

2016 年度入学者選抜試験問題

英 語

(60 分)

- 【注 意】 問題は I—A から V—B まで、18 ページある。  
解答はすべて別紙の解答用紙に記入すること。  
文字は正確に読みやすく書くこと。  
\*の語には(注)に訳語が与えられている。

## I - A 放送問題

今から2つの英語の文章を聞いてもらいます。それぞれの文章の最後にある指示をよく聞き、その答えを書きなさい。ただし、外来語(特に英語からの借用語)は使わないこと。同じ文章を2回読みます。

## I-B 放送問題

鈴木さんはシンガポールへ旅に出ています。旅行中、予約をしていたホテルから、携帯電話に伝言メッセージが入っていました。それを聞いて、1～4の英語に続くもっとも適切な内容をア～エからそれぞれ選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。同じ文章を2回読みます。

1. To get the key for the room from the key boxes, Ms. Suzuki has to enter the number

ア. 4882      イ. 5      ウ. 5706      エ. 6

2. If Ms. Suzuki has to call the door opening service on Saturday, she has to pay

ア. 18 dollars      イ. 80 dollars      ウ. 100 dollars      エ. 180 dollars

3. If Ms. Suzuki pays for three breakfasts on the first day, she will pay

ア. 8 dollars      イ. 16 dollars      ウ. 20 dollars      エ. 24 dollars

4. Ms. Suzuki has to check out before

ア. 2:00 pm, April 30<sup>th</sup>      イ. 12:00 pm, May 3<sup>rd</sup>  
ウ. 2:00 pm, May 16<sup>th</sup>      エ. 12:00 pm, May 30<sup>th</sup>

## Ⅱ - A

次の文章の主題としてもっとも適切なものをア～ウから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1)

In most \*developed countries, family \*patterns have changed in \*recent years. Once, families were large, and most mothers stayed home to take care of the children. They had to do almost all the housework, too. Fathers did not often see the children, but they sometimes played with their children on the weekends. Because families are smaller and many women are working, this pattern has changed in some way. Fathers often help with the housework. In this way, they can be more \*involved in the lives of their children. They may help their children at meal times and when they put on their clothes, and may take them to school in the morning.

- ア. Why the number of families is getting smaller
- イ. How the \*role of fathers has changed
- ウ. What kind of help fathers are giving to support their wives

(注)

developed : 発展した    pattern : 型    recent : 最近の

involved : かかわっている    role : 役割

(2)

Students who will graduate from high school are sometimes nervous about going to college because they are afraid that everything will be different. In fact, there are some important similar points between college and high school. In both places, \*academic success depends on how you spend your time. This means going to classes every day, doing your homework, and studying new \*materials carefully. The \*social situation in college is also like high school. If you have friends in high school, you will have friends in college, too. The activities in college are also similar to the activities in high school. Music groups, sports teams, special \*interest clubs, and other activities are found in both.

ア. Some similar points between high school life and college life

イ. How easy college life is after high school life

ウ. How to spend a good college life

(注)

academic success : 学業の成就    material : 資料    social : 社交的な  
interest : 趣味の

(3)

In Russia, there is always a strong tradition of learning foreign languages. This tradition has developed \*specialized foreign language schools. These schools teach the same subjects like all other public schools in Russia. However, \*unlike most public schools, many of the subjects are taught in French, German, or English in these foreign language schools. The students are different, too. Unlike other Russian public schools, students must take exams to go to the specialized schools. Quite often, these students come from families with higher levels of \*education. The greatest difference is in the language \*abilities of the students. Students in specialized language schools will be able to communicate fluently in a foreign language.

- ア. How students learn foreign languages in Russian high schools
- イ. The different ways of learning Russian language in high schools
- ウ. The system of specialized foreign language schools in Russia

(注)

specialized : 専門の      unlike ~ : ~と違って      education : 教育  
ability : 能力

## II-B

次の文章中の( )に共通して入る語を答えなさい。

When you speak, sing, or shout, the sound of your voice moves through the air. The sound goes to other people, and they hear it. Sound moves very fast. Some sounds are low and some are high. We can hear low sounds and high sounds everywhere. A plane makes a low sound, but when birds sing, they make a high sound.

Everyone's voice is different. A man's voice is usually lower than a woman's voice. When you speak, your \*throat \*vibrates. In your throat, you have \*vocal cords. When you speak, ( ) goes between your vocal cords, and your vocal cords vibrate. When you sing, you use your mouth, your throat, and your \*chest. When you make your vocal cords shorter or longer, your voice becomes high or low. Singers can learn how to use their body to sing better.

