

令和 6 年度(前期日程)

入学者選抜学力検査問題

# 英 語

(コミュニケーション英語Ⅰ・コミュニケーション英語Ⅱ・  
コミュニケーション英語Ⅲ・英語表現Ⅰ・英語表現Ⅱ)

試験時間 120 分

文学部，教育学部，法学部，理学部，医学部，工学部，情報融合学環

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## 注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで，この冊子を開いてはいけません。
  2. 各解答紙の 2 箇所に受験番号を必ず記入しなさい。  
なお，解答紙には，必要事項以外は記入してはいけません。
  3. 試験開始後，この冊子又は解答紙に落丁・乱丁及び印刷の不鮮明な箇所などがあれば，手を挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
  4. この冊子の白紙と余白部分は，適宜下書きに使用してもかまいません。
  5. 解答は，必ず解答紙の指定された場所に記入しなさい。
  6. 試験終了後，解答紙は持ち帰ってはいけません。
  7. 試験終了後，この冊子は持ち帰りなさい。
- ※この冊子の中に解答紙が挟み込んであります。

I 次の英文を読んで問 1～問 6 に答えなさい。

著作権保護の観点から、  
問題文は掲載していません。

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- (問 1) 下線部(1)を日本語に直しなさい。
- (問 2) 下線部(2)のように著者が述べている理由を 50 字以内の日本語でまとめなさい。(ただし、句読点も字数に含む。)
- (問 3) 下線部(3)が指す内容を 35 字以内の日本語でまとめなさい。(ただし、句読点も字数に含む。)
- (問 4) 下線部(4)の比喻を用いて著者が伝えたいことを、本文の内容に即して 50 字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。(ただし、句読点も字数に含む。)
- (問 5) 下線部(5)が示す単語をそれぞれ本文中から抜き出しなさい。
- (問 6) 下線部(6)の内容を、“That ceiling” の意味を明らかにしながら日本語で説明しなさい。

II

Read the following passage and answer Questions 1-7. The passage was written by Tom Kelley and his brother David, the founder of the consulting company IDEO and the Institute of Design at Stanford, also known as d.school.

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1. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to Underline (1)?

- (A) adventurous
- (B) innocent
- (C) selfish
- (D) timid

2. Put the following words in the right order to fit in Underline (2). You must use all the words.

[ as as back be fun it much putting together wouldn't ]

3. What happened to the piano of the writers' family?
- (A) It was transformed into another musical instrument.
  - (B) Some of its parts became decorative items on the walls.
  - (C) They took it apart to create a work of art out of its parts.
  - (D) They tried to repair it on their own but ended up failing.
4. Brian lost faith in his creativity because
- (A) he had no chance to learn in art class.
  - (B) his friends were much better at making sculptures.
  - (C) one of his classmates criticized his clay animal.
  - (D) the art teacher gave him a bad grade.
5. The writers suggest that a loss of confidence in creativity
- (A) generally occurs as a result of repeated negative feedback from peers.
  - (B) is often accompanied by poor skills in core subjects like math and science.
  - (C) often leads people to categorize themselves as lacking in creativity.
  - (D) tends to happen after high school when students enter the workforce.
6. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to Underline (3)?
- (A) teachers and parents who have deep sympathy
  - (B) teachers and parents who have good intentions
  - (C) teachers and parents who have high levels of education
  - (D) teachers and parents who have open-minded attitudes



7. Select TWO statements that are true about the passage.

- (A) According to Robinson, “mistakes are the worst thing you can make” because it means you are not using your natural ability to solve problems.
- (B) Although McCartney himself never received encouragement as a student, he later established a school in his hometown to promote the arts.
- (C) “Creativity scars” generally emerge in adulthood when a specific event makes people realize they lack artistic talent.
- (D) Educational systems are changing to allow students to use their creativity to solve problems across subject areas.
- (E) The music teacher who taught Paul McCartney and George Harrison recommended that they work in traditional industries.
- (F) The natural creativity of young children cannot be developed unless they are allowed to fail sometimes.

III

Respond to the topic below in 80-100 words. Count the number of words and put the number in the box provided. Do not count punctuation such as periods and commas as words.

### **Working styles**

Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, working styles have changed significantly. If you could choose your working style after graduation from university, would you prefer commuting to an office every day, working remotely from home, or a combination of the two? Explain your preference.

**IV** 次の英文は、気候変動に関する架空のラジオ番組のインタビューである。文中の( 1 )～( 20 )に入る最も適切な語を<語群>から選んで記入しなさい。また、動詞は必要に応じて適切な形に変えなさい。

<語群>

|           |          |            |             |              |
|-----------|----------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| aesthetic | around   | burn       | combat      | discriminate |
| effort    | extent   | fail       | farm        | frequent     |
| go        | happen   | households | informative | install      |
| lead      | majority | mean       | near        | officials    |
| option    | pay      | shut       | voice       | wait         |

Miranda: Welcome to another hour of “Free Talk.” I’m Miranda Williams, and our guest today is Professor Kyle Morgan, an expert on climate change. Professor Morgan, welcome to the show.

