

## 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9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 student is writing an email to a librarian to ask to find historical materials about Japan.

- 1) documents
- 2) evidence
- 3) budget
- 4) computers

**12** Having tackled the problem for so many years, I found it beyond my comprehension.

- 1) knowledge
- 2) understanding
- 3) patience
- 4) fortune

**13** Customer complaints always allow companies to improve their business.

- 1) commitments
- 2) components
- 3) feelings
- 4) claims

**14** My parents will surely approve of my plan to study abroad.

- 1) advise about
- 2) ask for
- 3) agree to
- 4) rely on

**15** She thought she could play in the final game of the tennis tournament if she got rid of her shoulder pains.

- 1) removed
- 2) increased
- 3) put
- 4) reformed

**16** There are controversial issues with the country's new health insurance card system.

- 1) fundamental
- 2) minor
- 3) problematic
- 4) productive

**17** Using smartphones while walking should be banned to prevent accidents.

- 1) prolonged      2) prohibited      3) promoted      4) provided

**18** She was very upset at him, but her anger gradually subsided while eating sweets.

- 1) intensified                              2) changed  
3) lessened                                  4) increased

**19** This research theme is not suitable for scientific areas.

- 1) respondent                              2) appropriate  
3) respected                                  4) sustainable

**20** Once you arrive at the stadium, please find the entrance directly to your seats by looking at the number on the ticket.

- 1) Until now                                  2) Ever since  
3) Since when                                4) As soon as

**第3問** 次の会話が自然に進行するように、 から  の空所に  
1)～6)の中から最も適切なものを1つずつ選んで入れ、その番号をマークしなさい。  
ただし、同じものは1度しか使ってはならない。

A: This morning, when I got on the train, I was surprised that everyone in the same car looked at their smartphones!

B: (  ) However, if we think about it calmly, it looks so strange.

A: Exactly. Besides, I'm also amazed that people open their PCs and work even in the cafeterias. (  )

B: I thought cafeterias were initially the places for meeting friends and chatting.

A: Of course, they were. However, they are no longer the place to talk long with friends.

B: So, where should we go if we enjoy chatting?

A: Actually, chatting with friends is mostly done by text messages.

B: (  )

A: By the way, when I passed by a park the other day, I saw small kids sitting on benches and playing on their phones. They were with their friends, but instead of playing on the swings or the slides, they were all looking at their phones.

B: (  )

A: If this situation continues, developing human communication skills will be a crisis. (  ) We have to think about it.

- 1) Wow! We are going to forget our friends' voices.
- 2) The famous café in front of the station is always crowded with working people.
- 3) Young kids are surely able to use their smartphones very easily.
- 4) Even elementary school students have smartphones now.
- 5) So, what will happen to the world in the future?
- 6) Humm, that is not such an unusual sight nowadays.

#### 第4問 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

In Early Modern Japan, the majority of Japanese people lived in rural areas, either in a farm village or on their own plot of land. In either case, rural houses <sup>(1)</sup>(minka or motra) were often quite spacious as the ideal was to have an extended family in which the eldest son continued to live with his parents after he got married. The process of urbanization, which had begun much earlier, continued, however, as people moved to the large cities to find work and an easier way of life. Though many people returned briefly to the countryside during and immediately after World War II, to find food and escape the massive destruction of Japanese cities, the process of urbanization soon recovered as Japan rapidly rebuilt its <sup>(2)</sup> industrial infrastructure after the war and continued to modernize. Today, the majority of Japanese live in urban areas where owning a private home is extremely expensive. As a consequence, the most common residential layout is called “2LDK,” meaning a living-dining area plus two bedrooms, one for the parents and one for the children. In other words, the average Japanese family today is a nuclear <sup>(3)</sup> rather than an extended family. Grandparents usually have to fend for themselves <sup>(4)</sup> as there is no room for them to live with their children.

Most of those who cannot afford to own a private home <sup>(5)</sup> live in high-density apartment blocks known as *danchi*, which are built wherever land becomes available. Some *danchi* are like small cities with hundreds of buildings and thousands of tenants.

In general, the quality of postwar houses, especially in urban areas, was quite poor. Buildings were constructed as cheaply as possible, often of concrete. A certain degree of “shabbiness” was accepted, and even valued in traditional Japan, due to aesthetic values such as *wabi* and *sabi*, which emphasized the beauty of poverty. The shabbiness associated with poorly constructed concrete buildings, however, produced a much different effect. Gradually, these postwar buildings are being torn down and replaced with modern structures that recapture some of the

elegance, simplicity, and attention to detail of traditional residential architecture.

出典：David and Michiko Young. *The Art of Japanese Architecture*.

(Tuttle Publishing)

The Art of Japanese Architecture by David Young, Michiko Young, Tuttle Publishing

注 motra modern と traditional を組み合わせ(modern-traditional), 短縮した造語で, 近代, つまり1868年以降に建てられた伝統的な様式の日本の建物を指すことばとして使われている

urbanization 都市化

infrastructure インフラ

layout 間取り

shabbiness 粗末さ

aesthetic 美的

be torn down 取り壊される

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  から  とする。

(1) on their own plot of land

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Japanese people | 2) rural houses     |
| 3) rural areas     | 4) Japanese farmers |

(2) Japan rapidly rebuilt its industrial infrastructure

- |                                |                 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1) <i>minka</i>                | 2) World War II |
| 3) the process of urbanization | 4) Japan        |

(3) one for the children

- |         |         |            |         |
|---------|---------|------------|---------|
| 1) area | 2) home | 3) bedroom | 4) time |
|---------|---------|------------|---------|



29 (4) fend for themselves

- 1) express their dissatisfactions
- 2) look after themselves
- 3) enjoy their longevity
- 4) make themselves understood

30 (5) cannot afford to own a private home

- 1) are not allowed to own their private houses
- 2) have yet to buy their private houses
- 3) are supposed to own a private house
- 4) don't have enough money to buy a private house

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 Why were Japanese rural houses often spacious?

- 1) Because many farmers had a lot of employees.
- 2) Because multiple generations lived together.
- 3) Because their rooms were built in a traditional Japanese way.
- 4) Because their architectural styles were different from those of urban houses.

32 What was one of the reasons for the return of the Japanese people to the countryside during and after World War II?

- 1) They wanted to construct buildings.
- 2) They were looking for jobs.
- 3) They were short of food.
- 4) They wanted to own their private homes.

33

Which of the following best describes *danchi*?

- 1) High-density apartment blocks.
- 2) Huge apartments which stand on high ground.
- 3) High-quality apartments where people can lead an urban life.
- 4) Ideal apartments for those who don't like private homes.

34

What is the characteristic of the building with modern structures?

- 1) Small-scale structure.
- 2) Similarity to small cities.
- 3) Beauty of poverty.
- 4) Elegant, simple, and traditional architectures.

35

Choose the best one of the following statements, which agrees with what is written in the passage.

- 1) "Shabbiness" has nothing to do with *wabi* and *sabi*.
- 2) Some people live in a large city because they would like to own a private home.
- 3) World War II has much influence on the urbanization of Japan.
- 4) Some of the contemporary buildings in Japan have adopted traditional Japanese features.

# 正 答 表

入試区分： 一般B日程入試

科目： 英語

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