There are many different musical \*instruments in the world. Some players use ( ) when they play instruments, for example, \*trumpet players. Their \*lips vibrate, then the ( ) in the trumpet vibrates and makes a sound. When you hit a drum, the ( ) in the drum vibrates and makes a sound. Guitar players hit the \*strings of a guitar, but violin players use a \*bow. They touch the strings with the bow and the strings vibrate.

(注)

throat : のど    vibrate : 振動する    vocal cords : 声帯    chest : 胸部  
instrument : 楽器    trumpet : トランペット    lip : 唇    string : 弦  
bow : 弓

## II - C

次の文章はパブロ・ピカソ(Pablo Picasso)の伝記の一部です。内容と一致するように、1～4の英語に続くもっとも適切なものをア～ウからそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。

On October 25, 1881, in Malaga, Spain, an art teacher and his wife had a baby boy. They named him after many famous people and his uncles and aunts: Pablo Diego Jose Francisco de Paula Juan Nepomuceno Maria de los Remedios Cipriano de la Santisima Trinidad Ruiz y Picasso. Many years later, that baby became a famous artist, Pablo Picasso. How could he write his whole name on a \*painting? It was impossible! So he just wrote 'Picasso.'

Pablo could draw before he could talk. His mother said his first words were "Piz! Piz!" That is baby talk in Spanish for *lapis*, the word for 'pencil.' When he was really little, he liked to draw \*spirals. He sometimes drew pictures on the ground.

If he drew a horse, he could start from any point—the ears or the leg—and make a very good picture with one line. He could do the same with paper and \*scissors. Have you ever tried to do that? It's not easy!

Pablo's parents wanted him to be an artist. As a little boy, he often went to \*bullfights with his father. Pablo's first known painting was "The \*Picador." He was only about eight years old when he did it. Everyone that saw the painting thought: "Pablo will become a great artist someday." And they were right.

When Pablo was thirteen, he had his first art show. By then, his father knew that Pablo painted better than he did. So Pablo's father gave his son all his \*brushes and \*paints and never painted again.

(注)

painting : 絵画      spiral : らせん      scissors : はさみ      bullfight : 闘牛  
picador : 闘牛士      brush : 筆      paint : 絵の具

1. Picasso wrote his name as 'Picasso' because
  - ア. he had a very long name.
  - イ. he became famous many years later.
  - ウ. he was named after a lot of people around him.
  
2. When Pablo made a paper horse,
  - ア. he made it with many pieces.
  - イ. he needed to start from its ears or a leg.
  - ウ. he didn't stop cutting until he finished.
  
3. When Pablo drew 'The Picador' at the age of eight, everyone thought
  - ア. his father did it for him.
  - イ. he had special skills in art.
  - ウ. he was a special child for his father.
  
4. Pablo's father gave up painting because
  - ア. his son had his first art show.
  - イ. he gave all his painting tools to his son.
  - ウ. he found he didn't paint as well as his son.

## II-D

次の文章を読み、( 1 )～( 4 )に入るもっともふさわしい英文をア～ウからそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。

When do you usually eat chocolate? Do you give chocolates as a gift? If someone says to you that chocolate is not healthy to eat, what is your answer?

Most of us like to eat sweet things and a favorite kind of sweet food is chocolate. You can find a large number of different kinds of chocolates in sweet shops and supermarkets. ( 1 ) Some people like chocolate so much that they want to eat it every day.

We are often told that eating things with too much \*sugar or too much \*fat is bad for us. ( 2 ) So, many of us think that eating chocolate is something we shouldn't do too often.

Eating chocolate often makes us feel good. Some doctors even agree with this idea because they think that chocolate influences our feelings. If you are feeling sad, some chocolate can make you feel happier very quickly. However, this feeling does not continue for a long time and you soon feel sad again.

Some doctors like to talk about the bad side of eating chocolate. They say that because chocolate has both a lot of fat and sugar, it can cause people who eat too much of it to become too heavy. ( 3 ) They say that chocolate sometimes causes headaches in people, too.

After such bad news from doctors, people who love to eat a lot of chocolate will be happy to hear that some doctors have now discovered some good things about chocolate. New research tells us that chocolate, like \*aspirin, can help the \*blood move around in our bodies. This makes it useful to stop problems like \*thrombosis. Some doctors have found that chocolate has many \*flavonoids like fruit and vegetables. These are helpful for heart problems. This is good news for people who eat chocolate. ( 4 ) They can feel good about knowing that it can even

improve their health.

(注)

sugar : 糖分    fat : 脂肪分    aspirin : アスピリン、痛み止め    blood : 血  
thrombosis : 血栓症    flavonoid : フラボノイド

(1)

- ア. Sometimes they are very expensive.
- イ. This shows us that chocolate is very popular.
- ウ. Adults don't buy chocolate so often but children do.

