

令和3年度 一般入学試験(前期)問題

英 語

試験開始の指示があるまで問題冊子を開いてはならない。

注 意 事 項

1. 試験時間は70分である。
2. 試験開始の指示があるまで、筆記用具を持つてはならない。
3. 試験開始後に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁等の不備、解答用紙の汚れ等を確認しなさい。これらがある場合には手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせること。
4. 解答番号は 1 ~ 46 である。
5. 解答は指示された解答番号に従って解答用紙の解答欄にマークすること。
6. 解答用紙に正しく記入・マークしていない場合には、正しく採点されないことがある。
7. 指定された以外の個数をマークした場合には誤りとなる。
8. 下書きや計算は問題冊子の余白を利用すること。
9. 質問等がある場合には手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせること。
10. 試験終了の指示があったら直ちに筆記用具を机の上に置くこと。
11. 試験終了の指示の後に受験番号、氏名の記入漏れに気づいた場合には、手を高く挙げて監督者の許可を得てから記入すること。許可なく筆記用具を持つと不正行為とみなされる。
12. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

解答用紙記入要領

例：受験番号が「0123」番の「日本花子」さんの場合

受 験 番 号				
MB	0	1	2	3
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○

フリガナ	ニ ッ ポ ン	ハ ナ コ
氏 名	日 本 花 子	

注 意 事 項

1. 黒鉛筆(HB, B, 2B)またはシャープペンシル(2B)を使用すること。
 2. マークは、はみ出さないように○の内側を●のように丁寧に塗りつぶすこと。
 3. 所定の記入欄以外には何も記入しないこと。
- ※ マークの塗り方が正しくない場合には、採点されないことがある。

○	●	●	●	●	○	○
良い例	悪い例					

1. 受験番号の空欄に受験番号を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークする。次に、氏名を書き、フリガナをカタカナで記入する。
2. 受験番号欄と解答欄では、○の位置が異なるので注意する。
3. マークは黒鉛筆(HB, B, 2B)またはシャープペンシル(2B)を使い、はみ出さないように○の内側を●のように丁寧に塗りつぶす。
4. マークを消す場合には、消しゴムで跡が残らないように完全に消す。
5. 解答用紙は折り曲げたり、汚したりしない。
6. 所定の欄以外には何も記入しない。

問題訂正

- 1 3 ページ
設問文 1 行目
誤： 【B】 () に語句を…
正： 【B】 () に下の①～⑥の語句を…
- 2 6 ページ
問 2
選択肢②
誤： Men have
正： Men had
- 6 ページ
問 5
選択肢②
誤： other form
正： other forms
- 3 10 ページ
問 7
選択肢②
誤： …time to check…
正： …time checking…

英 語

1 下の問い(問1～10)に答えよ。

【A】 ()に入る語句として最も適切なものを、下の①～④のうちからそれぞれ1つずつ選べ。

問 1 “I was not able to finish my homework yesterday.”

“If you (1) me, I could have helped you.”

- ① have asked ② would be asked
③ should be asked ④ had asked

問 2 The weather isn't very good now, but (2) to get better tomorrow.

- ① it expects ② it'll expect ③ it's expected ④ it's expecting

問 3 Please give me back your application form when you (3) filling it in.

- ① will finish ② finished ③ have finished ④ will be finished

問 4 If you like this cake so much, (4) make one yourself?

- ① how about ② how do you
③ what do you say ④ why don't you

問 5 The open-air concert that was (5) put off until next week because of the heavy rain.

- ① to be held on Sunday has been ② to be held on Sunday has
③ held on Sunday has been to ④ held on Sunday has

問 6 Thank you very much, Fred. This book is exactly (6) I have wanted.

- ① what ② which ③ of which ④ that

問 7 There is (7) what will happen in the future.

- ① no tell ② no telling ③ not telling ④ not to tell

問 8 I don't like (8) a fool of in public.

- ① making ② to make ③ been made ④ being made

【B】 ()に語句を入れて英文を完成させたとき、 ~ に入るものを、下の①~⑥のうちからそれぞれ1つずつ選べ。

問9 The newspaper and TV () () () ()
() () happening in the world.

- ① what ② keep ③ of
④ us ⑤ is ⑥ informed

問10 To be honest, I don't want to () () () ()
() () a matter of small importance.

