

公募制推薦入学試験

〈出典一覧〉

- | | | |
|------|--|--------|
| 日 文 | 五木寛之 『人間の覚悟』 | 新潮社 |
| 歴 文 | 長谷川修一 『聖書考古学—遺跡が語る史実』 | 中央公論新社 |
| 心 理 | 独立行政法人国立青少年教育振興機構 「子どもの体験活動の実態に関する調査研究」 報告書
http://www.niye.go.jp/kenkyu_houkoku/contents/detail/i/62/ | |
| ビジネス | 日経産業新聞社 日本経済新聞 2017年6月1日付「ダイバーシティ(1)「均質」脱却が競争力に(よくわかる)」 | |
| 会 フ | 日経産業新聞社 日本経済新聞 2017年9月22日付 夕刊「商業高校、実践力磨く、会計・簿記+ビジネス体験—
地域産業の担い手育てる(学ぶ)」 | |
| 国 際 | 高島俊男 お言葉ですが…〈2〉「週刊文春」の怪 | 文藝春秋 |

I. 次の各文の □1 □ ~ □15 □ に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれ a, b, c の中から一つ選びなさい。

1. I came to work late this morning. There was a car accident, and my car was caught in □1 □.
a) a heavy traffic b) heavy traffics c) heavy traffic
2. The children fell □2 □ while they were playing together.
a) sleep b) asleep c) sleeping
3. I'm sorry. Mary can't come to the phone right now. She □3 □ a bath.
a) is taking b) took c) takes
4. My wife and I have started studying French. We try to speak in French at home and help □4 □.
a) us b) ourselves c) each other
5. [At a party, to a stranger] "Hello, □5 □? How are you? My name is John."
a) have you just arrived b) have you arrived yet c) have you already arrived
6. Although he lives just two miles away, Richard □6 □ his father in Washington state.
a) often visits b) rarely visits c) usually visits
7. [In a shop] Shopper: Excuse me, can I try that pair of shoes?
Shop assistant: Do you mean the orange shoes?
Shopper: No, □7 □ next to the Reebok shoes.
a) the one b) the ones c) ones
8. Be careful! This knife is very sharp. Don't □8 □ while cooking.
a) cut b) cut yours c) cut yourself
9. [On the street] Tourist: Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to the nearest bus stop?
Passer-by: I'm sorry. I don't have □9 □ time right now.
a) some b) your c) much
10. I live with my husband and our □10 □ daughter.
a) beautiful little four-year-old b) beautiful little four-years-old c) little beautiful four-years-old
11. That kind of job □11 □.
a) look safely b) looks safe c) looks safely
12. Tom failed the math exam. Maybe, he did not study □12 □.
a) hard enough b) enough hard c) hardly

13. The teacher speaks English .

- a) extremely softly b) extremely good c) extremely polite

14. the Civil War, thousands of soldiers were killed.

- a) At b) On c) In

15. My neighbors' dogs bark all night drive me crazy.

- a) that b) whom c) what

II. 次の各文の [] 内の語・句①～⑤を並べ替えて文章を完成させなさい。解答は2番目と5番目にくる語・句の番号のみを解答用紙に記入しなさい。例えば [⑤-④-②-①-③] と並べたい場合、2番目は④、5番目は③が解答となります。

1. The ultimate objective for every candidate [① his or her present / ② was / ③ on the city council / ④ position / ⑤ to retain].

2. He told me to spend the next week [① new make-up kits / ② on our / ③ female university students / ④ to get their opinions / ⑤ finding a group of].

3. What normally happens when a popular baseball player's retirement is announced [① the team's office / ② trying to get / ③ is that / ④ will visit / ⑤ his fans] his autograph for the next three months.

4. Before the new president took over the job, he [① to decide / ② he and his employees / ③ held many meetings / ④ how / ⑤ could share] their visions for the future.

5. One research project that stood out in [① that I had / ② the cross cultural experience / ③ during / ④ was on / ⑤ my mind] my field trip in Myanmar.

