

## 英語・数学・理科〔生物基礎・化学基礎〕・国語

## 〔注意事項〕

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. 問題冊子の出題科目、ページ等は、下表のとおりです。監督者の指示に従って確認しなさい。

出題科目	大問題番号	ページ	対象受験者
英語	第1問～第4問	1～12	2科目受験 薬学部(専願制)の 受験生は1科目受験
数学	I～III	13～18	
生物基礎	I～III	19～37	
化学基礎	I～III	39～49	
国語	第一問 第二問	74～52 (裏表紙の次のページから)	

- ・人間社会学群の受験生は英語、国語、数学から2教科2科目選択し解答しなさい。
  - ・医療保健学部の受験生は英語、国語、数学、生物基礎または化学基礎から2教科2科目選択し解答しなさい。
  - ・薬学部の受験生は化学基礎または生物基礎のいずれかを必ず解答し、英語、国語、数学から1科目選択し解答しなさい。
  - ・薬学部(専願制)の受験生は化学基礎の1科目を解答しなさい。
  - ・看護学部の受験生は英語を必ず解答し、国語、数学、生物基礎、化学基礎から1科目選択し解答しなさい。
  - ・国語の問題は裏表紙「数学 マークシート記入上の注意」の次ページから始まるので注意すること。
3. 解答用紙はマークシート2枚です。
  4. 問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及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。
  5. マークは、解答用紙(マークシート)に記載してある「記入上の注意」をよく読んだうえで、正しくマークしなさい。ただし、数学のマークは、問題冊子裏表紙の「数学 マークシート記入上の注意」をよく読んだうえで、正しくマークしなさい。
  6. 受験番号及び氏名は、解答用紙(マークシート)の所定欄に正確に記入し、また受験番号欄の番号を正しくマークしなさい。
  7. 監督者の指示があつてから、解答用紙(マークシート)の左上部にある「科目欄」に受験する科目名を記入しなさい。(数学については数学専用の解答用紙(マークシート)を使用すること。)
  8. 問題冊子の中にある余白ページ(P.38, P.50, P.51)を下書き用紙として利用してもかまわない。
  9. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

# 英 語

(45分 100点)

解答番号(1)~(33)

第1問 次の問い（問1～10）の日本語の意味を表す英文を完成させるために、空欄  
□ 1 □ ~ □ 10 □ に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④の  
中から一つ選びマークしなさい。(20点)

問1 ヨハン、君はなぜ合衆国に来たんだい。

Johann, □ 1 □ brought you to the United States?

- ① how                      ② what                      ③ when                      ④ why

問2 私は毎日の雨にうんざりしているよ。

I'm □ 2 □ of all the rain every day.

- ① stressed                      ② tired                      ③ unhappy                      ④ upset

問3 もし運転手がスマートフォンを見ていなかったら、その交通事故は起こらな  
かったであろう。

If the driver had not been looking at his smartphone, the traffic  
accident □ 3 □ .

- ① will not happen                      ② will not have happened  
③ would not have happened                      ④ would not happen

問4 昨夜、君が電話をくれた時、私はシャワーを浴びていて電話に出られなかったんだ。

I  a shower when you called me last night, so I couldn't answer the phone.

- ① have been taking                      ② have taken  
③ took                                      ④ was taking

問5 うちの息子も、そろそろ独り立ちしてもいい年頃だが。

My son should be old enough to be  his own by now.

- ① after                      ② of                      ③ on                      ④ with

問6 この歌を聞くと、貧しかったけれど幸せだった若き日々を思い出す。

This song  me of my young days when I was poor but happy.

- ① recalls                      ② reflects                      ③ remembers                      ④ reminds

問7 今は銀行の金利がとても低いから、住宅ローンを借りるのには適している。

Bank  rates are so low right now that it's a good time to take out a home loan.

- ① interest                      ② interested                      ③ interesting                      ④ interests

問8 全ての人々が戦争の災厄から解放される平和な時代が早く来ることを切に願わずにはられません。

I sincerely hope that a peaceful time will soon come when all people will be  from the miseries of war.

- ① absent      ② different      ③ free      ④ satisfied

問9 私の娘は、私の亡き祖母の幼い頃に似ている。

My daughter  my late grandmother when she was a little girl.

- ① brings up      ② looks after      ③ makes up      ④ takes after

問10 人工知能の普及で、将来なくなる仕事もあれば、残る仕事もある。

With the spread of artificial intelligence, some jobs will disappear in the future, while .

