

# 一般選抜 前期 英語 (1日目)

- 【1】 次の英文を読み、(1)～(5)の質問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から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

There are many differences between cultures around the world. Some of those differences are reflected in the educational systems. A number of researchers have made comparisons in the types of subjects taught and different teaching methods. Another interesting point for comparison involves extra-curricular activities. These are school activities that are *not directly* related to the school classes or subjects. Some examples include clubs, teams, and festivals.

Take high school clubs, for instance. There are similar types of clubs in both Japan and the U.S. It's useful to divide them into two basic types: cultural and sports. Cultural clubs focus on such things as foreign language study (e.g., ESS, or French Club), dance practice, singing, etc. Very common examples of sports clubs are baseball, volleyball, and tennis.

There are some big differences between Japanese and U.S. clubs. In Japan, students who take part in a club usually join only one and stick with it until they stop in order to study for university entrance exams. Moreover, clubs tend to be quite intensive; meeting for a couple of hours almost everyday, and even staying overnight together in the countryside to practice or study. And some clubs – especially sports clubs – often adhere to the traditional senior-junior social order found in Japanese society. That's where younger members must be respectful of their elders and older members must guide and train the younger ones.

Sports clubs in the U.S. are similarly intensive. There are many hours of practice each week, but only during the season. After the season ends, students in those clubs

usually don't spend much time meeting. And cultural clubs, unlike those in Japan, actually meet very rarely. The majority of cultural clubs at U.S. high schools only meet once a week and often it's only for about one hour. In fact, some clubs may only meet once or twice a month! A lot of students don't even join a club at all. On the other hand, some eager ones may join several clubs at once – as long as they don't meet at the same time. Another common pattern is to change clubs from time to time as one's interests or schedules change. Unlike Japan, the clubs in the U.S. are normally easy-going and the members don't really pay much attention to who is older or younger.

The ways clubs are organized in Japan and the U.S. show some interesting cultural differences. In Japan, students can develop a close connection with their club members and learn about something deeply. They try to fit into the group and work hard so that the group succeeds. This fosters caring for others and the spirit of cooperation. Meanwhile, in the U.S. – with the exception of sports teams – students can learn a little bit about many different things and meet a lot of different people. This promotes individuality and may help foster creativity.

(1) Which one of these was NOT mentioned in paragraph 1?

- |                    |             |
|--------------------|-------------|
| ① club activities  | ② subjects  |
| ③ teaching methods | ④ textbooks |

(2) According to the passage, which of these is true?

- ① American sports club members do hard training all year long.
- ② In Japanese sports clubs, younger members are never polite to older members.
- ③ Many high school students in Japan are active in their clubs until they graduate.
- ④ Some American high school students join more than one club.

(3) Based upon the information in the passage, which of these clubs would be similar in the U.S. and Japan?

- ① Art                      ② Cooking                      ③ Guitar                      ④ Soccer

(4) According to the passage, which of these is true?

- ① Cultural clubs are more intensive than sports clubs in U.S. high schools.  
② During the season, sports clubs at U.S. high schools take many hours per week.  
③ Japan and the U.S. both have similar junior-senior systems in their clubs.  
④ Japanese and American high school cultural clubs are equally intensive.

(5) Which of these titles best explains the content of the passage?

- ① *High School Clubs and Cultural Differences between Japan and the U.S.*  
② *How U.S. High Schools are Different from Japanese Ones*  
③ *The Main Reasons U.S. High School Students Join Clubs*  
④ *The most Exciting Japanese Club Activities*

【2】 次の英文の(6)～(15)に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

Fishing is a popular sport in many countries around the world. That includes the U.S., ( 6 ) a lot of people prefer ( 7 ) to other activities such as playing tennis, going dancing, or jogging. In ( 8 ), it seems that more than 50 million people in America ( 9 ) fishing among their regular free-time activities. So, what is fishing's ( 10 )? There are several reasons. One is that, because ( 11 ) fishing spots are located away from urban areas, it gives people a chance to enjoy nature. A second reason is that, for many people, fishing is ( 12 ) activity. It can be a good way for everyone to spend quality time and enjoy each other's company. Parents get the chance to teach their children how to fish and then see the excitement and joy on their children's ( 13 ) when they actually catch one. Children, too, get a chance to learn new skills. Because it usually doesn't take a lot of strength, fishing can be enjoyed by people of almost any age – ( 14 ) senior citizens. What is more, fishing can also ( 15 ) patience. After all, you can't be sure that there will be fish in the area you choose or that they will like the \*bait you are using. You might need to try fishing in a different spot, change your bait, or even your particular fishing style.

