

英語

◀教育、心理・福祉、文、人間栄養、
看護、音楽、短期大(総合文化)学部▶

(60 分)

問題 A 次の英文の (1) ~ (10) に入る最も適切な語をそれぞれア~エから 1 つ選び、答えはマーク式解答用紙の 1 番~10 番の記号にマークしなさい。

- The government announced that the new health measures will (1) more than one billion dollars.
ア focus イ meet ウ cost エ exchange
- Ben is a high school student and he belongs to a wrestling club. Every evening, he eats a big (2) of rice as he is so hungry after the training.
ア shot イ gift ウ glass エ bowl
- Celine's parents were musicians, so she became very (3) of singing when she was little.
ア fond イ famous ウ favorite エ familiar
- If you have received this message in error, please contact our customer service and (4) the original message, as the information may be sensitive.
ア dislike イ discover ウ destine エ destroy
- I hear several parents gave their children (5) for passing the entrance examination, such as trips and money.
ア investments イ rewards ウ compliments エ thanks
- Mr. Green is (6) for training new staff members in our company.
ア understandable イ kind ウ responsible エ fit

- I (7) living in a city to living in the countryside.
ア predict イ promise ウ provide エ prefer
- I believe the plan Susan proposed yesterday (8) serious consideration. I want to talk about that at our next meeting.
ア deserves イ revises ウ interests エ attempts
- Peter, how often does the (9) truck pick up plastics each week?
ア rice イ garbage ウ wheat エ cement
- When I buy fruit juice, I want it to be 100% fruit. I don't like to drink (10) juices.
ア efficient イ affordable ウ artificial エ independent

問題 B 次の英文の (11) ~ (20) に入る最も適切な語 (句) をそれぞれア~エから 1 つ選び、答えはマーク式解答用紙の 11 番~20 番の記号にマークしなさい。

- Spinach (11) you strong, so you should eat it often.
ア make イ makes ウ is making エ was making
- I'm so sorry to keep you (12) for so long.
ア wait イ to wait ウ have waited エ waiting
- This dog looks familiar. I (13) him before.
ア may have seen イ should see ウ would see エ cannot have seen
- Will you tell me when the doctor (14) ?
ア arrive イ will arrive ウ arrives エ arriving
- Most of us (15) that the rumor was untrue.
ア thinking イ think ウ thought エ thinks
- Rina is (16) of the two ladies.
ア as tall イ the taller ウ the tallest エ taller than

17. Most of the students knew that the big earthquake (17) in 2011.
 ア happened イ will happen ウ has happened エ has been happening
18. What language is (18) in India?
 ア speak イ speaks ウ speaking エ spoken
19. I was good at (19) pictures when I was a kindergarten student.
 ア draw イ to draw ウ drawing エ drew
20. This tool is used (20) high branches.
 ア cut イ to cut ウ to be cut エ to cutting

問題 C 次の 1. ～ 3. の会話文の (21) ～ (25) に入る最も適切な表現をそれぞれア～エから 1 つ選び、答えはマーク式解答用紙の 21 番～ 25 番の記号にマークしなさい。

- 1
 Ms. Barker: Good afternoon, class. Today, we'll continue watching the documentary we watched last week. Then afterwards, you can finish your summary in class and submit them.
- Mayuna: Umm... Ms. Barker, (21), so I can't write my summaries.
- Ms. Barker: But I wrote an email to you that I posted the documentary online so you could watch it.
- Mayuna: Yes, but I forgot to watch it.
- Ms. Barker: (22) You'll get a lower score on this assignment.
- Mayuna: I'm sorry.

21.
 ア I'll borrow the DVD from the library
 イ I'm confused about the documentary
 ウ we could watch later today
 エ I wasn't in class last week

22.
 ア That's not a good excuse.

- イ You didn't pass my World History class.
 ウ You're doing better than I expected.
 エ That won't be a problem.

