

英語 Ⅲ期第1回 2023年3月2日(木)実施

問題は第1問から第4問までである。

解答番号は1～46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 My teacher [ 1 ] me to buy the book and read it.

- ① suggested                      ② advised  
③ insisted                         ④ said

問2 The president told us [ 2 ] investment in research will be the basis for our future development.

- ① while                            ② that  
③ for                                ④ as

問3 [ 3 ] the players show a dramatic change in form, they could face a struggle for the rest of the season.

- ① Unless                          ② Moreover  
③ Nor                                ④ However

問4 My grandfather looks very different from [ 4 ] he did five years ago.

- ① where                            ② that  
③ than                               ④ how

問5 A: Why don't we ask someone for directions before we really get lost?

B: [ 5 ]

A: Someone at that convenience store may know the way.

- ① Because I don't want to get lost.    ② Let's buy something to drink.  
③ I was thinking the same.            ④ Where are we now?

問6 Please call your boss when you [ 6 ] preparing the presentation of the new product.

- ① finishing                        ② finished  
③ have finished                  ④ will finish

問7 All the audiences [ 7 ] knowing anything about the matter.

- ① apologized                    ② mentioned  
③ refused                         ④ denied

問8 We liked the town and decided to stay there [ 8 ] few days.

- ① one more                        ② other  
③ more                             ④ another

問9 He is [ 9 ] that he doesn't mind what the critics say.

- ① such an experienced conductor    ② such experienced a conductor  
③ so an experienced conductor      ④ so experienced conductor

問10 Last year an international conference for new technology [ 10 ] to be held in Osaka, but the conference location was suddenly changed to Nagoya.

- ① supposed                        ② was supposing  
③ was supposed                  ④ has supposed

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 [ 11 ] ~ [ 20 ] に入るものの番号のみを答えよ。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字になっている。

[ 解答番号 [ 11 ] ~ [ 20 ] ]

問1 その映画は私が期待していたよりもずっと良かった。

The film ( [ 11 ] ) ( [ 12 ] ) ( [ 13 ] ) I expected.

- ① than                      ② turned out                      ③ much better  
④ to                              ⑤ be

問2 彼の農場は私のところの2倍以上の大きさがある。

His farm is ( [ 13 ] ) ( [ 14 ] ) ( [ 15 ] ) as mine.

- ① as                              ② twice                              ③ than  
④ large                              ⑤ more

問3 ケイトとアンが親友になるまでには長くはかからなかった。

( [ 15 ] ) ( [ 16 ] ) ( [ 17 ] ) ( [ 18 ] ) best friends.

- ① Kate and Ann                      ② became                              ③ before  
④ it was                              ⑤ not long

- 3 -

問4 彼らはスキー旅行に持っていくものを準備するのでとても忙しい。

They are very busy ( [ 17 ] ) ( [ 18 ] ) ( [ 19 ] ) a ski trip.

- ① things                              ② getting                              ③ for  
④ ready                              ⑤ their

問5 彼はそのときになってやっと電車で財布を忘れたことに気がついた。

Only ( [ 19 ] ) ( [ 20 ] ) ( [ 21 ] ) he had left his purse on the train.

- ① did                              ② realize                              ③ he  
④ that                              ⑤ then

- 4 -

第3問 次の文章を読み、問い(問1~3)に答えよ。

[ 解答番号 [ 21 ] ~ [ 34 ] ]

As record-setting summer heat (a) engulfs the Japanese \*archipelago, and the coronavirus pandemic continues to roll on, schools across the country are divided over one fundamental question: to mask or not to mask.

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology has repeatedly asked that children remove masks during gym class and on their way to and from school to prevent (b) heatstroke. But the guidance seems to have fallen on deaf ears even in areas where Japan's rainy season is over and the worst heat of the year has ( ア ). Schools are apparently afraid to ignore children's and parents' desire to keep face coverings on out of COVID-19 infection fears.

At around 2:30 p.m. on June 29 at the municipal Hiranishi Elementary School in Nagoya's Nishi Ward, a female teacher was telling second graders on the playground before they headed home, "It's so hot today that it's dangerous to your lives. [ ① ]" That day, a heatstroke alert was issued for Aichi Prefecture for the first time this year, with the mercury hitting a high of 37.5 degrees Celsius in Nagoya. Even then, some children were seen passing through the school gate for home with their masks on. When a Mainichi Shimbun reporter asked why they were keeping their masks on, one of them answered, "[ ② ]"

Momono Kojima, a 23-year-old teacher at the school, told the Mainichi, "I've been telling children to remove their masks for at least two to three minutes when they come back inside from the hot weather. ( イ ) they don't talk to each other. I also encourage them to drink water during class."

The ministry on June 10 urged the local boards of education to provide thorough instruction to schools to make sure children remove masks during gym class and club activities, indoors or outdoors, and on their way to and from school. The ministry advises that children should not talk \*in close proximity when maskless.