\*bait = 餌

- |                     |              |             |                |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| (6) ① not           | ② that       | ③ where     | ④ while        |
| (7) ① it            | ② that       | ③ this      | ④ what         |
| (8) ① fact          | ② spite      | ③ that      | ④ time         |
| (9) ① feel          | ② list       | ③ say       | ④ tell         |
| (10) ① activity     | ② attraction | ③ license   | ④ requirements |
| (11) ① all          | ② many       | ③ no        | ④ those        |
| (12) ① an acrobatic | ② a boring   | ③ a family  | ④ a hard       |
| (13) ① arms         | ② faces      | ③ hands     | ④ smiles       |
| (14) ① especially   | ② special    | ③ specially | ④ specialty    |
| (15) ① become       | ② learn      | ③ make      | ④ teach        |

【3】 次の(16)～(20)の英文を、二人の会話として最も適当な順序に並びかえる時、三番目に来る文を、それぞれ①～④から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (16) ① Hey, would you like to go to the fitness center this evening?  
② In that case, sure. What time do you want to go?  
③ No, I finished it yesterday and turned it in last night. So I have some extra free time.  
④ Tonight? I thought you were going to write your essay for class.
- (17) ① Fantastic! Today, I scored a new personal best on my sprint time.  
② How did your practice go?  
③ That's great. So, your new training method is working.  
④ Yes. At first, I wasn't sure it would make a difference, but now I'm convinced.
- (18) ① I'm not sure. I was thinking of something more connected to culture.  
② Oh, I know. How about going to the museum?  
③ Okay, what did you have in mind? Travel? Sports?  
④ You know, I'd like to do something different this weekend.
- (19) ① Do you have your part-time job this Saturday?  
② Sure. I'd love to. What time?  
③ Well, in the afternoon, Melissa and I are going to try out that new cake shop. Do you want to come along?  
④ Yeah, but only in the morning. Why?
- (20) ① I really like the Philosopher's Walk.  
② Is this your first trip to Kyoto?  
③ No, I've been here several times.  
④ Really? What's your favorite place?

【4】 次の(21)～(30)の下線部の中に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～⑩から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (21) To \_\_\_\_\_ means to examine or explore something.  
(22) To \_\_\_\_\_ means to make a copy of something or read something quickly.  
(23) To \_\_\_\_\_ means to control or use something like equipment.  
(24) To \_\_\_\_\_ means to create or make something, especially goods to be sold.  
(25) To \_\_\_\_\_ means to break, crush or eliminate.  
(26) To \_\_\_\_\_ means to get closer to something.  
(27) To \_\_\_\_\_ means to change.  
(28) To \_\_\_\_\_ means to explain the meaning of a word or phrase.  
(29) To \_\_\_\_\_ means to say hello to someone.  
(30) To \_\_\_\_\_ means to check something again.

- |               |               |           |          |
|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| ① approach    | ② define      | ③ destroy | ④ greet  |
| ⑤ investigate | ⑥ manufacture | ⑦ operate | ⑧ review |
| ⑨ scan        | ⑩ vary        |           |          |

【5】 次の(31)～(40)の (            ) の中に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(31) This shirt is exactly ( 31 ) I have been looking for.

- ① one                      ② that                      ③ which                      ④ what

(32) The textbooks this year cost ( 32 ) more than 50,000 yen!

- ① by me                      ② for me                      ③ me                      ④ to me

(33) If the weather were nice, we ( 33 ) to the zoo.

- ① go                      ② will go                      ③ went                      ④ would go

(34) She always ( 34 ) visit her grandparents on holidays.

- ① be used to                      ② used                      ③ used a                      ④ used to

(35) At this time next December, I ( 35 ) in Hawaii.

- ① am swimming                      ② have swum  
③ swim                      ④ will be swimming

(36) 1989 is the year ( 36 ) Taylor Swift was born.