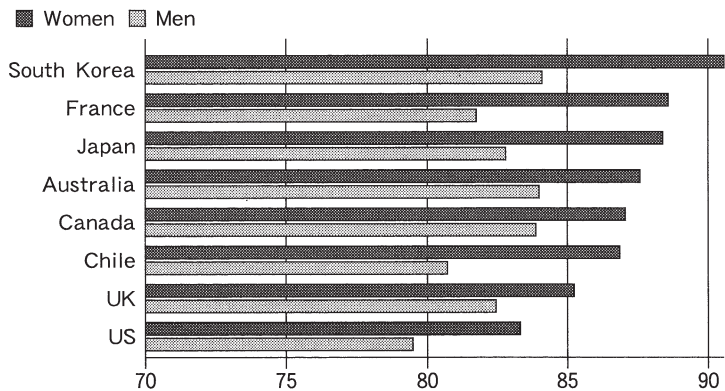
- ① any ② such ③ more time
④ worrying ⑤ about ⑥ waste

2

Read the passages (an article and a dialogue) and answer the questions (問1～8).

South Korean women will be the first in the world to have an average life expectancy above 90, a study suggests. Imperial College London and the World Health Organization analysed lifespans in 35 industrialised countries. It predicted all would see people living longer in 2030 and the gap between men and women would start to close in most countries.

Average life expectancy at birth by 2030 (in years)



Source : Imperial College London / World Health Organization

The researchers said the findings posed big challenges for pensions and care for elderly people. “South Korea has gotten a lot of things right,” Prof Majid Ezzati told the BBC News website. “It seems to have been a more equal place and things that have benefited people — education, nutrition — have benefited most people. And so far, it is better at dealing with hypertension and has some of the lowest obesity rates in the world.”

The data also forecasts that Japan, once the picture of longevity, will tumble down the global rankings. It currently has the highest life expectancy for women, but will be overtaken by both South Korea and France, the study suggests. Meanwhile, male life expectancy will go from the fourth highest to 11th out of the countries studied.

The US also performs poorly and is on course to have the lowest life expectancy of rich countries by 2030. The study predicts an average age of 80 for men and 83 for women — roughly the same state Mexico and Croatia will have achieved. “It is almost opposite of South Korea,” added Prof Ezzati. “Society in the US is very unequal to an extent the whole national performance is affected — it is the only country without universal health insurance. And it is the first country that has stopped growing taller, which shows something about early life nutrition.”

The study, published in *The Lancet*, also shows the gap in life expectancy between women and men is closing. Prof Ezzati said: “Men traditionally had unhealthier lifestyles, and so shorter life expectancies. They smoked and drank more, and had more road traffic accidents and homicides; however, as lifestyles become more similar between men and women, so does their longevity.”

(Adapted from <https://www.bbc.com/news/health-39040146>)

James: What do you think, Naomi? How long do you think you will live?

Naomi: That's a pretty dark question. Are you feeling a bit gloomy today?

James: No, not at all. It was part of a conversation I had with my classmates from philosophy class last night. We were out at the pub near our university, and after a few beers our talk got kind of heavy.

Naomi: Well, there are so many factors that can influence a person's longevity. Lifestyle choices have a significant impact, things like your smoking or your love of chips. You know, men have it bad. There are social differences between men and women. Also, work accidents, alcoholism, road accidents — they are higher for men. But, I did hear somewhere that this gap is closing.

James: Ouch! I didn't know that. I'd better be careful.

Naomi: How did this talk start last night?

James: It started after reading an online article last week, which reported that the patterns of longevity will switch for top-ranking countries over the next ten years.

Naomi: You're kidding? Why's that?

James: Some countries, which have been leaders in the past, will tumble from their top positions.

Naomi: I've heard something about how the US will (A) the ball. They have been going into a steady decline. Healthcare is important for its citizens. Good thing we don't live there, huh?

James: Yeah, I hear you. And you hit the nail on the head about healthcare. That's exactly what the article confirms.

Naomi: And Japan? They have always come across as being so healthy, so I have the impression that everyone lives a long life there. Will they also (A) in the ranking?

James: I haven't looked into it yet. The BBC article left me in a fog about Japan, to be honest. Maybe it has something to do with taking care of the elderly? Hmm... Beats me.

Naomi: Well, although this article seems to be predicting trends, almost anything can happen.

