音楽学部 人文学部／人間発達学部	2019年度一般入試問題　英　語	●時間／50分 ●配点／100点

Ⅰ　次の 1 － 20 について、空所を埋めるのに最も適切な語句をそれぞれ A － D から選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

1．He has finally made up his (　　) to apply for the job.
A. heart　B. mind　C. choice　D. brain

2．X：How about going on a picnic at the seaside during the holidays?
Y：That (　　) interesting.
A. sounds　B. finds　C. comes　D. works

3．X：I'm going to New Zealand next week. Is English (　　) there, Mary?
Y：Yes, Masako. You can use it there.
A. speak　B. spoke　C. spoken　D. speaking

4．Mary is married (　　) a German painter and is living in Japan.
A. with　B. to　C. of　D. on

5．We know that our son no (　　) needs our help.
A. much　B. yet　C. longer　D. least

6．Jane is (　　) off her shoes before entering Japanese houses.
A. use to take　B. use to taking　C. used to take　D. used to taking

7．(　　) his help, I would not have passed the examination.
A. Without　B. Unless　C. If not　D. For all

8．She (　　) to meet her old friend in the supermarket.
A. happened　B. occurred　C. found　D. surprised

9．(　　) hard it is, you should do your best.
A. If　B. Whatever　C. Such as　D. No matter how

10. This train is (　　) for Kagoshima-chuo Station.
A. arriving　B. going　C. depart　D. bound

11. Ken got (　　) over by a car when he was crossing the street.
A. run　B. ran　C. running　D. to run

12. Make (　　) to turn off the gas when you go out.
A. a noise　B. money　C. sure　D. up

13. Never put (　　) till tomorrow what you can do today.
A. off　B. up　C. on　D. in

14. Today more people prefer city life (　　) country life.
A. than　B. to　C. with　D. from

15. You are going to have to tell her the truth (　　) or later.
A. late　B. soon　C. sooner　D. earlier

16. Lucy can't (　　) without a cup of coffee after dinner.
A. do　B. be　C. make　D. get

17. It was Ms. Kohnosu that (　　) the book from English into Japanese.
A. wrote　B. translated　C. translating　D. translate

18. (　　) of an emergency, you should call 119.
A. In order　B. In spite　C. Because　D. In case

19. You can't use the vending machine. It's out of (　　).
A. money　B. usage　C. order　D. time

20. Aiko will never (　　) from the shock of her mother's death.
A. refuse　B. remember　C. require　D. recover

Ⅱ　次の英文を読んで、空所 21 － 30 を埋めるのに最も適切な語句をそれぞれ A － C から選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

Water Talk

"May I have some water, please?" If you eat out in Singapore, you may find yourself asking this question. Unlike in Japan, not (　21　) restaurant automatically provides free water. You may have to ask for it, and sometimes pay for it too.

(　22　) the Restaurant Association of Singapore told *The Straits Times* in 2015, around 1 in 10 restaurants in Singapore charge for tap water[1]. A glass of water typically costs between 30 and 80 Singapore cents (￥25 to ￥66).

There are a few reasons (　23　) this. (　24　), there is the cost. A restaurant can spend SG$[2] 5,000 to SG$10,000 every year (　25　) free water. Restaurants also lose money from lost drink sales, which can make up at (　26　) 20 percent of a restaurant's total earnings. Some restaurants are also worried that wait staff may have to constantly refill glasses on top of their busy workload.

(　27　), many restaurants do understand customers' need for water. Some solve the manpower issue by providing jugs and glasses, and (　28　) customers pour their own water.

Some restaurants go a step further by providing both warm and iced water. This is (　29　) difference between Singapore and Japan. Customers here often have the choice between warm and iced water and there is a definite (　30　) for both.

(Adapted from *The Japan Times ST*, May 18, 2018)

注　[1] tap water　水道水　[2] SG$　シンガポールドル

21. A. all　B. every　C. either
22. A. As　B. While　C. Though
23. A. of　B. for　C. about
24. A. Firstly　B. For the first time　C. At first
25. A. serve　B. served　C. serving
26. A. last　B. least　C. lost
27. A. Whether　B. Therefore　C. However
28. A. having　B. keeping　C. getting
29. A. still　B. another　C. more
30. A. respect　B. result　C. demand

Ⅲ　次の英文を読み、設問 31 － 35 に答えなさい。答えはそれぞれ A － D の中から最も適切なものを選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

Saving the Earth, One Straw at a Time

After successfully banning[1] plastic bags, officials around the world are turning their attention to something we are all guilty of using for only a few minutes and throwing away without a second thought — plastic straws. According to ecostraw.org, over 500 million plastic straws, enough to fill 127 school buses, are used just in the U.S. each day! Too small to recycle, they choke[2] sea creatures and our coral reefs[3], and eventually break down into tiny microbeads[4], which enter our food chain through fish. This means that (1)every single straw ever produced in the world still exists in some form today. Now, thanks to social media campaigns such as #TheLastStraw and #TheFinalStraw, people are realizing the need to ban plastic straws. (Paragraph 1)

Many corporations are also joining the fight to reduce plastic waste. Starting this month, all 1,300 U.S. locations of fast-food giant McDonalds Corp. have switched to paper straws and will only provide (2)them to customers upon request. San Francisco-based Pizza Express, which is moving to recyclable straws by summer 2018, decided to make the change after receiving a letter from a five-year-old customer requesting them to stop using plastic ones. (Paragraph 2)

