

# 一般選抜 前期 英語 (1日目)

【1】 次の(1)~(20)の ( ) の中に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①~④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(1) I ( ) baseball last summer.

- ① play                      ② played                      ③ player                      ④ playing

(2) They don't want ( ) to know about the surprise party.

- ① anybody                      ② nobody                      ③ who                      ④ whom

(3) You can find that classroom ( ) the fifth floor.

- ① by                      ② in                      ③ on                      ④ to

(4) Michael has been to ( ) major city in Kansai.

- ① all                      ② every                      ③ everyone                      ④ everywhere

(5) Mary often listens to music ( ) reading a book.

- ① during                      ② in                      ③ on                      ④ while

(6) Baseball isn't as popular ( ) volleyball.

- ① as                      ② as much                      ③ more than                      ④ than

(7) It ( ) 20 minutes to walk to the station.

- ① be taken                      ② take                      ③ taken                      ④ takes

- (8) I have been at this school (            ) April.  
① ago                      ② on                      ③ since                      ④ to
- (9) We (            ) enough money for the bus.  
① did not                                      ② did not have  
③ did not haven't                              ④ not had
- (10) That is your pencil and this is (            ).  
① I                              ② me                              ③ mine                              ④ my
- (11) Two students (            ) at the library last summer vacation.  
① start work                      ② work                              ③ worked                              ④ working
- (12) The taxi turned on (            ) corner at 10 o'clock.  
① that                              ② these                              ③ they                              ④ those
- (13) John looked out the window. It was clear that it (            ) raining yet.  
① was                              ② wasn't                              ③ will                              ④ will not
- (14) If he had more time, he (            ) go to the beach every day.  
① did                              ② were                              ③ will                              ④ would
- (15) (            ) knew where the car keys went.  
① No                              ② Nobody                              ③ Not                              ④ Nothing
- (16) The woman (            ) called today left a message.  
① she                              ② when                              ③ which                              ④ who

- (17) I will meet a friend when he arrives (        ) the airport.  
① at                      ② between              ③ on                      ④ over
- (18) Thank you very much (        ) helping me.  
① at                      ② for                      ③ on                      ④ to
- (19) She told us what she (        ) doing since waking up this morning.  
① had been              ② hadn't                  ③ have been              ④ was been
- (20) Everybody (        ) joining the community event next month.  
① are                      ② is                          ③ ought                      ④ were

【2】 次の(21)～(25)の ( ) の中に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(21) Jane: I'm sorry that I'm late.

Pete: That's OK. I'm glad you're here now. What happened?

Jane: I forgot my keys at home and had to go back for them.

Pete: ( )

- ① Go back and get your keys now.
- ② Oh, I was worried it was something worse.
- ③ I'm glad you could arrive on time.
- ④ When can you get here?

(22) Jane: What is your plan for tomorrow?

Stef: ( )

Jane: Oh, that's interesting. Is it a special occasion?

Stef: Yes, it is her birthday.

- ① I am going to visit my grandmother.
- ② I am going to take my dog to the doctor.
- ③ I have to study for a test.
- ④ I will go to driving school.

(23) Jane: Hi, are you free tomorrow?

Pete: ( )

Jane: Great, I am planning to go on a road trip. Would you like to join?

Pete: That sounds interesting. I would like to join.

- ① No, how about you?                      ② No, I will be busy.  
③ Yes, I am going to a job interview.    ④ Yes, I don't have any plans now.

(24) Jane: What do you think of the new restaurant?

Stef: ( )

Jane: Why do you say that?

Stef: The food is OK, but it's too expensive.

- ① I am very impressed.  
② It's not my favorite.  
③ There has never been a better restaurant here.  
④ What a great place to eat!

(25) Jane: I'm looking for a new apartment, but I can't find a good one.

Mike: Oh, that can be very difficult.

Jane: ( )

Mike: I always look at total space and the location.

- ① What website did you use to find your place?  
② What is most important when looking for an apartment?  
③ When did you look for apartments?  
④ Where is the best place to look for them?