James: I think we see eye to eye on this topic. The future is just so uncertain. Thanks, Naomi. Maybe I'll get my friends together again tonight and rehash this topic one more time. Want to (A) by?

問 1 According to the article, which of the following is the most appropriate statement about Prof Majid Ezzati's views? 13

- ① The US will remain unchanged over the next ten years in terms of longevity.
- ② In the US, nutrition in early life is affecting people's height.
- ③ The US needs better healthcare and a pension system like Canada's.
- ④ The US will not drop in the world ranking for longevity, and the people in the US will not make changes.

問 2 According to the article, which of the following is NOT mentioned? 14

- ① Good healthcare helps people to live a longer life.
- ② Men have more traffic accidents compared to women.
- ③ Men and women's lifestyles are becoming more similar.
- ④ France and South Korea have similar plans to increase the longevity of their people.

問 3 According to the article, which of the following is the most appropriate statement about male longevity? 15

- ① Men are not growing taller globally due to lifestyle choices.
- ② Men smoke and drink more on average than women except in Mexico.
- ③ The average life expectancy for men in the US is the same as those in other industrialised countries.
- ④ A poor lifestyle can be one cause for reducing men's life expectancy.

問 4 According to the dialogue, which of the following best describes James's lifestyle? 16

- ① He is a university student and has some unhealthy lifestyle choices.
- ② He does not agree with Naomi, but he enjoys going to the pub.
- ③ He is going overseas and is having a long life.
- ④ He is not a cheerful student, and he drinks every day with his friends.

問 5 According to the dialogue, which of the following is the closest in meaning to the phrase left me in a fog? 17

- ① having bad weather or a thick, low-lying cloud cover
- ② being late for a train or other form of public transportation
- ③ not being fully certain or feeling confused
- ④ feeling mostly unhappy or not satisfied

問 6 Which of the following is the most appropriate for the THREE brackets labelled (A) in the dialogue? 18

- ① slide ② jump ③ stop ④ drop

問 7 According to the dialogue, which of the following is the most appropriate statement about Naomi and James? 19

- ① Both Naomi and James attend university in the US where they study philosophy, and they both are worried about having a poor diet.
- ② James likes to talk about deep topics with his friends, and he is the same height as Naomi because they see eye to eye.
- ③ Naomi and James discuss the topic of longevity, and Naomi understands that there are differences between males and females in terms of life expectancy.
- ④ Naomi and James feel the future is uncertain, and they want to change the topic to the theme of tomorrow's lecture.

問 8 What are the passages mainly about? 20

- ① The passages are about how the trends in longevity will change in the future.
- ② The passages are about how South Korean men tend to outlive Japanese men.
- ③ The passages are about how the changes in elderly lifestyles are linked to better pensions.
- ④ The passages are about how women in most countries receive better healthcare than men.

3 次の英文を読み、下の問い(問1～8)に答えよ。

Moods influence our susceptibility to weak arguments. Here, though, it is not just a question of what mood one happens to be in when listening to the argument, but also of how much time one has to think about it. When people are in a neutral mood, or have lots of time to think, bad arguments are not very persuasive. But when they are in a good mood () have little time to think, people are more influenced by invalid arguments (and less by valid ones). It seems that the combination of being in a good mood and being in a rush forces one to take short cuts, basing one's judgement less on logical analysis and more on contextual clues such as the reputation of the speaker.

To test this idea, some researchers quizzed American students to see whether or not they were in favour of greater gun control. A positive mood was then induced in half of the students by showing them a five-minute extract from a comedy programme. The others watched an emotionally neutral extract from a programme about wine. Each group was then presented with an argument advancing a view about gun control that ran contrary to their own opinions. Those who were in favour of greater gun control read an argument opposing such restrictions, while those against gun control read an argument in favour. Half were presented with weak arguments and half with strong logical arguments. Furthermore, some were given a short time to read the argument, while the others were allowed to take as long as they wanted. After reading the argument, the participants were re-tested to see ().