Marriot, the world's largest hotel company, is going beyond straws. In addition to banning them of its 60 British hotels, the company also plans to replace single-use shampoo, soap, and conditioner bottles in all of its U.K. and U.S. locations with refillable containers[5]. The move will eliminate[6] 10.4 million plastic bottles, or about 113,000 pounds of plastic waste, annually! (Paragraph 3)

Given the great amounts of plastic waste being created everyday, banning plastic straws may seem like something that will not make a big difference. But as Diana Lofflin, founder of StrawFree.org, simply puts it, "Giving up plastic straws is a small step and an easy thing for people to get started on. From there, (3)[ア. on　イ. move　ウ. projects　エ. we　オ. larger　カ. can　キ. to]." (Paragraph 4)

(Adapted from *https://www.dogonews.com/2018/5/20/saving-the-earth-one-straw-at-a-time*)

注　[1] ban　{法律などにより} 禁止する　[2] choke　窒息させる
[3] coral reefs　さんご礁　[4] microbeads　微粒子
[5] refillable containers　詰め替え可能な容器　[6] eliminate　取り除く、なくす

31. パラグラフ 1 によれば、
A. 使用済みのストローは数分あればリサイクルできる。
B. ビニール袋をリサイクルし、その原料でストローの製造に成功した。
C. アメリカでは年間プラスチック製ストローが 5 億本使用されている。
D. アメリカでは毎日、スクールバス 127 台分ものプラスチック製のストローが使われている。

32. 下線部（1）と意味が最も近いものを選びなさい。
A. all straws ever made are still in our environment.
B. straws are manufactured all around the world.
C. straws will still be here for a long time.
D. people need to give up using straws from today.

33. 下線部（2）"them" は何を指していますか。
A. letter　B. plastic straws　C. paper straws　D. fast-food

34. パラグラフ 3 によれば、イギリスのマリオットホテルでは、
A. 宿泊客の人数を確認してからシャンプー等を配ることにした。
B. シャンプー等のものを使い捨て容器に入れることを廃止した。
C. シャンプー等の容器をプラスチック製からガラス製のものに変更した。
D. 上記（A、B、C）のすべて

35. 下線部（3）が「我々はさらに大きな事業に移行できる」という意味になるようにカッコ内の単語を並べ替えたとき、（X）と（Y）に来る語句の組み合わせとして正しいものを選びなさい。
[ア. on　イ. move　ウ. projects　エ. we　オ. larger　カ. can　キ. to]
(　　)(　　)(　X　)(　　)(　Y　)(　　)(　　)
A. エ・イ　B. ウ・ア　C. キ・オ　D. イ・キ

Ⅳ　次の英文を読み、設問 36 － 40 に答えなさい。36 － 39 の答えはそれぞれ A － D の中から最も適切なものを選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。40 の答えは解答用紙の所定の欄に記述しなさい。

Things Are Not Always Black Or White

When I was in elementary school, I got into a major argument with a boy in my class. I have forgotten what the argument was about, but I have never forgotten the lesson I learned that day. (Paragraph 1)

I was convinced that I was right and he was wrong — and he was just as convinced that I was wrong and he was right. The teacher decided to teach us a very important lesson. She brought us up to the front of the class and placed him on one side of her desk and me on the other. In the middle of her desk was a large, round object. I could clearly see that it was black. She asked the boy what color the object was. "White," he answered. (Paragraph 2)

I couldn't believe he said the object was white, when it was obviously black! Another argument started between my classmate and me, this time about the (　　) of the object. (Paragraph 3)

The teacher told me to go stand where the boy was standing and told him to come stand where I had been. We changed places, and now she asked me what the color of the object was. I had to answer, "White." It was an object with two differently colored sides, and from his viewpoint it was white. Only from my side was it black. (Paragraph 4)

My teacher taught me a very important lesson that day: You must stand in the other person's shoes and look at the situation through their eyes in order to truly understand their perspective*. (Paragraph 5)

(Adapted from *Chicken Soup for the Kid's Soul*, by Jack Canfield, et al.)

* perspective　ものの見方

36. 第 1 パラグラフによれば、
　A. 筆者は大きな失敗をしてある男の子と口論になった。
　B. 筆者はその口論の内容をよく覚えている。
　C. 筆者は小学校のクラスメートのことは忘れてしまった。
　D. 筆者は口論に関してその日学んだ教訓は覚えている。

37. 第 2 パラグラフによれば、
　A. 先生は私と、口論相手の男子のところにやってきて、私の机の横に立った。
　B. 先生は私と、口論相手の男子を教卓の両側にそれぞれ立たせた。
　C. 先生が教卓に置いた物は大きく、四角い形をしていた。
　D. 先生は机に置かれた物が何色かを私に質問した。

38. 第 3 パラグラフの（　　）内に入る語を下より選び、記号で答えなさい。
　A. color　B. mystery　C. shape　D. place

39. 第 4 パラグラフの下線部の意味として最も適切なものを下より選び、記号で答えなさい。
　A. 先生はどこに男の子が立っていたかを私に尋ねた。
　B. 先生は男の子が立っているあいだに、私にどこに行けばよいかを指示した。
　C. 先生は、男の子が立っている場所に行って立つよう私に言った。
　D. 先生は男の子が立っている場所がどのような所か私に説明するように言った。

40. パラグラフ 5 で述べている教訓について 50 字以内で説明しなさい。