

# 問題冊子

## 英語

### 注意事項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開けないでください。
2. 試験監督の合図により、表紙下部にある受験番号、氏名欄に記入してください。
3. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、汚れ等に気がついた場合は、挙手してください。
4. 問題冊子と解答用紙が別々にあります。それぞれの設問の指示に従って楷書体で丁寧に記入してください。
5. メモ用紙は、解答作成の際の下書きとして使用してください。なお、成績には関係ありませんがこのメモ用紙も回収します。
6. 試験中に気分が悪くなったり、トイレに行きたくなったりした場合には、挙手してください。
7. 試験終了後、この問題冊子は回収しますので、持ち帰らないでください。

受験番号		氏名	
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## 英 語

「英語」を合否判定の対象科目としているのは次の学部学科です。

法学部	法律学科	選択科目
医用工学部	生命医工学科	選択科目
	臨床工学科	選択科目
スポーツ科学部	スポーツ教育学科	必須選択科目
	スポーツ健康科学科	必須選択科目
現代教養学環	—	必須選択科目

**第1問** 次の各文の空所に入れるのに最も適当なものをそれぞれの1～4の内より一つ選びなさい。

- ① He is making slow but ( ) progress toward recovery.  
1. few            2. little            3. steady            4. inconstant
- ② That is ( ) to be proven by his further experiments.  
1. yet            2. up            3. far            4. more than
- ③ Its inhabitants are ( ) mainly with agriculture.  
1. occupied    2. interested    3. obliged            4. accustomed
- ④ This storm is nothing to ( ) I saw in Florida last year.  
1. one            2. that            3. which            4. what
- ⑤ Do to others as you wish to ( ) them do to you.  
1. get            2. have            3. force            4. set
- ⑥ I find no ( ) at all to the subject in textbooks.  
1. mention    2. description    3. reference    4. illustration
- ⑦ A worse route for sightseers could ( ) be imagined.  
1. as well    2. rather            3. short            4. hardly
- ⑧ It has not always been possible to trace quotations to their original ( ).  
1. causes    2. roots            3. beginnings    4. sources
- ⑨ Who ( ) that be, ringing our phone at this hour of the morning?  
1. may            2. can            3. must            4. shall
- ⑩ There is ( ) what may happen if you neglect your studies.  
1. no telling    2. not telling    3. little telling    4. no use to tell

**第2問** 次の a～d の空所に当てはまる最も適当なものを下の 1～8 からそれぞれ一つ選びなさい。

A : Good morning, Sir.

B : Good morning. My name is Montana. ( a )

A : Just a moment, Mr. Montana. Let's see... Montana... yes, Mr. Montana, room 222. Would you register, please?

B : All right. Do you have a pen?

A : Of course. ( b ) How long are you going to stay, Mr. Montana?

B : I am probably going to leave on Friday. But I am not sure. ( c )

A : All right. Would you tell us as soon as you know for sure?

B : Yes. I will be using a credit card. Would you like it now?

A : No, that is not necessary, Mr. Montana.

B : ( d )

A : At 7. Certainly, sir.

B : Thank you.

1. Here you are.
2. I have a reservation.
3. I wonder what time the restaurant opens tomorrow.
4. It all depends.
5. It doesn't matter.
6. Let's change the subject.
7. Oh, would you call me at 7 in the morning tomorrow?
8. Will you do me a favor?

