

令和3年度
東京純心大学

一般選抜試験（第3回）

【英語】

試験問題

試験時間：60分

問題は1～10ページ

注意事項

- ・解答は、解答用紙及びマークシートに記入すること。
- ・問題用紙も、試験終了後回収する。

受験番号

令和3年3月15日

第1問 1～16で各英文の空欄に最も適切な語句を①～④のうちから一つずつ選び、解答欄にその番号をマークしなさい。

1. It is not () that she can speak English very well.
① strange ② strangely ③ stranger ④ to strange
2. Our son is only three years old, but he can () write his own name.
① already ② hardly ③ still ④ yet
3. There is no reason () she should get angry.
① what ② where ③ which ④ why
4. I have not known it () recently.
① by ② when ③ how ④ until
5. She is the () writer that Japan has ever produced.
① great ② greater ③ greatly ④ greatest
6. This book is worth ().
① buy ② buys ③ buying ④ bought
7. She looked as if she () everything.
① knows ② was knowing ③ known ④ had known
8. Every bus that came was filled with passengers, so I was forced to keep () in the rain.
① stand ② stands ③ standing ④ stood
9. The best way to learn English is to read as many books as ().
① possible ② possibly ③ probable ④ probably
10. You are the () person I expected to see here.
① last ② lastly ③ late ④ lately
11. It () fifty minutes to go to Tokyo from here.
① take ② takes ③ taking ④ to take
12. When you hear somebody () for some time, you will find out what they are like.
① talks ② talking ③ talked ④ to talk
13. She succeeded () solving the problem.
① at ② in ③ to ④ with
14. She looks () with the result.
① satisfy ② satisfies ③ satisfied ④ satisfying
15. She patted me () the back.
① at ② in ③ on ④ to
16. Nobody () Linda knew the way.
① and ② then ③ but ④ if

第2問 以下の英文は高級ワインの味わい方を知らない主人と彼に仕える執事(butler)とのやり取りです。17~20に当てはまるセリフを□内の①~④のうちから一つずつ選び、解答欄にその番号をマークしなさい。なお、文中に番号がふつてある単語・熟語には注がついている。

“The wine you are drinking, sir,” the butler said quietly, “happens to be that cheap and rather odious¹ Spanish red.”

Mr Cleaver looked at the wine in his glass, then at the butler. The blood was coming to his face now, his skin was turning scarlet. “(17), Tibbs!” he said.

“No sir, I’m not lying,” the butler said. “(18), I have never served you any other wine but Spanish red since I’ve been here. It seemed to suit you very well.”

“(19)!” Mr Cleaver cried out to his guests. “The man’s gone mad.”

“(20),” the butler said, “should be treated with reverence. It is bad enough to destroy the palate² with three or four cocktails before dinner, as you people do, but when you slosh³ vinegar⁴ over your food into the bargain⁵, then you might just as well be drinking dishwater⁶.”

(‘The Butler,’ by Roald Dahl)

注 1. odious とてもいやな、不愉快な 2. palate 味覚 3. slosh 跳ねかける 4. vinegar 食用酢
5. into the bargain その上 6. dishwater 皿を洗った後の汚れ水

- ① Don’t believe him
- ② As a matter of fact
- ③ Great wines
- ④ You’re lying

第3問 文脈に合うように□内の①～④の語を並べ替えたとき、21～24に入るものを解答欄にマークしなさい。

21-22

A: I would like to () (21) () (22) excellent performance.

B: Thank you very much. This is the best role I have ever played in my student drama club.

① congratulate	② on	③ you	④ your
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A: I need some advice about my upcoming entrance exams.

B: Certainly, I would be delighted to help you. I know that you are very good at mathematics, however, you must study science much (23) () (24) () the best medical school.

① into	② harder	③ get	④ to
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第4問 以下の英文はコロナウイルス感染症の拡大と出生率に関するものである。本文中の25～36について設問に答えなさい。なお、文中に番号がふつてある単語・熟語には注がついている。

Covid-19 Pandemic Threatens to Deepen Japan's Birth Rate Crisis

As the chaos linked to the coronavirus pandemic causes a (25) spike in unemployment, the bleak¹ economic prospects of working-age people in Japan are (26) increasing concern that the nation's already low (27) birth (28) rate could slip further, deepening the country's aging crisis.

Japan, home to one of the world's longest-living populaces², is also the grayest society, with the highest (29) percentage of older people anywhere in the world.

In 2019, people aged 65 or over made up a record 28.41 percent of the country's total population according to (30) government data released Aug. 5.

Combined with dwindling numbers of newborn babies, which (31) below 900,000 for the first time ever last year, the world's third-largest economy has a shrinking working population to draw on at a time when soaring social security spending to cover pensions³ and medical care for older people is weighing (32) on the budget.

"Japan lost the equivalent of the population of Tottori Prefecture" last year, said Masaji Matsuyama, a ruling Liberal Democratic Party⁴ member in the House of Councillors⁵, contextualizing⁶ in an interview the record 500,000-plus (33) in the population of citizens in the 47-prefecture country in 2019.

