

2024 年度入学試験問題

英 語

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の注意事項をよく読んでください。
その際、問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. この問題冊子のページ数は11ページです。
3. 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等に気付いた場合は、手をあげて監督者に知らせなさい。
4. 解答は解答用紙の問題番号に対応した解答欄に一つだけマークしなさい。なお、同じ解答欄に二つ以上マークするとその解答は無効となります。
5. 解答欄の番号は全問①～⑥までありますが、問題によっては解答する選択肢が六つ無い場合もあります。
6. 解答には黒鉛筆(HB)を使用すること。
7. 誤ってマークした場合は、消しゴムできれいに消し、消しくずを完全に取除いたうえ、新たにマークし直すこと。
8. 問題冊子の余白等は自由に利用してかまいません。
9. 解答用紙を持ち出してはいけません。
10. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

第1問 次の **1** から **10** の空所()に入れるのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ 1)~4)の中から1つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

1 The boy showed off his new computer, () his grandmother gave him as a birthday present.

- 1) which 2) who 3) that 4) when

2 () rich enough, he never feels content with his fortune.

- 1) Since 2) Though 3) Whatever 4) Besides

3 () out of the theater, I saw a beautiful rainbow in the sky.

- 1) Get 2) Got 3) Getting 4) Gotten

4 Our community network has become even more () expected before.

- 1) helpful than 2) as helpful as
3) in helpful for 4) than helpful

5 My friend decided to buy the new smartwatch, although I ().

- 1) not advised to him 2) advised not to him
3) advised not him to 4) advised him not to

6 The journalist regrets that he should () the courage to expose social injustice.

- 1) be having 2) has have
3) have had 4) have been

7 People often ask me () I study Arabic for.

- 1) how 2) why 3) what 4) where

第2問 次の [11] から [20] の英文中の下線部の意味として最も近いものをそれぞれ 1)～4)の中から1つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

[11] The previous issues of this magazine are available through this website link.

- 1) postures 2) patterns 3) numbers 4) products

[12] This essay shows that each generation has different perspectives on mass media.

- 1) objections 2) views
3) tasks 4) obligations

[13] She is interested in modern and stylish clothes for visiting trendy restaurants in urban cities.

- 1) attire 2) vogue 3) luxury 4) design

[14] He overcame obstacles to succeed in business with an unyielding spirit and a firm belief.

- 1) works 2) possibilities 3) interests 4) barriers

[15] There was an increase in the number of universities that offered online courses.

- 1) provided 2) included 3) invited 4) objected

[16] Ms. Inoue sometimes worried because her son did not get in touch with her.

- 1) put up with 2) come up with
3) make contact with 4) deal with

17 My teacher got angry when some students interrupted his lecture with chatter during class.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1) attended | 2) delivered |
| 3) missed | 4) disturbed |

18 I could not figure out why he found faults with whatever I did.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1) make out | 2) carry out | 3) take out | 4) put out |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|

19 We would like to express our sincere gratitude to the brave young man.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|------------|-----------|
| 1) general | 2) calm | 3) genuine | 4) native |
|------------|---------|------------|-----------|

20 He resisted temptation and resolutely turned down their bribe.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1) simply | 2) determinedly | 3) repeatedly | 4) fluently |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|

第3問

※この部分は、著作権の関係により掲載できません。

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出典：Lydia Winter. *50 More Intermediate Everyday English Dialogues*.
(Zigzag English)

第4問 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

In Japan, American cartoons featuring the characters of Mickey Mouse and Betty Boop, for example, had been released even before the Second World War. This was not the case with animated feature films; for example, *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* was not released in Japan until 1950. When they were released, ⁽¹⁾ however, *Snow White* and other Disney animated features amazed and moved many of those who saw them, including animation producers. After this, Disney animated features became the benchmark for many creators of Japanese animation. ⁽²⁾

In 1956, Toei Doga (Toei Animation Studio) was set up for the purpose of producing animated features inspired by the Disney musical and fantasy genres. This was Japan's first large-scale studio devoted entirely to producing animated films. Its first animated feature was *Hakujaden* (White Snake Enchantress, 1958), which was followed by other feature films produced at the rate of one per year. However, colossal sums of money were required to produce animated features, and even so Disney films still remained more popular than those of Toei Animation Studio in Japan at the time. For this reason, Toei Animation Studio had difficulty in returning a profit solely by producing animated features. To prevent running on a loss, it started producing animations for TV commercials, which kept the company ⁽³⁾ afloat.

