	やや難
	第4問	長文読解「プラスチックの海洋汚染」(空所適語補充 10問, 語義選択 2問, 単位計算 1問, 内容一致/不一致判定《和文の選択肢》3問)	やや難
一般選抜Ⅱ期 (第1回)	第1問	文法・語法 (短文空所適語句補充 10問)	標準
	第2問	英作文 (語順整序 5問)	標準
	第3問	長文読解「日本人はいつマスクを外すのか」(語義選択 3問, 空所適語句補充 5問, 空所適文補充 4問)	やや難
	第4問	長文読解「新興国の発展と先進国の役割」(空所適語補充 11問, 下線部内容解釈 1問, 内容一致/不一致判定《和文の選択肢》3問)	やや難
一般選抜Ⅲ期 (第1回)	第1問	文法・語法 (短文・対話文空所適語句補充 10問)	標準
	第2問	英作文 (語順整序 5問)	標準
	第3問	長文読解「真夏の日本の学校におけるマスク着用」(語義選択 4問, 空所適語句補充 4問, 空所適文補充 5問)	やや難
	第4問	長文読解「日本のプラスチック製品減少への取り組み」(空所適語補充 8問, 語義選択 1問, 内容一致/不一致判定《和文の選択肢》4問)	やや難

## 【出題傾向】

試験の出題構成は、文法・語法問題1題、整序英作文問題1題、長文読解問題2題の大問4題で、I期・II期・III期の小問数は46問、47問、46問である。全てマークシート方式、試験時間は60分である。

第1問は文法・語法などの知識を問う空所補充問題で、高校で学習する標準的な文法・語法、熟語の知識を問う問題が出題されている。日程によっては、1往復または1往復半の会話内の空所に適切な受け答えを入れる形式が含まれる場合もある。第2問は5つの選択肢を並べ替えて、提示された和文の内容となる英文を完成させる整序英作文問題である。問われる文法・構文は標準的なものが多い。第3問・第4問は日程により多少の差はあるが、650～800語程度の長文を読み、内容についての理解を空所補充形式で問う出題が多い傾向が見られる。第3問では、空所適語（句）補充、語義選択、指示語、文章整序、空所適文補充などが出題されている。第4問では、単位計算、下線部内容解釈、和文の選択肢が本文の内容と一致するかどうかを判定する問題が出題されている。いずれの長文問題も時事的なトピックが取りあげられており、新聞記事からの出題となっている。難しい語には語注が付してあるが、必要最低限の語注しか提示されておらず、語彙レベル・内容の難度は高めである。また、I期の第3問・第4問は、いずれも他日程より長文の総語数が多く、難度が若干高いと言える。

## 【学習対策】

第1問・第2問の対策は、受験用標準レベルの文法・語法中心の問題集を何度も繰り返し演習することである。文法・語法だけでなく熟語も出題されるので、頻度の高いものを中心に学習しておく必要がある。また、会話特有の基本的な表現についての知識も問われることがあるので、受験用の文法・語法問題集にあるような、よく使われる会話表現も覚えておこう。

第3問・第4問の長文問題の最も有効な対策は、習慣的に英文を読むことである。長文を読むのが苦手な受験生は、学校の授業で用いた教科書や教材を、語彙を確認しながら読むことから始めてみよう。出題の傾向を考えると、受験用の長文問題集だけでなく英字新聞記事にも読み慣れておくことをお勧めする。まずは学生向けの英字新聞から挑戦してみよう。様々なトピックの長文を、時間を意識しながら読み進める練習をすることが有効である。その際、わからない語句があったら文脈から見当をつけながら読み進め、さらに、ディスコースマーカーの前後での論理展開を確認しながら読むことも意識してみよう。

本学の試験では、語彙の知識が非常に重要となってくる。まずは標準的な単語集を1冊完成させておこう。さらに、長文読解の演習中に会った語句の意味は、見直し学習の際に必ず確認し、ノートに書き出すなどして知識を定着させるように心がけ、確実に語彙を増やしていこう。

全日程で試験の形式が似ているので、他日程の問題も含め、過去問を大いに活用しよう。やや難しいレベルの長文が2問出題されているので、試験時間内にすべてを解き終えるために、長文問題に十分な時間が取れるように練習しよう。例えば、第4問に取り組む際には、本文内容一致問題で提示されている和文選択肢に先に目を通してから長文を読むことで、本文の内容が事前につかめて時間短縮につながる。自分にとって最適な取り組み方や時間配分を見つける練習を重ね、合格を勝ち取ろう。