III. 次の文章が完成するように、それぞれの空欄の位置に入る最も適切なものを a～e の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、選択肢は文頭にこないものも大文字で表してあり、カンマで終わるべき部分も、句点（ピリオド）になっています。（各選択肢の使用回数は 1 回のみ。）

When people search for a new home to move into, the first question they may ask themselves is whether they should live in an urban area or a rural area. One major condition for an ideal home is convenience. , greater job opportunities are available, and there are many good schools, shopping facilities, restaurants, and entertainment establishments. It is not surprising, therefore, that . The second factor to consider is comfortable living space. Houses and apartments are extremely expensive in urban areas, and city dwellers struggle to buy or rent a small apartment. Country life is probably a better choice by this standard. The third important criterion is safety. Automobile accidents occur frequently on crowded city roads, and the crime rate tends to be high in densely populated areas. However, one cannot jump to the conclusion that living in the villages or on the farms is much safer. Once an accident or incident occurs in a deserted area, people may not notice it and help the victims in time. That is, residents in either rural or urban areas must live with one problem or another.

選択肢

- a) People in the country, on the other hand, can purchase a fairly large house with land at a reasonable price.
- b) In big cities, the transportation systems are well developed.
- c) Therefore, as far as this third criterion was concerned, opinions differ.
- d) Both options have advantages and disadvantages.
- e) Young people prefer to live in big cities.

IV. 次の英文を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。

It would be hard to find a Japanese child who has never heard the name of, or seen a picture of, Shotoku Taishi even if he or she has not intensively studied the Japanese history in school. His title, *taishi*, shows that he was a crown prince, a possible future emperor—a position which, unfortunately, he never attained in his lifetime. Nonetheless, he was known as a learned and charismatic political leader who accomplished a number of important tasks during the Asuka era in the sixth century. Sending a historic mission to China, setting up a new constitution, (1) **revolutionizing** the bureaucratic system, and disseminating Buddhism in Japan were some of his major political accomplishments. He was also the founder of Horyuji Temple in Nara, and his portrait is printed on some of the Japanese banknotes.

One famous episode that all Japanese children hear about (2) their teacher or parents is that, when seven people spoke to him at the same time, asking him favors for social or political reform, he accurately captured every single word in each speaker's statement and replied to each request immediately and adequately. There was also a version of story that says it was 10 people, (3) seven. This episode symbolizes his wisdom and outstanding intelligence, but there has been a dispute over the authenticity of this story.

An alternative interpretation of the same episode, which might be more meaningful and interesting, is that he understood many different languages. In the ancient capital located in the present Asuka village, Korean was used as a common language, and there were people who could freely switch between Japanese and Korean. Since Prince Shotoku was famous for promoting Buddhism in Japan, it would not be surprising if he had understood Sanskrit, an ancient language used in Buddhist texts,

and Chinese, the language of people who brought many innovative products and techniques from the continent. Dialects of Japanese spoken in remote districts might (4) as foreign languages in those days. The capital in Asuka itself was believed to be a cosmopolitan center, and people from different countries traveled to this place for commercial, cultural, or diplomatic purposes. Although people are getting excited about the Olympics and Paralympics scheduled for 2020, believing it will encourage globalization and multilingualism in Japan, they should not forget that Japan's ancient capital, about 1400 years ago, was already a multilingual society governed by a multilingual leader.

(注：disseminate 普及させる、dispute 論議、alternative 他の手段・方法、innovative 革新的な)

1. 下線部 (1) の意味として最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- a) making a big change b) making copies of c) putting an end to

2. (2) に入る最も適切な語を選び、記号で答えなさい。

- a) of b) from c) about

3. (3) に入る最も適切な語句を選び、記号で答えなさい。

- a) in order of b) in addition to c) instead of

4. (4) に入る最も適切な語句を選び、記号で答えなさい。

- a) have been perceived b) have perceived c) be perceived

5. 本文の内容と合っている表現として、最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- a) Prince Shotoku is famous for sending an important mission to India.
 b) The capital in the Asuka era is believed to have been an isolated society, off limits to the outsiders.
 c) The Tokyo Olympics in 2020 will not be the first opportunity to globalize Japanese society.

V. 次の英文を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。

Nowadays, very few people continue to have perfect eyesight after adolescence. Students in junior high school and high school spend long hours studying subjects in school or using multimedia devices. The inevitable consequence is (1) myopia. The majority of men and women depend on glasses or corrective contact lenses. On the other hand, people in their late forties or early fifties begin to have trouble reading small print as their close-up vision weakens (2) age. Some eye doctors warn that young people today who use their smartphones around the clock might start having the same symptom while they are still young. Naturally, there are middle-aged and older people who can see neither distant objects nor small print in books or newspapers without bifocal lenses.