2

- Customer: Hi. I'm here to return this printer that I bought yesterday.
 Clerk: All right. (23)
 Customer: No, sorry. I threw it out by mistake. But look, I haven't even opened the box yet.
 Clerk: I'm sorry but, without it, (24)
 Customer: That's upsetting. Could I talk to the person-in-charge then?
 Clerk: She's currently unavailable. Either way, you need the proof of purchase.

23.

- ア Do you have the receipt?
 イ Can you help me carry this?
 ウ How much is the ink cartridge?
 エ Would you like to have it later?

24.

- ア I think that's acceptable.
 イ the printer isn't new.
 ウ we can't give you a refund.
 エ the store has nothing new in stock.

3

- Kenta: I'm going to major in computer science at university.
 Sarah: Really? I never took you for a computer-guy. (25)
 Kenta: To become a computer programmer.

25.

- ア What's your future goal?
 イ When did you become interested in technology?
 ウ Which university are you thinking about?
 エ How difficult is that major?

問題 D 次の 26. ～ 30. の日本語と同じ意味になるように () 内の語 (句) を並べ替えて英文を完成させる場合、() 内で 3 番目に来る記号をア～オから 1 つ選び、答えはマーク式解答用紙の 26 番～30 番の記号にマークしなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語 (句) も最初の文字は小文字で書かれています。

26. もし今週末雨だったら、家で一緒に映画でも見ましょう。
(ア this イ rains ウ if エ weekend オ it), let's just stay home and watch a movie together.
27. 実際に外国語を話すことなくして、すらすらと話せるようには決してならない。
You can never (ア without イ fluent ウ in エ become オ a foreign language) actually speaking the language.
28. パーティーのためにたくさん食べ物を用意してあったから、そんなに多くのお菓子を買ってくる必要はなかったのに。
We've already prepared a lot of food for the party, so you (ア not イ need ウ brought エ so オ have) many snacks.
29. その若い男性はあまりにも臆病で、他人との接触を避けるほどだった。
The young man was (ア that イ timid ウ avoided エ he オ so) contact with other people.
30. ずっと君の事心配してたんだよ。夏以来ほとんど君を見かけなかったから。
I've been worried about you. I (ア hardly イ since ウ have エ you オ seen) last summer.

問題 E 次の手紙文を読み、31. ～ 33. の質問に対する最も適切な答えをそれぞれア～エから 1 つ選び、答えはマーク式解答用紙の 31 番～33 番の記号にマークしなさい。

Dear Mayumi,

I hope you and your family are well. We're so excited about our trip to Japan next month! As you know, the three of us here at home have been studying a lot about the customs and culture, and we can't wait to visit you and all the places you talked about while you were living here in the US with us. There are just a few things I wanted to ask you about before we leave here.

First, I want to bring you and your family a present, but I hear you have everything in Japan. Then I remembered you said you don't have a big variety of Halloween costumes there to choose from, and the ones you saw in the US were a lot cuter. So I'm thinking of getting you and your sister costumes since the holiday is approaching. Also, do your parents dress up for Halloween? In that case, I could get you costumes that go together, like something from a TV show that you watch. Or, how about M&M costumes in different colors? Just let me know.

Another thing I wanted to ask you is about your availability. I remember your classes at university go from September to January, right? If we're arriving in early September, are you going to be free to travel with us, or are we going to be on our own most of the time? I just want to book all our tickets in advance. I know you work part-time, too, so I don't want to disturb your schedule. This is so exciting!

Looking forward to hearing from you soon, my friend.

Love,

Beth

Questions:

31. Why is Beth writing Mayumi?

- ア She would like to talk about living in the US.
- イ She is worried about what places to visit in Japan.
- ウ She has some questions for Mayumi before the trip.
- エ She wants information about Japanese customs and culture.

32. What kind of presents does Beth want to bring Mayumi?

- ア Something they cannot easily buy in Japan.
- イ Some cute TV shows for them to watch.
- ウ Different M&M candies for her and her family.
- エ A variety of Halloween sweets.