- 5 -

Although the ministry had sent out these rules in May, there were multiple cases of children being taken to hospital with heatstroke symptoms after exercising with their masks on. "[ ③ ] to each board of education," a ministry official said.

However, Kozo Matsufuji, the principal of Hiranishi Elementary School, stated, "It should essentially be left to each person's (d) discretion whether to wear masks or not, so we can't tell children to remove their masks. But considering this \*sweltering heat, we cannot leave the decision to children, either. It's also important to let them know the best timing to pull off masks and show them adults going without masks."

In Tokyo's Adachi Ward, the ward office sent out emails to guardians of public elementary and junior high school students after the June education ministry notice, asking them to encourage their children to remove masks in summer when heatstroke risks rise. ( ウ ), some parents are expressing concern over family members with underlying health conditions. There are also some children who refuse to \*doff their masks as they are embarrassed about showing their faces.

More than two years into the pandemic, masks have become part of people's lives and there are now few opportunities to show our full face to others. A phrase now commonly seen on the internet compares removing masks to stripping off one's underwear, calling masks 'face underpants.' An Adachi Ward official said, "[ ④ ]"

Professor Ryoji Kasanami at the Nara University of Education, who is ( エ ) heatstroke countermeasures and school health issues, commented, "If you compare the risks of heatstroke and coronavirus in summer, [ ⑤ ] I hope people will not (d) strive for 'zero risk' (of infection)." Kasanami continued, "In Japan, people tend to decide things based on what others around them are doing, and the style of thinking logically and making their own judgments won't spread quickly. People will first need to focus on avoiding the greater risk."

出典 : The Mainichi, June 30, 2022

注) \*archipelago 列島 \*in close proximity 近くで \*sweltering うだるような \*doff はずす

- 6 -

問1 本文中の下線部 (a) ~ (d) 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 ~ 24 ]

(a) engulf(s) 21

- ① to cause to participate in an activity
- ② to increase the status of something
- ③ to surround or to cover something completely

(b) heatstroke 22

- ① collapse caused by exposure to excessive heat
- ② the pulsation of the heart
- ③ a state of uniform distribution of energy

(c) discretion 23

- ① the freedom to act or judge on one's own
- ② the state of relying on or being controlled by someone or something else
- ③ the ability to recognize a difference between one thing and another

(d) strive 24

- ① to avoid carefully
- ② to exert much effort or energy
- ③ to feel uncertain about

- 7 -

問2 本文中の (ア) ~ (エ) 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 25 ~ 28 ]

(ア) 25

- ① set in                      ② set out                      ③ set for

(イ) 26

- ① in case of                      ② to make sure                      ③ as long as

(ウ) 27

- ① Therefore                      ② However                      ③ Moreover

(エ) 28

- ① expert for                      ② familiar to                      ③ familiar with

- 8 -

問3 本文中の ① ~ ⑤ には下の1~5のいずれかが入る。

1~5が入る最も適当な箇所を ① ~ ⑤ 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 ~ 33 ]

1 we have no choice but to explain over and over to make this rule known 29

2 heatstroke is much more likely to trigger a worst-case scenario such as death 30

3 you need to take off your masks on your way home 31

4 I'm scared of heatstroke, but I'm more scared of the coronavirus 32

5 some children cover their mouth with their hands out of embarrassment even after removing their masks at teachers' instruction 33

- 9 -

第4問 次の文章を読み、問い(問1~4)に答えよ。

[ 解答番号 34 ~ 46 ]

From April 1, retailers and hotels in Japan will be required to charge for \*utensils and amenities made from plastic, or reward customers for not using them, in an effort to reduce plastic waste. The plastic recycling promotion law comes (ア) effect that day, covering 12 plastic items, including spoons, forks and toothbrushes. The aim is to reduce the use of such items such as by replacing them with ones made from non-plastic alternative materials.

The target businesses are taking \*varying measures to comply (イ) the law. Convenience store operator FamilyMart Co. started a trial on March 10, replacing plastic forks with disposable chopsticks at 10 stores in Tokyo. "I think it's a good thing if we can make a small (ア) to environmental problems," said Yuya Eto, a university student who bought pasta at one such store in Minato Ward, adding that eating the dish was "just fine with chopsticks." FamilyMart will look into the trial's effect on sales, with (B) toward eventually charging for plastic forks at all of its about 16,600 convenience stores. The company believes this will lead to a reduction of 260 tons of plastic used each year.

The company continues to look for alternative materials for spoons, gradually offering a 100% plant-based spoon. (C) FamilyMart has received largely favorable feedback during its test, some customers have said they still want a fork or are worried about what would happen if the customer is a person unfamiliar with using chopsticks such as foreigners.

