

# 英 語

2020 年度（令和 2 年度）

## 入 学 試 験 問 題

受 験 番 号	
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### 1. 注 意 事 項

- (1) 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- (2) この問題冊子は 12 ページあります。  
試験中に、問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れなどに気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
- (3) 問題冊子の表紙の受験番号欄に受験番号を記入してください。
- (4) 解答用紙には、氏名、受験番号の記入欄および受験番号のマーク欄があります。それぞれに正しく記入し、マークしてください。
- (5) 問題冊子のどのページも切り離してはいけません。
- (6) 辞書機能や計算機能、通信機能などをもつ機器等の使用は禁止します。使用している場合は不正行為とみなします。
- (7) 試験終了後、解答用紙はもちろん、問題冊子も持ち帰ってはいけません。

### 2. 解答上の注意

- (1) 解答用紙の左下に記載している「注意事項」を読んでください。
- (2) 問題は **I** , **II** , **III** , **IV** の 4 つの大問があります。

**I** 問1～問13について、( )に入れるのに最も適当なものを①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1 The soccer team members can't put ( ① ) with his lazy behavior any more.

- ① at                      ② out                      ③ off                      ④ up

問2 Unfortunately your brother is likely to spend ( ② ) five days in hospital for treatment.

- ① more                      ② of                      ③ another                      ④ on

問3 All of them tried ( ③ ) vain to solve the serious issue.

- ① at                      ② in                      ③ on                      ④ to

問4 ( ④ ) a view to achieving his goal, he made his best efforts on the new project.

- ① For                      ② With                      ③ Upon                      ④ At

問5 This book, ( ⑤ ) thoroughly, will show you different ways to build a sustainable society.

- ① read                      ② reading                      ③ to have read                      ④ for reading

問6 I've never heard him speak ill of others ( ⑥ ) their backs.

- ① against                      ② behind                      ③ over                      ④ under

問7 She sometimes finds herself wondering ( ⑦ ) it is like to be truly happy.

- ① what                      ② when                      ③ why                      ④ if

問 8 Cathy had no sooner sat down on the sofa in the living room ( ⑧ )  
the doorbell rang.

- Ⓐ before      Ⓑ when      Ⓒ if      Ⓓ than

問 9 Today that hairstyle is not as popular among young people as it  
( ⑨ ) to be a decade ago.

- Ⓐ became      Ⓑ were      Ⓒ used      Ⓓ passed

問10 The lost city lay ( ⑩ ) under the desert for centuries.

- Ⓐ bury      Ⓑ burying      Ⓒ to bury      Ⓓ buried

問11 ( ⑪ ) you require any further support, please don't hesitate to  
contact us at any time.

- Ⓐ Had      Ⓑ Should      Ⓒ Could      Ⓓ Were

問12 As for the next meeting, Jenny is going to suggest a time ( ⑫ ) suits  
all the staff.

- Ⓐ that      Ⓑ when      Ⓒ what      Ⓓ by which

問13 Doctor: "Good afternoon, Mr. Smith. What ( ⑬ ) to be the problem  
today?"

Patient: "I have a sore throat and a slight fever."

- Ⓐ needs      Ⓑ occurs      Ⓒ seems      Ⓓ considers

II 問14～問19について、文意が通るように[ ]の語句を正しく並べかえて英文を完成させたとき、( ⑭ )～( ⑰ )に入れるのに最も適当なものを㉑～㉕のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問14 It was ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ⑭ ) ( ), even though he was in a hurry.

[ Jack / unlocked / of / the front door / very careless / to leave ]

- ㉑ Jack                      ㉒ of                      ㉓ unlocked  
㉔ to leave                  ㉕ the front door

問15 I would ( ) ( ) ( ⑮ ) ( ) ( ) ( ) tonight.

[ it / you could / to the welcome party / appreciate / come / if ]

- ㉑ it                          ㉒ come                      ㉓ if  
㉔ you could                ㉕ appreciate

問16 This hotel is not ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ⑯ ) ( ) at the front desk.

[ for / deposited / any / responsible / unless / valuables ]

- ㉑ deposited                ㉒ for                          ㉓ valuables  
㉔ unless                      ㉕ any

問17 It is ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ⑰ ) ( ) ( ) the growing debt.