- ① another will be remained      ② another will remain  
③ others will be remained      ④ others will remain

第2問 次の問い（問1～5）の会話の空欄  ～  に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④の中から一つ選びマークしなさい。（20点）

問1 Kent: Why were you late?

Yuki: .

Kent: So you had to walk down from the 50th floor? That's too bad!

- ① My alarm clock was broken and I overslept
- ② The elevator in my building was out of order
- ③ The roads were jammed due to heavy snowfall
- ④ My train was stopped by the strike

問2 Miku: You look happy. Did something happen?

Karen: Actually, .

Miku: Congratulations! You must invite me to the reception.

- ① I ate a delicious doughnut yesterday
- ② I can go to a concert by my favorite musician
- ③ I got engaged last night
- ④ I saw an exhibition of paintings by my favorite artist

問3 Cindy: Is there anything else you would like me to do?

Janet:  ?

Cindy: Sure. Can I use this vacuum cleaner?

- ① Could you please take these books upstairs
- ② Could you water the flower beds
- ③ Will you tidy up the living room
- ④ Will you go to the supermarket and buy some milk

問4 Father: This roast beef is delicious. How did you make it?

Son:  .

Father: It's a convenient world, isn't it? You used to have to buy cookbooks and look up recipes.

- ① I found the recipe on YouTube
- ② I looked the recipe up in a cookbook
- ③ I'm glad you liked it
- ④ It wasn't as hard as I thought it would be

問5 Jane: How do you like your new house?

Eiji: It's very comfortable.  .

Jane: That can't be helped. It's a new house close to the station.

- ① But I'm worried about flooding if it rains heavily
- ② However, the rent is a little expensive
- ③ In addition, the kitchen is very easy to use
- ④ Moreover, the neighborhood is very quiet

第3問 次の問い（問1～5）において、それぞれ①～⑤の語（句）を並べ替えて空所を補い、日本語の意味を表す英文を完成させなさい。解答は、空欄 16 ～ 25 に入るものの番号をマークしなさい。（20点）

問1 非常に驚いたことに、長らく会っていなかったところは私よりずっと背が高くなっていました。

To my great surprise, my cousin, 16 \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ a long time, was much taller than I was.

- ① for
- ② had not
- ③ I
- ④ seen
- ⑤ whom

問2 テッドは負傷した脚を保健室で治療してもらった。

Ted \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ the nurse's office.

- ① at
- ② had
- ③ his
- ④ injured leg
- ⑤ treated

問3 そんなにいい仕事の申し出を断ったなんて、彼は愚かだったね。

It was stupid of him to \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_ offer.

- ① a
- ② good
- ③ job
- ④ such
- ⑤ turn down

問4 その子どもは目に涙を浮かべて、何か言いたいのを我慢している様子だった。

The child seemed to be \_\_\_\_\_, 22 \_\_\_\_\_ 23  
\_\_\_\_\_, wanting to say something.

- ① eyes                                      ② her                                      ③ holding back  
④ in    ⑤ with tears

問5 この町のごみの分別方法は私が前に住んでいた町より複雑だ。

The way \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_\_ than the  
method used in my previous town.

- ① is    ② its garbage                              ③ more complicated  
④ separates                                      ⑤ this town



第4問 次の文章を読み、下の問い（問1～8）に答えなさい。なお、設問の都合上、本文を [A]～[F] の部分に分けてある。（40点）

[A] It is estimated that there are between six thousand and seven thousand languages spoken around the world today. ① Some linguists\* believe that in one hundred years, over 80 percent of the world's languages will cease to be spoken. ② Why is this happening? ③ What can be done to stop it? ④ Should anything be done to stop it?

[B] Languages can die in several ways. Languages which have isolated populations of speakers can become extinct\* when their speakers are wiped out by war, disease, or natural disasters. For example, in 2001, a huge earthquake in India killed about thirty thousand speakers of Kutchi. This left only 770,000 speakers of the language.

Usually language death is not as dramatic as this. Most cases of language death happen when the speakers of a language become bilingual, in other words, speakers of two languages. Gradually, they begin to use the second language more often, until they stop using their original language. This process can be a choice or it can be forced on a population, for example, by government.

One example of forced language death happened in Hawaii. When the island became part of the US in 1898, the American government banned schools from teaching the Hawaiian language, almost causing it to become extinct.

[C] A language can be declared dead even when it still has native speakers. If there are only a few elderly speakers of a language and they no longer use that language for communication, then the language is almost dead. If no children are learning it as their first language, the language will not continue after the present generation.