It was the 11th straight year that the population of Japanese nationals declined.

The number of non-Japanese people grew 199,516 to a record 2.87 million for the sixth straight year of growth. Only Shimane Prefecture did not see (34) in its population of non-Japanese residents.

"Some private-sector surveys have predicted that the number of births might even dip below 700,000 next year due to the coronavirus' influence. This is an emergency," said Matsuyama, who served as minister in charge of countermeasures⁷ for the declining birth rate between 2017 and 2018.

The country's total fertility rate⁸— the (35) number of children born per woman during their reproductive years — stood at 1.45 in 2015.

It was lower than some countries' figures, such as 1.92 in France, 1.85 in Sweden, 1.84 in the United States, 1.80 in the United Kingdom, 1.50 in Germany, but (36) than others, such as 1.35 in Italy, 1.24 in Singapore and South Korea, 1.20 in Hong Kong and 1.18 in Taiwan, according to the Cabinet Office⁹. All figures were from 2015.

(*Japan Times*, August 19, 2020)

注 1. bleak 見通しが暗い 2. populaces 大衆、市民 3. pensions 年金 4. Liberal Democratic Party
自由民主党 5. the House of Councillors 参議院 6. contextualizing 状況を説明しながら
7. countermeasures 対策 8. fertility rate 出生率 9. the Cabinet Office 内閣府

Q1 下線部(25)～(28)の語と同じ発音の語を選びなさい。

25. spike
① cashier ② history ③ listen ④ right
26. increasing
① beach ② break ③ early ④ meant
27. birth
① pair ② fairly ③ souvenir ④ firstly
28. rate
① artist ② campus ③ dance ④ date

Q2 下線部(29)(30)の第一アクセントの位置が同じ語を選びなさい。

29. per-cent-age
① con-ven-ience ② in-ter-est ③ res-tau-rant ④ ut-ter-an
30. gov-ern-ment
① cel-lu-lar ② de-sign-er ③ dis-hon-est ④ vol-un-teer

Q3 本文中の空欄 31～36 に最も適切な語を選びなさい。

31. ① rose ② increased ③ dropped ④ doubled
32. ① happily ② lightly ③ internally ④ heavily
33. ① rise ② increase ③ decline ④ diminish
34. ① a decrease ② a drop ③ an extension ④ an increase
35. ① all ② average ③ minimum ④ maximum
36. ① low ② lower ③ high ④ higher

第5問 次の文章を読み、後の問いに適する答えを①～④のうちから一つずつ選び、解答欄にその番号をマークしなさい。なお、文中に番号がふつてある単語・熟語には注がついている。

English Proficiency to be Required for Japan Fencers

Japan Fencing Federation president Yuki Ota has been known as an innovator in the sport since taking over his leadership post in 2017.

But he has recently hammered out another unprecedented¹, astounding² initiative.

On Thursday, the national governing body³ announced that an English proficiency exam will be a requirement for fencers to make national teams starting in 2021.

The program that the federation will use is called GTEC (Global Test of English Communication), which focuses more on practical English ability and consists of reading, listening, writing and speaking. It has widely been used in university entrance exams.

The federation will impose its national team-class athletes to score a level of “A2,” which is a basic step, on the GTEC test. The national team-level fencers were notified about the new requirement last year. Although details regarding how the fencers will take lessons were not revealed, they could take them online. The fencers will earn their own scores by taking exams once a year during the spring.

GTEC was created by Benesse Corporation in 1999 and a total of 1.25 million junior and high school students took the exams in the 2018 fiscal year⁴.

Ota said at a Tokyo news conference that this educational overhaul⁵ was one of his major objectives since he took over as JFF⁶ president in August 2017.

The 33-year-old insisted that English-language proficiency would be an asset for fencers in terms of communication with non-Japanese coaches and with athletes from other countries. He also stressed that it is critical to be able to have conversations with referees at meets.

“For sports that have decisions (like fencing), it’s extremely important for you to be able to communicate with referees,” said Ota, who won silver medals in the individual foil⁷ and team competitions at the 2008 Beijing and 2012 London Olympics, respectively. “I was weighing in communicating with them when I was competing.”

But that was not the only reason why the federation has initiated the project. Ota said that the decision was made “from a medium- and long-term perspective” for the sport, considering its athletes’ post-athletic careers.

“Federations have not taken care of their athletes after their retirement,” Ota said of Japanese sports in general. “But with the status quo⁸, people and their

parents would not choose which sports they want to be in. So while we would like our athletes to work as hard as they can during their athletic careers, we would also like them to be ones that will be global talent being able to work anywhere. We would like them to feel it's worth selecting fencing."

Ota also said that a lack of presence on the international sports administrative scene is one of the biggest issues for Japanese sports and believes that it is partially coming from an inability of many to communicate in English.