【3】 次の(26)～(30)の ( ) の中に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～⑥の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(26) ( ) is the process of creating something new or more advanced.

(27) ( ) is a place where people gather to buy and sell goods.

(28) ( ) is a collection of the ideas and customs of a society or group of people.

(29) ( ) is a type of living things that have similar features and abilities.

(30) ( ) is a person who buys things from a shop.

① A culture

② A customer

③ A development

④ A market

⑤ An opportunity

⑥ A species

【4】 次の(31)～(40)の ( ) の中に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

In sports, there is a phenomenon known as yips. It is a sudden decrease in the sports ability of an experienced or professional athlete. It can be a loss of motor skills, which affects the ( 31 ) ability of an athlete to use their muscles. Additionally, it can be a loss of mental ability to make important ( 32 ) while playing a sport. Players may freeze or suddenly start or stop moving.

Although the word is widely used in many sports today, yips was originally used to describe golfers who had suddenly ( 33 ) the ability to \*<sup>1</sup>putt accurately. It can ( 34 ) golfers of any age, with players who have more than 25 years of experience being affected more often. Experts found that 25 % to 50 % of all mature golfers get yips to some degree. Similarly, some baseball players have shown sudden drops in ability to throw a baseball correctly. It is ( 35 ) for a player in any position to be affected, but it is most common in pitchers and catchers.

The ( 36 ) of yips has not yet been found by doctors or scientists. However, many think that there is a change that happens in the brains of players as they get older. More ( 37 ) is required to understand what is really happening.

Luckily, there are a few possible ( 38 ). One idea is to give up playing sports for a month. During this time, players can relearn the basic skills of their sport. Taking a break can also reduce mental stress, which may help the brain perform better. Additionally, players may need more time off to learn how to ( 39 ) their play style. Finding a different technique may reduce stress on the body overall. Unfortunately, in the worst cases professional athletes do not recover, meaning that they cannot ( 40 ) to play professionally.

(注) \*<sup>1</sup>putt = パターを打つ

- (31) ① afraid            ② aware            ③ natural            ④ political  
(32) ① benefits            ② causes            ③ decisions            ④ markets  
(33) ① lost            ② maintained            ③ prevented            ④ worried  
(34) ① affect            ② imagine            ③ lose            ④ require  
(35) ① high            ② immediate            ③ possible            ④ useful  
(36) ① blood            ② cause            ③ challenge            ④ note  
(37) ① principle            ② research            ③ universe            ④ view  
(38) ① forces            ② problems            ③ qualities            ④ treatments  
(39) ① change            ② consume            ③ mention            ④ struggle  
(40) ① continue            ② destroy            ③ involve            ④ support



- 【5】 次の文章を読み、(41)～(50)の問いに対する答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

Around the world, humans have developed deep cultures over many centuries. As time has passed, many great societies have come and gone. However, they often leave behind great traditions and buildings that can still be experienced and seen today. Additionally, in nature there are beautiful locations that are slowly disappearing. To protect all of them for future generations, a collection of important cultural and natural sites was created by a group called the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The sites are known as World Heritage Sites. Each location in the collection has great value to all people on Earth. UNESCO started to choose locations in 1978, starting with 12 sites in Canada, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Germany, Poland, Senegal, and the United States. It is the hope of both UNESCO and the participating 190 countries that the chosen locations can be protected from the damaging actions of animals, companies, and local governments.

Not just any place can become a World Heritage Site. Each one must be unique, historical, and show something important about human culture or nature. Specifically, cultural sites are generally buildings, cities, and monuments, whereas some examples of natural locations are deserts, islands, lakes, and mountains. In other words, each place should show a great achievement of humans or have a high level of natural beauty. As of this year, there are more than 1150 World Heritage Sites in the collection, in 167 countries. Nearly 900 of them are cultural, more than 200 are natural, and nearly 40 are a mix of both. Looking at location, four of the top five countries that have World Heritage Sites are in Europe. However, China ranks second with 56 sites in total, only having less than Italy.