(2)

- ア. Chocolate has a lot of both of these.
- イ. People just cannot stop eating chocolate.
- ウ. We all want to eat healthy food.

(3)

- ア. A lot of people think that doctors don't eat chocolate.
- イ. Thin people should eat more chocolate.
- ウ. They also tell us that foods which have a lot of fat may cause heart problems.

(4)

- ア. They can enjoy this delicious food and not feel bad.
- イ. Fruit and vegetables are as good as chocolate.
- ウ. Eating chocolate means doing good to other people.

## II-E

次の文章を読み、その内容と合うように、1～7の( )に適切な1語を入れなさい。ただし与えられた文字で始めること。

1. King Robert couldn't live in peace, because the King of England tried to (a ) Scotland many times.
2. In the sixth \*battle, King Robert and his army (l ) the battle and had to run away.
3. When King Robert was resting in a tent, he (n ) a \*spider making her \*web.
4. The spider tried to carry the \*thread to the other side of the tent, and she \*succeeded the (s ) time.
5. The spider didn't give up easily and King Robert was (e ) by the spider's great effort.
6. After King Robert watched the spider, he beat the King of England's army and they had to (r ) to England.
7. After King Robert learned a lesson from the spider, his children (r ) spiders and never killed them.

There was once a king of Scotland, Robert Bruce. He needed to be both brave and smart because it was dangerous to live in Scotland at that time. The King of England was fighting a war with King Robert. The King of England led a great army into Scotland to attack King Robert. He wanted King Robert to leave the country.

The two kings fought many battles. King Robert led his brave little army six times against his enemy; and six times his army was beaten, so they had to run away. At last, his army had to find some \*shelter and he, too, \*hid himself in the

forest and in a lonely place among the mountains.

One rainy day, King Robert lay on the ground in a simple tent. He was listening to the sound of the rain on the tent. He was tired and hungry, and ready to give up everything. King Robert had no energy to try to do anything more.

As he lay on the ground, he saw a spider over his head. She was preparing to make her web. He watched her as she worked slowly and carefully. She tried to throw her thin thread from one side to the other six times, but it fell down six times.

“The poor thing!” said Bruce. “I know how you feel when you do not succeed.”

But the spider did not give up after the sixth time. With still more care, she prepared to try for the seventh time. Bruce almost forgot his own troubles as he watched the spider move slowly on the thin thread. “Will she succeed this time?” Bruce thought. “Yes!” The thread was carried safely to the other side and stayed there.

“I, too, will try a seventh time!” cried Bruce.

He got up and gathered his \*men. He told them about his plans, and sent them out with messages to make his people feel better. Soon there was an army of brave \*Scotsmen around him. Another battle was fought, and at last the King of England went back to his own country.

After that day, his children never hurt a spider again. The lesson which the little spider taught the king was never forgotten.

(注)

battle : 戦い      spider : クモ      web : クモの巣      thread : 糸  
succeed : うまくいく      shelter : 避難所、住みか      hid himself : 身を隠した  
men : 家来      Scotsmen : スコットランド人

### Ⅲ

次の文章を読み、1～4の文を完成させなさい。下線部は与えられた語数で書くこと。

1. Dad came home only on Friday nights because \_\_\_\_\_.(10語以内)
2. Pedro cried because \_\_\_\_\_.(4～6語)
3. Dad was late because \_\_\_\_\_.(8語以内)
4. Dad felt better when he reached home because \_\_\_\_\_.(6語以内)

Pedro was sitting on the floor. He was pushing two little cars around and around.

“Is tonight Friday night, mama?” he asked.

“Yes,” his mother said. “Tonight is Friday night.”

Pedro \*clapped his hands.

“Dad is coming. Dad is coming,” he sang.

His mother nodded her head.

“Mother,” he asked, “why doesn’t Dad come home every night? Carmen’s dad comes home every night.”

His mother explained, “Right now the only job that is good for Dad is far from here. But some day he will come home every night.”

The door opened then. Ana, Carlos, and Ricardo came in from school.

“Tonight is Friday night, and Dad is coming,” Pedro shouted.

“Who doesn’t know that?” Carlos said.

“Never mind,” his mother said. “We have work to do. Carlos, please wash and prepare the beans. You, Ana, run to the store for potatoes. And you, Ricardo, take the trash out, please.”

By late afternoon the kitchen was filled with good smells. Pedro went to the window. He looked into the street. It was beginning to grow dark. Ana looked at the kitchen clock.

“Dad is very late, Mother,” she said.

“Don’t worry,” his mother said. “Dad will come.”