(Japan Times, April 26, 2019)

注 1. unprecedented 先例のない 2. astounding びっくり仰天させるような

3. the national governing body 国内競技連盟 4. fiscal year 会計年度 5. overhaul 見直し、改善

6. JFF (Japan Fencing Federation) 日本フェンシング協会の略 7. foil フェンシングの一競技

8. the status quo 現状

37. According to the passage, what did the national governing body announce on Thursday?

- ① Fencers will need to take a Japanese proficiency test to join national teams beginning in 2021.
- ② Fencers will be able to take a Japanese proficiency test to join national teams beginning in 2021.
- ③ Fencers will need to take an English proficiency test to join national teams beginning in 2021.
- ④ Fencers will be able to take an English proficiency test to join national teams beginning in 2021.

38. According to the passage, the federation will use GTEC, which...

- ① consists of reading, listening, and writing sections for academic English.
- ② consists of reading, listening, writing, and speaking sections for business English.
- ③ consists of reading, listening, writing, and speaking sections for practical English.
- ④ consists of reading, listening, and writing sections for analytical English.

39. According to the passage, the national level fencers will be...
- ① requested to score “A2” level on the GTEC test.
 - ② required to score “A2” level on the GTEC test.
 - ③ requested to score “A2” level on the JFF test.
 - ④ required to score “A2” level on the JFF test.
40. According to the passage, the fencers...
- ① are not allowed to take English lessons on the internet.
 - ② are forced to take English lessons on the internet.
 - ③ are discouraged to take English lessons on the internet.
 - ④ may be able to take English lessons on the internet.
41. Ota said at a Tokyo news conference that he considered this change in educational system...
- ① as one of his minor targets since he began fencing .
 - ② as one of his major targets since he began fencing.
 - ③ as one of his minor targets since he became the president of JFF.
 - ④ as one of his major targets since he became the president of JFF.
42. Ota insisted that English-language proficiency...
- ① would be useful when fencers communicate with Japanese coaches and with athletes from Japan.
 - ② would be useful when fencers communicate with non-Japanese coaches and with athletes from overseas.
 - ③ would be useless when fencers communicate with Japanese coaches and with athletes from Japan.
 - ④ would be useless when fencers communicate with non-Japanese coaches and with athletes from overseas.
43. Ota emphasized that...
- ① it is important for fencers to be able to talk with referees at meets.
 - ② it is important for referees to be able to talk with coaches at meets.
 - ③ it is unimportant for coaches to be able to talk with athletes at meets.
 - ④ it is unimportant for athletes to be able to talk with fencers at meets.

44. The federation has started the project...
- ① because Ota also considered fencer's careers in Japan.
 - ② because Ota also considered fencer's careers overseas.
 - ③ because Ota also considered fencer's careers before their retirement.
 - ④ because Ota also considered fencer's careers after their retirement.
45. Fencers are expected to work as hard as they can during their athletic careers, and...
- ① they are also discouraged to be global talent who will be able to work in Japan.
 - ② they are also discouraged to be global talent who will be able to work abroad.
 - ③ they are also encouraged to be global talent who will be able to work in Japan.
 - ④ they are also encouraged to be global talent who will be able to work abroad.
46. Ota also said that one of the biggest problems for Japanese sports is a lack of influence on the international sport administrative scene and he thinks that...
- ① it is mainly because the English ability of many people in the field of athletics is not limited.
 - ② it is partly because the English ability of many people in the field of athletics is limited.
 - ③ it is mainly because the Japanese ability of many people in the field of athletics is not limited.
 - ④ it is partly because the Japanese ability of many people in the field of athletics is limited.

第6問 次の文章を読み、180字から200字の日本語で要約しなさい。なお、文中に番号がふってある単語・熟語には注がついている。

Digital Generation Said to Prefer SNS to Talking in Person

Young people prefer to use email and social media over face-to-face talks when seeking advice about issues they worry about, including interpersonal relationships, a government survey has found.

According to the 2020 white paper¹ on children and youths, adopted at a Cabinet meeting² Friday, the proportion of respondents in the survey who said they want to use email and social media when seeking support from public consultation services and experts stood at 30.8 percent and 26.4 percent, respectively.

The proportion came to 22.6 percent for people who said they prefer telephones and 21.0 percent for those who they said would most like to visit a consultation facility for face-to-face talks.

The proportion of people aged 15 to 19 who cited a preference for social media was especially high, at 32.2 percent, overwhelming the 18.4 percent who wanted to hold direct consultations at facilities.

Meanwhile, 11.1 percent of all respondents said they do not want to use such face-to-face services.

“Some young people may think that such services are useless while others may not know about the services,” a Cabinet Office³ official said.

The survey, conducted by the government agency in November and December, covered 10,000 people between 13 and 29. Multiple answers were allowed in the survey.

The white paper also noted that the city of Hamamatsu, Shizuoka Prefecture, began consultations services for young people through the Line free messaging app. In just two weeks, consultations via the app exceeded half of the face-to-face consultations the city provides at its offices a year.

Hamamatsu’s use of social media “exposed untapped demand for consultations,” the report said.

(*Japan Times*, August 1, 2020)

注 1. white paper 白書(政府の公式報告書) 2. Cabinet meeting 閣議 3. Cabinet Office 内閣府