However, there is yet another vision-related problem, (3) everybody will have to deal with sooner or later in their lives: that is cataracts. As people become older, their crystalline lenses become less flexible, and the images reflected in their eyes are blurred. This begins to happen to many people in their fifties, although some do not suffer from this problem until later ages—or they just decide to ignore it because it does not seriously interfere with their daily lives. But even those people lucky enough never to be nearsighted or farsighted in their lives are not completely (4) this age-related vision problem.

Fortunately, today's medical technology is so rapid that experienced cataract surgeons can perform a surgery with extreme precision. The doctor makes a one-centimeter incision above the patient's cornea, removes the hardened and clouded part of the crystalline lens using a laser device, and inserts an artificial lens in its place. Of course, although only gifted and experienced eye surgeons are able to perform this kind of surgery, amazingly, the patient feels no pain at all, and the entire operation can be finished in a matter of 10 or 15 minutes per eye.

(注：adolescence 思春期、bifocal 遠近両用の(メガネ)、crystalline lens 水晶体、incision 切り口、cornea 角膜)

1. 下線部 (1) myopia とほぼ同じ意味になる語を選び、記号で答えなさい。

- a) nearsightedness b) farsightedness c) cataract

2. (2) に入るべき最も適切な語を選び、記号で答えなさい。

- a) at b) for c) with

3. (3) に入るべき最も適切な語を選び、記号で答えなさい。

- a) who b) which c) when

4. (4) に入るべき最も適切な語句を選び、記号で答えなさい。

- a) addicted to b) free from c) satisfied with

5. 本文の内容に合っているものには○を、合っていないものには×を記入しなさい。

- a) Eye doctors are worried about smartphone's harmful effects on young people's vision.
b) Old people will have to worry about cataracts sooner or later.
c) Cataract surgery is extremely risky and dangerous, and people should avoid it.

適性テスト（英語）

第1問 次の各文のA～Eの語句を並べ替えて空所を補い、最も適切な文章を完成させなさい。

ただし、解答は□1～□6に入るものを選び、解答欄のその記号に○をしなさい。

1. ～ 2.

Information technology □1 □2 indispensable part of elementary education.

- A. to B. an C. be D. considered E. is

3. ～ 4.

I would have dressed a little more formally □3 □4 the president was coming.

- A. I B. if C. had D. known E. that

5. ～ 6.

She told me □5 □6 the new project.

- A. about B. anything C. hadn't D. she E. heard

第2問 次の各文の□7～□10に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれA～Dの中から一つ選び、解答欄のその記号に○をしなさい。

7. The government's special panel □7 data about the banking crisis for the past three weeks.

- A. is reviewing B. reviews C. has been reviewing D. reviewed

8. The most serious difficulties we are having basically stem from a lack of □8.

- A. prepare B. preparation C. preparatory D. prepared

9. Our safety procedures □9 in accordance with current company regulations.

- A. need to be B. need be C. needing be D. to be needed

10. Obesity is a much more □10 problem in many countries than it was 30 years ago.

- A. challenged B. challenging C. challenger D. challenge

第3問 次の課題の文章を読み、その内容に基づいて11から15までの英文が正しければ解答欄のTに○を、間違っていたらFに○をつけなさい。

Most industrialized societies have what is called “consumer culture,” in which large numbers of people are able to (and want to) buy things not because they truly need them, but because they want them. This situation has its roots in the Industrial Revolution, which began about 200 years ago. When societies began to industrialize, their workforces became more urbanized. This also meant that a greater number of people began to work in exchange for money to buy things, rather than producing their own goods. With more and cheaper products on the market (clothes, furniture, cosmetics, bicycles, etc.), there was an urban workforce to not only design, produce, and sell these products, but also to buy them. Industrialization results in a large “middle class” with disposable income and free time. “Going shopping” is a key element of modern society that does not have the same meaning as it would have had in, for example, colonial America.

According to a survey done in 2007, the average American woman owned 19 pairs of shoes. By comparison, a colonial American woman living in 1707 would usually own only one or two pairs. Shoes at the time were hand-made and, for most people, very expensive. The idea of “going shopping” for shoes as a leisure pastime would have been unthinkable for everyone but a wealthy minority. “Shopping” usually meant going to a marketplace to buy food. In this sense, colonial America was like much of the rest of the world at this time. Especially for families living in frontier regions, producing needed items (such as clothing) at home was usual, but people would buy what items they could afford and could not easily make themselves.