33. Why does Beth need to know about Mayumi's availability?

- ア She has booked Mayumi's tickets for September.
- イ Because of Mayumi's part-time work schedule in January.
- ウ Beth wants to know about Mayumi's books.
- エ She wants to travel with Mayumi in Japan.

問題 F 次の英文を読み、34. については、英文を完成させるのに最も適切な表現をア～エから1つ選びなさい。また、35. ～ 38. については、質問に対する最も適切な答えをそれぞれア～エから1つ選びなさい。答えはマーク式解答用紙の34番～38番の記号にマークしなさい。

For hundreds of years, researchers have been trying to unlock the secrets of aging so that older people can become young again. Now, scientists are getting closer. David Sinclair, a researcher at Harvard Medical School, is helping mice grow young again. In his experiments, he has reversed the aging process in older mice so that they became stronger, healthier, and more aware, just like younger mice.

He aims to use the information he has learned from his research to help humans live much longer, healthier lives. He believes that these changes will happen soon, so soon that most people living today will benefit. He believes that cancer, heart disease, and other diseases that happen to many people in their 70's and 80's will become rare. This will happen not by curing the diseases but by reversing the aging process: he argues that aging itself is the disease that health researchers should focus on.

Earlier studies on aging have already been promising. For example, a 1986 study showed that mice fed only one-third of a normal diet had less disease and lived longer, sometimes twice as long as mice on a normal diet. However, greatly reducing calories in humans has not shown as successful results. Then, in 2016, researchers at the Salk Institute for Biological Studies made an amazing discovery: they were able to change aging cells of mice into something called stem cells. Stem cells are fresh cells in newly born animals that grow into a variety of adult cells to become skin, bones, and body parts. However, many of these mice later became sick with cancer.

David Sinclair came up with new ways to reverse aging in mice that are not harmful to them. He successfully reversed aging in the brains and the muscles of older mice, and he is now working to reverse the aging process for the entire body of mice. Sinclair believes that the bodies of all animals, including humans, know how to refresh cells or even grow new cells. We can see examples of this in nature: fish can grow new tails and mice can grow new fingers. The reason that we age is that cells forget how to refresh themselves. Therefore, his approach to growing younger is to make sure cells remember how to refresh themselves.

Sinclair believes that, given the right information, even sick cells of older

people will become healthy again. But these changes do not last forever, because cells will forget again and begin aging again. Sinclair is hopeful, though, that humans in the future can live for a long, long time, perhaps even hundreds of years.

Questions:

34. David Sinclair believes that, in the near future, humans will

- ア likely no longer experience aging.
- イ all continue to age just as humans today do.
- ウ be able to reverse their aging process.
- エ use mice cells to remain young.

35. What does Sinclair say about aging?

- ア It is a natural process that should not be changed.
- イ It is best to think of it as a disease to cure.
- ウ It is a process unrelated to cancer and other diseases.
- エ It is the result of such diseases as cancer and heart disease.

36. What is one difference between the 1986 study and the 2016 study?

- ア The 1986 study caused many of the mice to become sick.
- イ Scientists actually changed mice cells in the 1986 study.
- ウ Cells of the older mice in the 2016 study became stem cells.
- エ The diet of mice in the 2016 study was changed to reverse aging.

37. How successful has Sinclair been in reversing the age of mice?

- ア He has reversed aging in only parts of mice.
- イ He has reversed the aging process in all mice cells.
- ウ He has only been able to reverse aging in stem cells.
- エ He has been able to double the age of most mice.

38. In what way does Sinclair get cells to refresh themselves?

- ア He gets them to die and then replace themselves with completely new cells.
- イ He teaches each cell to create many completely new cells called stem cells.
- ウ He teaches younger cells to communicate important information to

older cells.

- エ He restores the cells' memory of how to naturally refresh themselves.