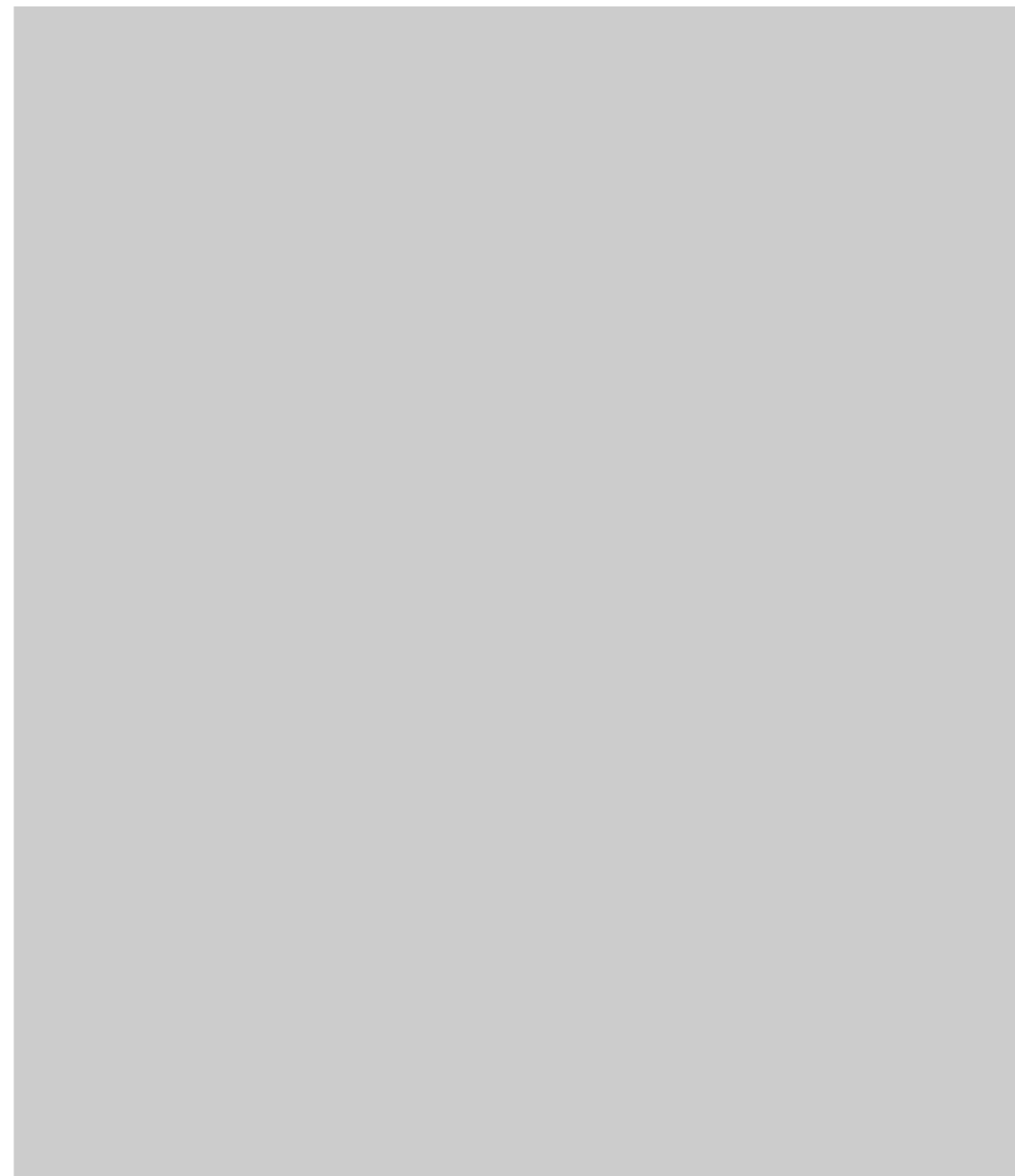
**第3問** 次の英文を日本語に直しなさい。

1. Suppose you suffer a heart attack and are not insured.
2. What does matter is your attitude toward learning more than you already know.
3. This is, for example, what you did in high school whenever you were required to turn in a book report.
4. Man has the ability to create his own environment, instead of, as in the case of other animals, being forced to submit to the environments in which he finds himself.

**第4問** 次の英文の（ ）内の語句を正しい順序に並び換えなさい。

1. We have no (began / finding / way / speech / of / out / how).
2. Somehow primitive man learned to (his / others / sounds / vocal / make / meant / what / understand).
3. In (hear / to / somebody / said / order / what), you had to be close to him.
4. Thousands of years later the cave man (he / animals / the modern / man / what / tells / hunted).
5. The cave man's pictures (as / to / for / ideas / well / stand / began) as for animals or objects.

**第5問** 次の英文を読み、1～10の英文の内、本文の内容に一致するものを4つ選び番号で答えなさい（解答は若い番号からになるよう記入しなさい）。



1. College students in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century had to read English to study science and engineering.
2. Traditionally, almost no foreign teachers used their native language in class.
3. Generally speaking, Japanese used to be better at speaking foreign languages.
4. Nowadays students don't use a foreign language at school except when they study the language itself.
5. Japan is a good place to study foreign languages, because there are many opportunities to talk with foreigners.
6. Japanese used to study foreign languages in order to learn from foreign books.
7. Foreign language education in Japan has attached greater importance to spoken language than written language.
8. It has become more difficult for Japanese to learn to speak English.
9. It is impossible to find a Japanese teacher of English who can speak it without difficulty.
10. A large number of companies are giving English conversation classes to their employees, because they are not satisfied with the way of teaching English at school.