Many World Heritage Sites receive a larger number of tourists after being selected. This generally creates jobs and improves the economy. Some examples of cultural sites that have increased tourism include Taj Mahal, Machu Picchu, and the Great Wall of China. Similarly, there are also many examples of natural ones including

the Great Barrier Reef and the Galápagos Islands.

Although there are many positive points about the World Heritage Site system, some criticism has been raised as well. First, nearly half of all World Heritage Sites are located in Europe. Some say the system is unfair to other parts of the world. In detail, the reason for <sup>(1)</sup>this may be that the process of having a World Heritage Site added to the collection is very expensive and can take a long time. Poorer nations cannot pay as much as richer nations and are thus less likely to get locations from their country added. Second, the increase of tourists to a site means that local people must pay more for goods and services. Often, this results in people moving away from their local community. Lastly, many countries have found it hard to balance economic benefits with the damage that is done by tourists to the original culture or nature. This can be a <sup>(2)</sup>dilemma, especially for countries that have built an economy on tourism. They may decide that it is more important to get money than to protect their cultural and natural sites. In the end, each country will have to choose which is more important for themselves.

- (41) According to the passage, what is the main goal of choosing World Heritage Sites?
- ① To improve the economy of many countries around the world
  - ② To increase tourism for many countries of the world
  - ③ To protect important cultural and natural places
  - ④ To protect the culture and nature of European nations
- (42) According to the passage, what percentage of World Heritage Sites are cultural sites?
- ① About 34%
  - ② About 78%
  - ③ About 86%
  - ④ About 92%

- (43) 下線部(1)の“this”が指しているものは、次のうちどれですか。
- ① Europe having many more sites than other countries
  - ② Local people having a lot of money
  - ③ Machu Picchu being a popular travel spot
  - ④ The fact that many countries are poor
- (44) Which of the following was NOT mentioned as a criticism of UNESCO and World Heritage Sites?
- ① Europe has far more sites than other parts of the world.
  - ② Local people are too busy working to travel to other countries.
  - ③ Some countries are choosing money over the protection of World Heritage Sites.
  - ④ Tourism raises prices too much for local people.
- (45) What part of the world has the most World Heritage Sites?
- ① Africa
  - ② Asia
  - ③ Europe
  - ④ South America
- (46) 下線部(2)の“dilemma”に代わる語として最も適切なものを選びなさい。
- ① difficult choice
  - ② easy choice
  - ③ explanation
  - ④ solution
- (47) What is an example of a natural site mentioned in the passage?
- ① The Great Wall of China
  - ② Machu Picchu
  - ③ Taj Mahal
  - ④ The Great Barrier Reef
- (48) Which of the following choices is NOT considered to be a cultural site?
- ① Buildings
  - ② Cities
  - ③ Islands
  - ④ Monuments

(49) Judging from the passage, how many sites are likely to be in Italy?

- ① Around 20 sites
- ② In total, 19 sites
- ③ Less than 40 sites
- ④ More than 56 sites

(50) What is the main idea of the last paragraph?

- ① Money is more important than protecting nature.
- ② The cultural and natural sites are being protected by local people.
- ③ World Heritage Sites are a big success.
- ④ World Heritage Sites are creating new problems.

# 【解答例】

入試年度 : 2023  
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前期日程 1日目  
科目 : 英語

問No.	解答番号
1	2
2	1
3	3
4	2
5	4
6	1
7	4
8	3
9	2
10	3
11	3
12	1
13	2
14	4
15	2
16	4
17	1
18	2
19	1
20	2
21	2
22	1
23	4
24	2
25	2

問No.	解答番号
26	3
27	4
28	1
29	6
30	2
31	3
32	3
33	1
34	1
35	3
36	2
37	2
38	4
39	1
40	1
41	3
42	2
43	1
44	2
45	3
46	1
47	4
48	3
49	4
50	4