They waited and waited. Finally their mother said, “Come, children. We must eat. Dad will come while we are eating.”

The children came to the table. No one talked. Then Pedro said, "I don't want any supper. I want Dad."

He began to cry. Ricardo said something kind to him. Then Pedro got up from the table and went to his bedroom. His mother followed him.

"Go to sleep now, Pedro," she said. "I will \*wake you when Dad comes."

When Pedro opened his eyes again, the house was dark. Then he said to himself, "Dad hasn't come home."

Pedro got out of bed and ran to the kitchen window. He looked into the street. There was no one there. A cat ran across the street. Then Pedro saw a dark \*shadow. It was moving. It was a man carrying a big shopping bag. Dad always brought a shopping bag home with him. Pedro thought it was Dad.

He hurried across the kitchen and turned on the light. Then he ran to the door and opened it wide.

"Dad, you're here," he shouted.

He \*hugged his father and his father hugged him. In another minute, nobody was sleeping any more.

"Dad, Dad, what happened?" they asked at the same time.

"What happened?" their father said. "My friend John became ill. He always works with me. I took him to the hospital. I couldn't get home sooner."

Mother took Dad by the hand.

"Come, sit down, and eat."

Dad sat down.

"You know," he said, "when I reached home, I was so tired. Then I looked up at the window and there was a light. Someone was waiting." He pulled Pedro toward him and said, "It was my Pedro. Suddenly I was not tired at all." Dad hugged Pedro and put him down on the floor.

Mother brought his plate with fish and beans. Everyone sat around the table. They talked and laughed.

"Yes," Pedro said, "Friday night is Dad night."

(注)

clap : 手をたたく    wake : 起こす    shadow : 影  
hug : しっかり抱きしめる

## IV

次の文章中の①～⑥の( )内の語を適切な形に変えなさい。

It was 5:45 a.m. on Tuesday when the phone rang. I was worried even before I picked up the phone. I knew that ①( ring ) phones would bring me bad news.

Slowly, I got out of bed and picked up the phone. I could hear the \*sirens. It was so hot that I couldn't \*breathe. It was raining outside.

"Yes?" I said.

"Helen?"

It was my friend at the \*New York Police Department.

"Yes, Craig," I said.

"We've ②( get ) a \*murder on West 45<sup>th</sup> Street. Can you come right now?"

I wanted to say I couldn't help him. I was tired and needed more sleep. He knew I didn't want to go.

"Who was ③( kill )?"

"Have you ever heard of someone ④( call ) Evelyn Carter?"

I almost dropped the phone. I knew that name very well. Evelyn Carter and I ⑤( spend ) most of our time in high school in the same class. We finished our first year in college together. She was always my best friend. I talked about her to Craig many times, so I didn't understand why he asked me such a question.

"What are you saying, Craig?"

"I think the woman we found has the same name as your friend from high school."

My heart was ⑥( beat ) fast. Everything in my room began to turn like the wheel of a car. My fingers held the phone \*tightly. I tried to say something, but no words came out.

(注)

siren : サイレン      breathe : 呼吸する

New York Police Department : ニューヨーク警察署      murder : 殺人事件

tightly : しっかりと

## V-A

あなたは英語の授業で、e-mail の良さについて発表することになりました。以下はそのスピーチの原稿です。( )内の語句を用いて①～③の文を完成させなさい(2つ以上の文でもよい)。ただし与えられた語句はその順番通りに使用すること。

These days e-mail is used for communication. Some people say e-mail is better than phones and letters. You will find four good points about e-mail. First, ①( take / time / send / receive ). From your computer, you can \*contact people living far away or in the next office. A few seconds later, they receive your message. If they are at their computer, you can get a \*response soon, too. Second, ②( messages / other countries / just a few yen ). It is much cheaper than phones or letters. Third, you don't have to worry about the time difference, and your friends or your company people can send a response when they like. Last, ③( an e-mail / many people / the same time ).

(注)

contact : 連絡する      response : 返事

# V-B

あなたの家にシカゴ(Chicago)からローラ(Laura)がホームステイに来ます。彼女が出発する前に確認メールを送ることにしました。以下の情報を順番通りに書きなさい。

- ① 吉祥寺駅まで迎えに行く
- ② 東京はシカゴほど寒くはないがコートは必要
- ③ 晩ごはんはローラが好きなものを外食する予定

Hi, Laura. We are looking forward to having you here. When you arrive, please take the bus from Haneda Airport to Kichijoji Station.

① \_\_\_\_\_

② \_\_\_\_\_

③ \_\_\_\_\_

After dinner, we will go to the supermarket to buy food for breakfast for the next day. You can have anything you want. Have a safe trip and we'll see you soon.