In January 1963, there was an "incident" that would significantly alter the ⁽⁴⁾ direction of the Japanese animation industry thereafter. It was the inaugural broadcast of the TV series *Tetsuwan Atomu* (Astro Boy, 1963-1966). The series was produced by Mushi Production, a company established in 1961 by Tezuka Osamu (1928-1989, born in Osaka), Japan's most-respected cartoonist. Though originally a cartoonist, Tezuka was also strongly attracted to animation, and started to think of creating animations himself. However, the animated feature format used by Disney and Toei Animation Studio required massive funding as well as major investment in staff and equipment. Tezuka temporarily abandoned the idea

of creating animated films.

Meanwhile, from the late 1950s to the 1960s, numerous American TV animation series were broadcast on Japanese TV. These included *Huckleberry Hound*, *The Ruff and Reddy Show*, and *The Flintstones*. As a result, there were two types of animation in Japan at the time: animated features screened in cinemas and series broadcast on TV. Tezuka felt a strong sense of dissatisfaction with the American TV series. This was mainly because the episodes were short, at around five to ten minutes each, and therefore could not express any great variety of narrative or character emotion. He also felt that the technique of limited animation was “abused” and the picture movements were too crude.

(5)
出典：Masao Yokota and Tze-yue G. Hu. eds. *Japanese Animation: East Asian Perspectives*. (UP of Mississippi)

注 colossal sums of money 莫大な資金

問 1 本文の内容から判断して、下線部(1)から(5)の内容を説明しているもの、またはそれが指しているものとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ1)～4)の中から1つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。解答番号は

26

 から

30

 とする。

26

 (1) When they were released

- 1) Mickey Mouse and Betty Boop
- 2) *Snow White* and other Disney animated features
- 3) animation producers
- 4) *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*

27

(2) became the benchmark for

- 1) were taken as the standard for
- 2) came to be the symbol of
- 3) employed the character for
- 4) displayed the works for

28

(3) it started producing animations

- 1) Disney films
- 2) TV commercials
- 3) Japan
- 4) Toei Animation Studio

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(4) significantly alter the direction

- 1) powerfully navigate the production
- 2) directly construct the road
- 3) remarkably change the course
- 4) profoundly get the films

30

(5) the picture movements were too crude

- 1) the animation techniques were developed
- 2) the photographs were so beautiful
- 3) the animations could not express detailed movements
- 4) the picture did not move

問 2 本文の内容から判断して、次の **31** から **35** の問いの答えとして正しいものを、それぞれ 1)～4)の中から1つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

31 Which one is accurate regarding animated feature films in Japan?

- 1) They were not launched in Japan in the early twentieth century.
- 2) They were released in Japan prior to the Second World War.
- 3) All of them are centered around Disney characters.
- 4) They attracted only young people.

32 How did Toei Animation Studio prevent a collapse?

- 1) It produced Disney characters.
- 2) It created animations for television advertisements.
- 3) It built its new studios.
- 4) It returned profits to TV companies.

33 What is the most likely reason for Tezuka's decision to abandon temporarily his plan of producing animated films?

- 1) The strict requirements from Toei Animation Studio.
- 2) The problem with using the Disney characters.
- 3) Tezuka's lack of motivation for creating animated films.
- 4) The difficulties of obtaining funding and recruiting staffs.

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What did Tezuka think about American TV animation series?

- 1) Each episode was too short to depict a wide range of emotions for each character.
- 2) Their animation techniques were exceptional and could serve as great examples to introduce in Japan.
- 3) They developed the technique of picture movements.
- 4) Producing Japanese animation series during the late 1950s and 1960s was advantageous due to Japan's economic growth during that period.

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According to the passage, which statement is true?

- 1) During the mid-twentieth century, animated films produced by Toei Animation Studio were more popular than Disney films.
- 2) Many animated feature films were released in Japan before World War II.
- 3) From the late 1950s to the 1960s, Japanese television aired both American and Japanese animated series.
- 4) Tezuka had a successful start to his career as a cartoonist thanks to the support he received from Toei Animation Studio.

正 答 表

入試区分： 一般A日程入試1月31日試験

科目： 英語

問題番号	正 答	問題形式	備考
1	1	一問一答	
2	2	一問一答	
3	3	一問一答	
4	1	一問一答	
5	4	一問一答	
6	3	一問一答	
7	3	一問一答	
8	2	一問一答	
9	4	一問一答	
10	2	一問一答	
11	3	一問一答	
12	2	一問一答	
13	1	一問一答	
14	4	一問一答	
15	1	一問一答	
16	3	一問一答	
17	4	一問一答	
18	1	一問一答	
19	3	一問一答	
20	2	一問一答	
21	5	一問一答	
22	1	一問一答	
23	4	一問一答	
24	6	一問一答	
25	3	一問一答	
26	2	一問一答	
27	1	一問一答	
28	4	一問一答	
29	3	一問一答	
30	3	一問一答	
31	1	一問一答	
32	2	一問一答	
33	4	一問一答	
34	1	一問一答	
35	3	一問一答	