[ the government / to take / on / action / up to / immediate ]

- ㉑ action                      ㉒ immediate                ㉓ to take  
㉔ the government            ㉕ on

問18 The transition from ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( 18 )  
( ) in many economies.

[ alternative energy is / from / a smooth one / fossil fuels / far / to ]

- Ⓐ from                      Ⓑ alternative energy is              Ⓒ far  
Ⓓ a smooth one              Ⓔ to

問19 “Walkability” is a word used ( ) ( ) ( 19 ) ( )  
( ) ( ).

[ an area is / the degree / pedestrians / to describe / to which / friendly to ]

- Ⓐ the degree                      Ⓑ to describe                      Ⓒ an area is  
Ⓓ friendly to                      Ⓔ to which

Ⅲ 問 20～問 25 について、次の英文を読み、( ㉔ )～( ㉕ )に入れるのに最も適当なものを㉑～㉓のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Most Americans continue to sit for prolonged periods despite public health messages that such ( ㉔ ) increases the risk of \*<sup>1</sup>obesity, \*<sup>2</sup>diabetes, heart disease and certain cancers, according to a major new study led by researchers at Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis.

The research team analyzed surveys of 51,000 people from 2001 to 2016 to track sitting trends in front of TVs and computers and the total amount of time spent sitting on a daily basis. ( ㉕ ) other studies that have looked at \*<sup>3</sup>sedentary behaviors, the research is the first to document sitting in a nationally representative sample of the U.S. population across multiple ( ㉖ ) groups—from children to the elderly—and different racial and ethnic groups.

The research, led by Yin Cao, \*<sup>4</sup>ScD, an \*<sup>5</sup>epidemiologist and assistant professor of surgery in the Division of Public Health Sciences, is published April 23 in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

“In almost none of the groups we analyzed are the numbers going in the right direction,” said Cao, the study’s senior author. “We want to raise ( ㉗ ) about this issue on multiple levels—from individuals and families to schools, employers and elected officials.”

Epidemiologist and co-senior author Graham A. Colditz, \*<sup>6</sup>MD, \*<sup>7</sup>DrPH, the Niess-Gain Professor of Surgery and director of the Division of Public Health Sciences, said: “We think a lot of these sedentary habits are formed early, ( ㉘ ) if we can make changes that help children be more active, it could pay off in the future, both for children as they grow to adulthood and for future health-care spending. Sedentary behavior is ( ㉙ ) to poor health in many areas, and if we can reduce that across the board it could have a big impact.”

(<https://medicine.wustl.edu/news/despite-health-warnings-americans-still-sit-too-much/> より抜粋)



**IV** 問 26～問 36 について、次の英文を読み、本文の内容に一致する最も適当なものを㉔～㉗のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Making useful lists has been a lifelong process of refinement. This began early, with the brute force of youthful enthusiasm, gathering as much information on a given subject as I could. When I got a little older, I added an invaluable layer of \*<sup>1</sup>finesse to my list making thanks to a few years spent working in graphic design. The job of graphic design is to communicate important information as quickly and as efficiently as possible. If I wanted my lists to deliver the information I needed, when I needed it, and to not overwhelm me in the process, then they needed to be clear and concise. Graphic design helped me home in on lists in outline form and as diagrams with pictorial references to clean up the mess of some of my earlier list-making tendencies. Don't get me wrong: those first messy lists were still useful, as any list is <sup>㉗</sup>better than no list. But the cleaner they got, the better they got, and the more productive I became. Then, in 1998, I joined Industrial Light & Magic (ILM) to work as a model maker on *Star Wars: Episode I—The Phantom Menace*, and my list making took a quantum leap. I discovered the <sup>㉘</sup>checkbox.

When I arrived at ILM, the checkbox was already a piece of institutional practice. I noticed it one day early in my \*<sup>2</sup>tenure, looking over the shoulder of my boss, Brian Gernand, as he went down his to-do list for me. Next to every item on his list, down the left-hand side, he'd drawn little boxes. Some of the boxes were empty, some were colored in, others were only partially filled in. I asked him about it when we were done and here is how he explained his process:

- If a task was completed, he colored in the corresponding box on the list.
- ▣ If a task was halfway or mostly complete, he colored in half its box diagonally.