In pre-industrial money economies, then, the majority of people only bought things they needed to be safe, comfortable, and healthy (e.g. foodstuffs, farming tools, and other essentials). For most people, the concept of “going shopping” just for fun did not exist. This is a key point in understanding the difference between pre-industrial and industrial societies.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 11. In a consumer culture, people buy things beyond the basic needs of health, safety, and comfort. | <input type="text" value="11"/> |
| 12. The Industrial Revolution was a cause of modern consumer culture. | <input type="text" value="12"/> |
| 13. As societies industrialized, more and more people produced goods at home. | <input type="text" value="13"/> |
| 14. Going shopping for fun was usual in most pre-industrial societies. | <input type="text" value="14"/> |
| 15. In colonial America, people on the frontier would at times buy, rather than make, essential items. | <input type="text" value="15"/> |

第4問 Write a paragraph of about 100 words explaining what you think are the most important benefits of studying abroad.

小論文

次の文章を読み、その内容をふまえ、日本の外国語教育の問題点について解答用紙に六百字以内で意見を述べよ。

日本における初期の英語はまったく漢文であった、とは人のよく言うところである。この本^一にも、澤柳政太郎の『我国の教育』（明治四十三年）の一節が引用されている。

〈第一期に於ける英語教授法は（……）恰も日本人が従来読み慣れたる漢文を理解すると同一筆法を用ひ、一字一語につきて訳述し、茲に現今に至るまで英語教授法の障礙を為せる所謂直訳法なるものを生じた。故に此の時期に於ける英語教授法は、全然目から入った語学で耳は更に其の用を為さなかつた。〉^二

あの、アメリカ生活の長い中浜万次郎の作った英語教科書ですら、返り点がついている。

もちろん英語のばあいは、漢文とちがつて一応は英語で読む。しかしそれは、単なる儀式、オマジナイにすぎない。time にチメとよみつけた教科書さえあったそうだが、オマジナイだからそれでもよいのである。ジョン万の作った教科書でも、How many letters are there in English? が「ハラメニラタシアーザヤインエンゲレス」程度で、ジョン万その人に習うのでないかぎり、このカタカナをそのままよむのだから物の役に立つはずがない。それでもかまわないので、だいなのは返り点にしたがった和訳なのだ、というのが当時の通念だった。

下から上へまっすぐあがるのを「ヒバリ読み」、行ったり来たりするのを「千鳥がけ」と言ったそう。たとえば I go to school everyday なら、最初の「我」以外は「毎日学校へ行く」と下から上へ一直線だからヒバリである。千鳥はもつと複雑なやつ。

外国語の文字を直接日本語になおして、日本語の順番で読んで、少々原意とズレたって、とにかく日本語で理解してしまう漢文方式は、ガツチリ日本人の外国語受容に食いこみ、それを英語に適用したのが英文和訳だった。これが日本人には最もシックリ来た。しかものちには、入学試験という強いうるだてがついた。パーマー^三はこの堅壁にはね返されたのである。

漢文はばかばかしい。英文和訳もばかけている。こんなやりかたで外国語ができるようになるはずがない。

そう笑ってすませられれば話は簡単なのだが、ここに困ったことがある。このやりかたが、日本人の頭をきたえたのである。

異質の生活をし、異質の思考法を持つ異民族が考えたことを、多少イビツになろうと何だろろうと全部日本語にして、とにかくわかったことにしてしまう、この強引なやりかたが、日本人の頭脳を強靱にした。その頭脳で日本人は幕末明治を受けとめ、乗り切った。漢文のあとは英文和訳がひきうけた。外国語学習法としてはダメだが、頭脳トレーニングには最適、という一面がたしかにあるのだ。

（高島俊男『お言葉ですが』②「週刊文春」の怪』文芸春秋、二〇〇一年、二九二―三頁）

一 伊村元道『パーマーと日本の英語教育』大修館書店、一九九七年

二 原文にルビはない。

三 ハロルド・E・パーマー (Harold E. Palmer、一八七七年―一九四九年) は、英語教育学者・音声学者。オーラルメソッド（口頭教授法）を提唱し、日本の英語教育改善に貢献した。