- ① in what                      ② in when                      ③ in which                      ④ in whom

(37) You should never ride your bike ( 37 ) on your helmet.

- ① with putting                      ② with to put  
③ without putting                      ④ without to put

(38) ( 38 ) the students received an award.

- ① Each                      ② Each of                      ③ Every                      ④ Every of

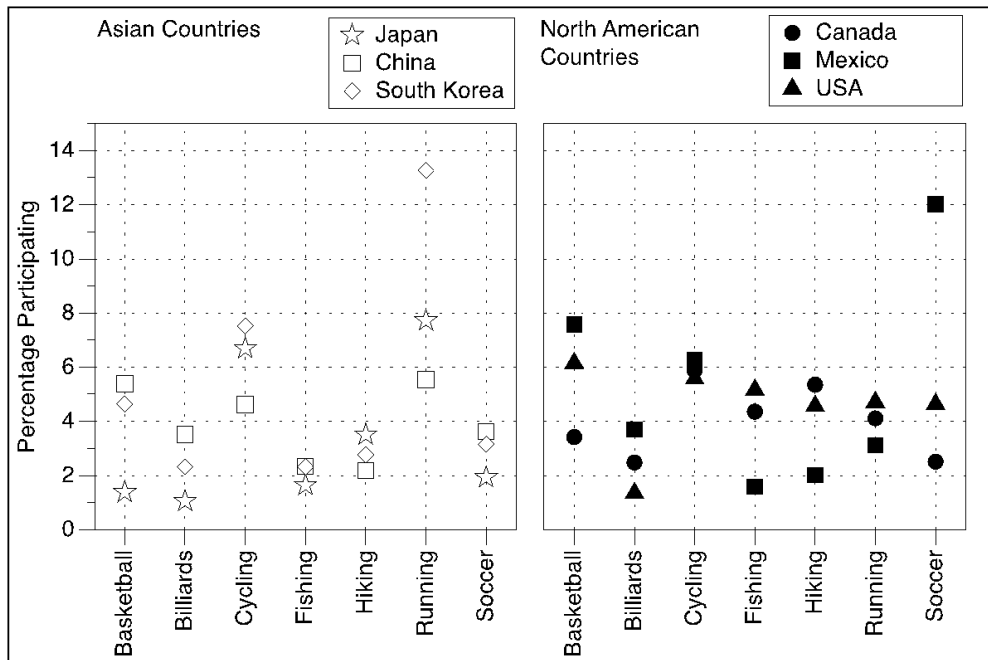


- 【6】 次の(41)～(45)の文の下線部①～④のうち、誤っているものを一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ◆A1—E

- 【7】 次の図と英文を読み、(46)～(50)の質問に対する答えとして最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

This graph contains information about the participation rates for selected sports in three Asian and three North American countries.



- (46) Which of these countries has the highest participation rate for cycling?  
 ① Canada                      ② China                      ③ Mexico                      ④ South Korea
- (47) Which sport has an overall higher participation rate in the three Asian countries than in the three North American countries?  
 ① Billiards                      ② Fishing                      ③ Hiking                      ④ Running
- (48) Which of these sports has the lowest average participation rate in the three Asian countries?  
 ① Fishing                      ② Hiking                      ③ Running                      ④ Soccer

- (49) What sport in North America has the most similar participation rate for all three countries?
- ① Billiards                      ② Cycling                      ③ Fishing                      ④ Hiking
- (50) Based upon the data in the graph, which of these is NOT true?
- ① In Mexico, around 6 times as many people report participating in soccer than in fishing.
- ② In Japan, none of the participation rates for these seven sports goes over 5%.
- ③ The participation for billiards is below 5 percent for all six countries.
- ④ The lowest participation rate for running among the three Asian countries is higher than the highest participate rate for running among the North American countries.

# 【解 答 例】

入試年度 : 2021  
 入試種別 : 一般選抜  
 前期日程 1日目  
 科 目 : 英 語

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

問No.	解答番号
26	1
27	10
28	2
29	4
30	8
31	4
32	3
33	4
34	4
35	4
36	3
37	3
38	2
39	2
40	1
41	1
42	3
43	2
44	2
45	4
46	4
47	4
48	1
49	2
50	2