Kyle: Thanks, but please call me Kyle. I’m glad to be here.

Miranda: Well, Kyle, climate change is all around us, isn’t it? Rising sea levels, hotter summers, floods and droughts. Is there any way out of this? Or has the situation ( 1 ) too far?

Kyle: It’s true we’re at a critical point, but it’s not too late. There are solutions, but we need to act now. And as it turns out, there’s a lot we can do as individuals to ( 2 ) climate change.

Miranda: Oh? What do you mean?

Kyle: The single biggest way you can make an impact is by speaking out. Talk to family and friends, and ( 3 ) our concerns on social media. Better yet, send messages directly to your elected ( 4 ), and let them know you want new laws enacted that will limit carbon emissions, and slow the impact of climate change.

Miranda: Those are good suggestions, but it takes a long time to pass new laws, doesn’t it? Can we really afford to ( 5 )?

Kyle: Well, there are lots of things we can do in our daily lives to limit the effects of climate change by reducing energy consumption. Think, for example, about daily water usage. It's relatively easy to reduce water waste by taking shorter showers, or simply ( 6 ) off the tap while brushing your teeth. It takes a lot of energy to pump, heat, and treat the water you use, so saving water reduces carbon pollution. If you live in your own home, you could also consider ( 7 ) water-efficient appliances. These can save enormous amounts of electricity, and easily ( 8 ) for themselves over time.

Miranda: I see. What you're saying is that simple changes in our everyday lives can really make a difference. Besides reducing water usage, do you have any other tips?

Kyle: Food waste is another huge problem. Most people assume that the ( 9 ) of food waste comes from unsold food in restaurants or supermarkets. But the reality is that over half of food waste comes from ( 10 ).

Miranda: Hmm, that's surprising. But how exactly is food waste connected to energy consumption?

Kyle: Every step of the process of getting food from the ( 11 ) to your dining table — including growing, processing, packaging and shipping — requires energy. By cutting down on food waste, we can save a lot of energy.

Miranda: Ah, I get it now. So, what advice do you have for people who want to reduce food waste in their home?

Kyle: I'd say the first step is to focus on actually eating the food that you buy. In other words, plan your meals, and then buy only what you need when you go to the supermarket. It's also a good idea to avoid going to the supermarket when you're hungry, as this can ( 12 ) to impulse buying. If you do this, you'll probably save money on your food bill and help the environment at the same time.

Miranda: That's excellent advice. With the cost of food soaring, who doesn't want to save money? Still, I suppose a certain amount of food waste is unavoidable.

Kyle: You're right to some ( 13 ). But if you're really serious about reducing food waste, you can collect the food scraps or leftovers you can't eat, and put them into a compost bin. This reduces carbon emissions, and also improves the quality of the soil.

Miranda: That might take a bit more ( 14 ), but it's a great idea. Any other aspects of our daily life where we can reduce energy consumption?

Kyle: The most obvious one we haven't mentioned yet is automobiles. Fortunately, eco-friendly cars, ( 15 ) hybrids or fully electric cars, are slowly becoming the norm. Next time you're ready to buy a new car, check out the fuel efficiency of the model you're interested in. You may find that paying a little more for better fuel efficiency will pay off in the long run. But even better, think about walking or bicycling if you live ( 16 ) enough to your school or place of work. Planning your errands so that you don't have to drive as much is another way to reduce fuel consumption.

Miranda: I've heard that compared to cars, airplanes are actually the biggest source of carbon pollution. Is that true?

Kyle: Yes it is, so less ( 17 ) flying is another way that we can make a difference. Many of us have gotten into the habit of regularly taking flights for annual vacations, but there may be lots of interesting places closer to home. Trains are not as bad as planes, so if that's a possible ( 18 ), then do that. If you must fly, there are still things you can do. Reducing the luggage you bring with you is one way, because heavier baggage means more fuel is being ( 19 ).

Miranda: We're about out of time, Kyle, but this has been a very ( 20 ) discussion. Please check our website for more advice from Kyle about reducing energy usage in your daily life.

## SOURCES

- I

 David Sinclair with Matthew D. LaPlante. *Lifespan: Why We Age — and Why We Don't Have To*. 2019. HarperCollins. (一部変更)
- II

 Tom Kelley and David Kelley. *Creative Confidence: Unleashing the Creative Potential Within Us All*. 2014. William Collins. (一部変更)
- III

 Original text.
- IV

 Original text.