If a task hadn't been started or measurable progress had yet to be achieved, that box stayed empty.

Brian is one of the best supervisors I have ever worked for. I've seen him manage anywhere from a half dozen to hundreds of builders in the ILM model shop. On a big project like a feature film, each one of those builders works from daily, weekly, and sometimes monthly to-do lists, for production periods lasting sometimes up to a couple of years. The number of tiny details captured in those lists is immense. On a *Star Wars* picture, it is positively <sup>\*3</sup>gargantuan. It is easy to see how a supervisor, whose job it is to oversee all that, could drown in the details. And yet, this three-part checkbox technique allowed him to see instantly where he was in any project, at any given moment, on any given day.

The elegance and effectiveness of this planning system floored me, particularly when it came to evaluating the status of a project the further along it went. The value of a list is that it frees you up to think more creatively, by defining a project's scope and scale for you on the page, so your brain doesn't have to hold on to so much information. The beauty of the checkbox is that it does the same thing with regard to progress, allowing you to monitor the status of your project, without having to mentally keep track of everything.

I <sup>\*4</sup>incorporated the checkbox into my process immediately and it changed my work practice at ILM overnight. Every day from that day forward, I would make a new daily list of goals complete with checkboxes, while at the same time keeping an eye on how that day's goals fit into the bigger picture. I'd make that day's list of goals by looking at yesterday's list, and transferring only the unstarted or partially completed items to today's list. It was a great way for me to wrap my head around the day, the week, the month, and my job in general. I became known for being so <sup>\*5</sup>meticulous about tracking my progress through my lists, in fact, that it opened me up to the occasional <sup>\*6</sup>prank from my coworkers. I'd come into the shop in the morning, ready to

- 問29 What did the checkbox mean to the people at ILM? ( 29 )
- (a) It was something everyone had already avoided practicing.
  - (b) It was something used customarily by the people working there.
  - (c) It was an important part of the training program for the employees.
  - (d) It was an important part of the writer's contribution to the company.
- 問30 Under what circumstances did checkboxes stay empty? ( 30 )
- (a) Before progress was measured correctly.
  - (b) After progress was measured correctly.
  - (c) Before observable progress was achieved.
  - (d) After observable progress was achieved.
- 問31 What quality made Brian Gernand a good supervisor? ( 31 )
- (a) He spared the lives of his workers during difficult projects.
  - (b) He worked very hard for two years to get the project done quickly.
  - (c) He had broad knowledge of the *Star Wars* movies and their legacy.
  - (d) He skillfully managed the affairs and actions of those who were under him.
- 問32 What did the three-part checkbox technique allow Brian to do? ( 32 )
- (a) It allowed him to use the checkboxes to move to any place he liked.
  - (b) It allowed him to visualize the difficulty level of each task.
  - (c) It allowed him to leave out the details of projects at any time.
  - (d) It allowed him to confirm every stage of progress immediately.

問33 What made lists and checkboxes so attractive to the writer? ( ㉓ )

- (a) They enabled him to use his creativity more freely.
- (b) They led him to make elegant products more consistently.
- (c) They inspired him to appreciate the value of mental flexibility.
- (d) They helped him keep a lot of information in his mind all the time.

問34 Choose the most appropriate combination of words to fill in the blanks

(34-1)(X) and (34-2)(Y). ( ㉔ )

- (a) (X) completed (Y) today's
- (b) (X) uncompleted (Y) previous day's
- (c) (X) completed (Y) previous day's
- (d) (X) uncompleted (Y) today's

問35 What does the writer think of lists with to-do items crossed out?

( ㉕ )

- (a) He has no difficulty in recognizing the contents of the lists later on.
- (b) The information the lists contain can be transferred to another new project.
- (c) The lists can lose their informational value because they are more difficult to make out.
- (d) The parts covered over with lines give a look of completeness and a sense of satisfaction.

問36 What effect does "momentum" have on the writer? ( ㉖ )

- (a) It keeps him in good health both physically and mentally.
- (b) It encourages him to create more checkboxes that are empty.
- (c) It helps him understand the size and weight of huge projects.
- (d) It gives him the motivation to accomplish various tasks.