Overall, everyone was more influenced by the good arguments than by the bad ones. But, for those in a positive mood with little time to think, the difference was very small. Whereas all the other groups found the weak arguments much less persuasive, those in a good mood and in a rush found the bad arguments almost as persuasive as the good ones. The fact that the happy people who were allowed to take as long as they wanted found the weak arguments as unpersuasive as those in a neutral mood might seem to point to time being the crucial variable rather than mood. However, when the researchers compared the actual time taken by the two groups who were allowed to examine the arguments as long as they wanted, they found that those in a good mood actually took longer than those in a neutral mood. They concluded from this that being in a good mood makes you more easily swayed by bad arguments, but that most people seem to be aware of this fact at some level, and so automatically () this by taking longer to think about things when their critical powers are blunted by happiness.

The research suggests that there are two ways of forming judgements about complex issues. One way is slow but very precise. The other is quick and dirty. The slow but precise

way relies mainly on logic, but the quick and dirty way relies heavily on emotion. Reason and emotion can thus be seen as two complementary systems in the human brain for making decisions.

(Adapted from *Emotion: A Very Short Introduction*, by Dylan Evans, Oxford University Press, 2019)

問 1 Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the phrase weak arguments in the passage?

- ① arguments that are less coherent and less convincing
- ② arguments that attract only a few people's attention
- ③ arguments that sound soft and harmless to most
- ④ arguments that are neither radical nor surprising

問 2 Which of the following is the most appropriate for ()?

- ① and ② or ③ hence ④ without

問 3 Which of the following is the most appropriate for ()?

- ① if their views on gun control had led to political activities
- ② if their views on gun control had changed
- ③ if they had been convinced to oppose gun restrictions
- ④ if they had been convinced to support gun restrictions

問 4 According to the second paragraph, which of the following is the most appropriate statement about the participants?

- ① Originally, some of the participants were supportive of greater gun control.
- ② Only the opponents of more gun restrictions were made happier by a humorous video.
- ③ An emotionally neutral video was shown to those who were emotionally neutral.
- ④ All the groups had to read the argument as carefully and long as they could afford.

問 5 Which of the following is NOT true about the second paragraph?

- ① To make some of the participants happy, a funny video clip was shown to them.
- ② Only those who were against more gun control were recruited for the study.
- ③ Arguments for more gun control were presented to those who were against it.
- ④ Either a strong argument or a weak argument was presented to each participant.

問 6 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (26)?

- ① stand for ② admit of ③ consist of ④ compensate for

問 7 According to the third paragraph, which of the following is the most appropriate statement about the participants? 27

- ① Overall, all the participants were more influenced by weak arguments than strong arguments.
- ② Given as much time as possible, happy participants tended to spend less time to check arguments than those who were emotionally neutral.
- ③ Participants' critical ability was affected by whether they were in a good mood or in a neutral mood.
- ④ There were differences in the susceptibility to weak arguments for each group, but they were small enough to be ignored.

問 8 Which of the following is the most appropriate statement about the passage?

28

- ① Regardless of being in a good mood or a neutral mood, time is the only element that affects judgements.
- ② One's critical power could be affected by happy moods, but most people can reduce their influence.
- ③ For some groups, the age of participants had great influence on how to evaluate the arguments.
- ④ The author believes that reason and emotion work independently and do not help each other.

次のページに続く

4 次の英文を読み、下の問い(問1～8)に答えよ。

この大問は著作権の関係で web では公開しておりません。

(Adapted from *Encyclopedia of Contemporary Literary Theory: Approaches, Scholars, Terms*, by Irena Makaryk, University of Toronto Press, 1993)

この大問は著作権の関係で web では公開していません。

5 次の英文を読み、下の問い(問 1～10)に答えよ。

この大問は著作権の関係で公開しておりません。

この大問は著作権の関係で公開しておりません。

(Adapted from *Do No Harm*, by Henry Marsh, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 2014)

この大問は著作権の関係で公開しておりません。

この大問は著作権の関係で公開しておりません。

◇ 一般入学試験（前期）英語 出典許諾一覧

1（大問 2）

Life expectancy to break 90 barrier by 2030 by James Gallagher from BBC News, 2017.
Reproduced with permission of BBC News.

2（大問 3）

Emotion: A Very Short Introduction by Dylan Evans. © Dylan Evans 2001. Reproduced with
permission of Oxford University Press through PLSclear.

3（大問 4）

“Polyphony / dialogism,” (pp. 610–611) by Phyllis Margaret Paryas, from Encyclopedia of
Contemporary Literary Theory: Approaches, Scholars, Terms, edited and compiled by Irena
R. Makaryk © University of Toronto Press 1993. Reprinted with permission of University of
Toronto Press.