This is a slow process where each generation learns less and less of the

(28)

language. In these cases, the transmission\* of the language from adults to children usually becomes less common. Finally, adults speaking the language will raise children who never learnt it properly, if at all.

[D] As globalisation spreads around the world, more language death seems inevitable. Six percent of the world's languages are spoken by 94 percent of the world's population. The other 94 percent of languages are spoken by only 6 percent of the population. One good example is the island of New Guinea. The island has about 0.1 percent of the world's population. <sup>(29)</sup> However, its residents speak 16 percent of the world's languages!

[E] Although many people feel sad about language death, other people see it as 30. They believe that a single global language, spoken by everyone as their mother tongue, would be amazing. They say that wars and conflict would be less likely, if everyone spoke the same language.

While language death might seem inevitable, many people are fighting against it. In 1983, the Hawaiians created the *'Aha Punana Leo* organisation to revive their language throughout Hawaii. *'Aha Punana Leo* means "language nest," and in 1984, the organisation opened language immersion\* pre-schools and later some secondary schools. In 1999, the first graduates who were taught completely in Hawaiian left school.

Another example of 31 is Hebrew. In the last century, Hebrew changed from a dead written language to Israel's national language. It is now spoken by over five million Israelis and shows no sign of decline.

[F] Having one global language that everyone understands would certainly be an advantage and English seems to be taking this role. However, must this mean the loss of other languages? Is it possible for people to retain their own language while learning another? Only time will <sup>(32)</sup> tell ...

(出典 : Stephen Harrison, *Intermediate English Comprehension Book 1*  
一部改変)

(注) linguist 「言語学者」

extinct 「絶滅した」

transmission 「伝達」

immersion 「イマージョン (特定の言語だけを使用した状態)」

問1 以下の文を入れるのに最も適切な箇所を，[A] の①～④の中から一つ選びマークしなさい。 26

However, many of these languages are dying.

問2 [B] の内容に一致するものを，次の①～④の中から一つ選びマークしなさい。 27

- ① 言語の絶滅は通常，非常に劇的なかたちで起きるものである
- ② たとえ政府に強制されても，人々が二言語話者になることはない
- ③ ハワイ島がアメリカ合衆国の一部になった時，ハワイの言語を学校で教えることが奨励された
- ④ 人々が二言語話者になって，元々使っていた言語が廃れてしまうことが多い

問3 下線部 This<sup>(28)</sup> の内容として最も適切なものを，次の①～④の中から一つ選びマークしなさい。 28

- ① ある言語がコミュニケーションの手段として複数の世代で共有されること
- ② ある言語が母語として次の世代に受け継がれなくなること
- ③ ある言語の母語話者が完全にいなくなって絶滅したと宣言されること
- ④ ある言語の母語話者が彼らの子どもたちにその言語を教えること

問4 下線部 The island has about 0.1 percent of the world's population.

<sup>(29)</sup>  
However, its residents speak 16 percent of the world's languages! はど

のようなことを示す例か。最も適切なものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選びマークしなさい。 29

- ① グローバル化が世界の言語の交わりを促進していること
- ② 人口が多ければ多いほど、使われている言語も多様化すること
- ③ 世界の人口の94%が世界の言語の6%を話しているということ
- ④ わずかな人口しかいない地域なのに、多様な言語が使われているということ

問5 空欄 30 に入れるのに最も適切な語(句)を、次の①～④の中から一つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① an accident
- ② odd
- ③ progress
- ④ unique

問6 空欄 31 に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、次の①～④の中から一つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① language death
- ② language learning
- ③ language nest
- ④ language revival

問7 下線部 Only time will tell ... に続く内容として最も適切なものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選びマークしなさい。 32

- ① how a language can take the role of one global language everyone can understand.
- ② when English will take the place of one global language all over the world.
- ③ whether people can retain their own language while learning another.
- ④ why people want to learn foreign languages other than English.

問8 本文全体の要旨として最も適切なものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選びマークしなさい。 33

- ① It is an inevitable fact that languages that are no longer used will die out, and we should seek ways to speak a common language in the world from now on.
- ② Language extinction is a problem in many parts of the world, and the only way to prevent it is for governments to adopt policies that preserve languages.
- ③ Many languages in the world today are dying out for a variety of reasons, but there are attempts to resist this trend and preserve or revive languages.
- ④ Wars, diseases, and natural disasters cause the loss of many speakers of a language, but globalisation will help to slow this trend.