The law \*stipulates that the 12 plastic items listed must be charged, or \*eligible for shopping points if customers decline to use them, or switched to alternative materials such as plant-based ones. On top of this, companies that use at least 5 tons of these plastic items per year that don't take appropriate waste reduction measures, and then fail to comply (イ) orders to do so, will be assessed a fine of up to ¥500,000.

Restaurant chain Gyoza no Ohsho will charge ¥5 per plastic spoon for takeout at

- 10 -

all its shops nationwide. Starbucks Coffee Japan will provide stainless steel \*cutlery for in-store customers and offer plant-based utensils for takeout.

At hotels and inns, disposable amenities such as toothbrushes, hairbrushes and razors are among the 12 plastic items. Many large business hotel chains have already stopped furnishing guest rooms ( ウ ) such amenities, urging guests to ask for needed items at the front desk.

The law has some (a) high-end hotels, where high-quality service is a selling point, choosing different paths. Imperial Hotel, Ltd. prepares complimentary amenities made from bamboo or other wood in the guest rooms of the three hotels it operates. The cost is more than double that of plastic amenities, but the hotel said it ( D ) comfort for guests. Prince Hotels, Inc. continues to place plastic amenities in the guest rooms of about 50 hotels nationwide, but requests that guests not use them. If guests follow the request, the hotel donates a certain amount to environmental conservation activities. "We encourage our customers to take voluntary actions and work together on this environmental issue," a Prince Hotel official said.

The stricter regulations are aimed at reducing marine pollution caused by plastic waste as well as carbon dioxide emissions from the production and disposal of plastic items. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) reported that the world is producing twice as much plastic waste as two decades ago. Fish mistakenly eat plastic waste spilled into the sea, causing harm to the ecosystem.

Japan adopted a Resource Circulation Strategy for Plastics in May 2019, setting a goal of a \*cumulative 25% reduction in single-use plastics by 2030. In July 2020, single-use plastic shopping bags were no longer free. As a result, the amount of plastic bags in domestic circulation were halved to about 100,000 tons in 2021. This time's regulations follow these moves. The 12 regulated items account ( E ) only a small percentage of the 8.2 million tons of annual plastic waste in Japan, the Environment Ministry has said, but it hopes to raise public awareness of the need to reduce plastic waste by targeting familiar items.

"Marine pollution could affect human health through seafood," said Tokyo

University of Agriculture and Technology Prof. Hideshige Takada, an expert on plastics problems. "The global trend is that people who use substances that pollute the environment should bear the cost, and the central government must actively communicate the significance of reducing plastic waste."

出典 : Goodbye to free plastic utensils, amenities as law to reduce plastic waste comes into effect in Japan, *The Japan News*, April 1, 2022

注) \*utensils 用具、道具 \*varying 様々な \*stipulate(s) 規定する、明記する \*eligible (～する) 資格のある \*cutlery 食卓用金物(スプーン、ナイフ、フォークなど) \*cumulative 累積的な

問1 本文中の ( ア ) ~ ( エ ) 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 34 ~ 37 ]

( ア ) 34  
① into ② under ③ at

( イ ) 35  
① to ② from ③ with

( ウ ) 36  
① in ② with ③ into

( エ ) 37  
① at ② of ③ for

問2 本文中の ( A ) ~ ( D ) 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 38 ~ 41 ]

( A ) 38  
① introduction ② generalization ③ contribution

( B ) 39  
① a sight ② a standpoint ③ an eye

( C ) 40  
① Though ② For all ③ Despite

( D ) 41  
① suffered ② prioritized ③ damaged

問3 本文中の下線部 (a) に最も近い意味を表すものを ① ~ ④ のうちから1つ選べ。

[ 解答番号 42 ]

(a) high-end 42  
① exclusive ② humble  
③ moderate ④ restrained

2023年度 一般選抜 Ⅲ期第1回  
英語 正解表

問4 次の(1)～(4)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 43 ~ 46 ]

(1) ファミリーマートはプラスチック製のフォークを使い捨ての箸に置き換える実験的な試みを行っており、将来的には店頭からプラスチック製のフォークを撤去することを考えている。

43

(2) プラスチック資源循環法の規定によれば、環境省指定のプラスチック製品を少なくとも年間5トン使用しながら、適切な廃棄物減量の方策を取らず、改善命令にも従わない場合には、罰金を科せられることになっている。

44

(3) 帝国ホテルやプリンスホテルといったホテルでは、歯ブラシやヘアブラシといったアメニティーを、プラスチック製から竹や木でできたものに変更して、引き続き宿泊客に無料で提供している。

45

(4) プラスチック資源循環戦略においては2030年までに使い捨てプラスチックを累積25%排出抑制することになっており、また、2020年7月には使い捨てプラスチック製買い物袋が無料ではなくなったことから、それ以前には約20万トンあったプラスチック製買い物袋の国内での流通量は、2021年にはおおよそ半分になった。

46

- 15 -

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