

I 次の対話文の空所に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれア～エから一つ選べ。

[A]

A: Let me introduce you to Buck, the newest addition to our home.

B: Oh, you got a dog! He looks a bit old, though. How long have you had him?

A: Not very long, actually. \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_

B: He's so cute! So, why did you do that?

A: We thought it'd be a good idea to get a mature dog since they don't need much training. That's why we opted for an animal that had been rescued.

B: I see, but didn't he have a hard time getting used to living in a new home?

A: Like many dogs, he was nervous at first. So, \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ .

B: I'm amazed. That's all it took! He's so well-adjusted and relaxed. So, what's involved in getting an animal from the shelter? I've always wanted a dog.

A: First, you have to complete a questionnaire. As you can imagine, not everyone is qualified.

B: So, what kind of questions did they ask you?

A: Well, for example, \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ ? Can you keep a pet at your residence? Have you ever cared for a pet? Do you have allergies? Do you have any pets now?

B: I'm OK with most of those, but the first one may be a problem since my schedule has been so unpredictable these days. Still, I'd love to have a dog.

1. ア. We bought him as a puppy from the pet store in the mall.  
イ. We decided to adopt him from an animal shelter.  
ウ. We got him from our neighbor whose dog had puppies.  
エ. We're watching him for friends who are on vacation.
  
2. ア. he needed a couple of weeks to adapt to the new environment  
イ. he's still a bit wild since we found him on the road  
ウ. we had to send him to a training school for young dogs  
エ. we put him on a special diet because he's a puppy
  
3. ア. are there rules for having a pet where you live  
イ. can you afford all the costs of keeping a pet  
ウ. do you have enough space to care for a pet  
エ. do you have the time to adequately care for a pet

[B]

A: Hello, sir. Welcome to the Patio Hotel. How may I help you?

B: Good morning. My name is Jim Day and \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ .

A: Yes. I see your reservation here, Mr. Day. With conferences in town, we're actually overbooked so we'd like to upgrade you to a double room free of charge.

B: That sounds great! It'll be nice to relax after the long flight.

A: Actually, your room won't be available for at least another couple of hours. Check-in begins at 1 p.m.

B: That's fine. I'll just \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ .

A: OK, sir. I'll give you two free drink coupons to use. After taking whatever you need from your luggage, you could just leave it here if you'd like.

B: In that case, I should ask if there are towels provided or if I should take one with me.

A: They're available for free in the changing room. Please return it there when you're finished.

B: For sure. \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_

A: No problem. We'll even bring your suitcase to your room, so you don't need to come back to reception.

B: Thank you very much.

4. ア. I booked a single room at this hotel through your website  
イ. I was wondering if there are any single rooms available for tonight  
ウ. I'd like to confirm my reservation for a double room for the weekend  
エ. I'd like to know if you have any vacant rooms during the conference
5. ア. check out what restaurants and cafes are around the hotel  
イ. get a couple of drinks and something to eat at the hotel restaurant  
ウ. relax at the rooftop pool while I wait for my room to be ready  
エ. take a quick shower in my room before coming back for my suitcase
6. ア. Can you put my luggage in my room now so I'll have it right away?  
イ. Could I have my key brought to me later if I finish the check-in form now?  
ウ. Would you give me a call when my room is ready in about an hour?  
エ. Would you mind if I just returned here at 1 p.m. to pick up my key?

II 次の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適当な語を、ア～クから選べ。ただし、同じものを繰り返し用いてはならない。

A study that began in 1986 established a causal link between the behavior of parents and the success of their children. The research ( 7 ) in this study were the families of 129 children living in poverty in Jamaica. There were two experimental groups, and each group received a different treatment. In one, the children received extra food and milk. In the other, the families received visits from an expert in early childhood development, who ( 8 ) the parents to spend more time engaged with their children: reading books, singing songs, or simply playing. A third set of families, the control group, received no treatment. The experiment ( 9 ) for two years, but the researchers who conducted the study continued to follow the children.

The researchers found that the ( 10 ) that made the most difference in the children's lives was early parental interaction. As they were growing up, the children in this group ( 11 ) more positive behavior and had higher IQ scores than the children in the other groups. As adults, they earned 25% more than the other participants in the study. The researchers contend that their results have clear ( 12 ). To ensure the future success of children living in poverty, we should educate parents about the importance of parent-child interaction.

- |                 |                 |              |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| ア. discover     | イ. encouraged   | ウ. exhibited |
| エ. implications | オ. intervention | カ. lasted    |
| キ. restricted   | ク. subjects     |              |

Ⅲ 次の各英文の空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、ア～エから一つ選べ。

13. I knew immediately what ( ) made him insist that he was right.

ア. it                      イ. it was                      ウ. it was that                      エ. was that

14. ( ) the fact that we were late, we went to apologize to our business partners.

ア. Gave                      イ. Given                      ウ. Giving                      エ. To give

15. I had a racing car when I was young, and ( ).

ア. did my brother                      イ. my brother did so

ウ. so did my brother                      エ. so my brother

16. Last year, in no way ( ) any interest in that game.

ア. did Tom show                      イ. has Tom showed

ウ. Tom has showed                      エ. Tom showed

17. In the study, fewer people than ( ) had formed antibodies to the virus.

ア. expectation                      イ. expected

ウ. expecting                      エ. having expected

18. According to a recent survey, only one percent of all plastic bags ( ) successfully.

ア. are recycled                      イ. are recycling

ウ. is recycling                      エ. recycled

19. Noticing a handkerchief tied to the pole on the street, I thought someone ( ) it and tied it there.

ア. can have found

イ. must have found

ウ. shall have found

エ. will have found

20. Some of the managers in the company insisted that they ( ) much money on advertising.

ア. not spend

イ. not spending

ウ. spending

エ. spends

(次ページに続く)

Ⅳ 次の各英文の意味に最も近いものを，ア～エから一つ選べ。

21. According to newspaper reports, the president arrived on the dot.  
ア. According to newspaper reports, the president arrived at the exact time.  
イ. According to newspaper reports, the president arrived early.  
ウ. The president arrived at the right place according to newspaper reports.  
エ. The president arrived late according to newspaper reports.
22. I think I will get down to cleaning my room tomorrow.  
ア. I think I will avoid cleaning my room tomorrow.  
イ. I think I will finish cleaning my room tomorrow.  
ウ. Tomorrow, I think I will have to motivate myself to clean my room.  
エ. Tomorrow, I think I will start to clean my room.
23. John said he was subjected to an intensive training program.  
ア. John said he had to undergo an intensive training period.  
イ. John said he was made to lead an intensive training period.  
ウ. John told us he had to plan an intensive training period.  
エ. John told us he was made to review an intensive training period.
24. It looks like someone tried to break into the apartment.  
ア. It appears like somebody attempted to destroy the apartment.  
イ. It appears like someone tried to secretly visit the apartment.  
ウ. It looks like somebody attempted to purchase the apartment.  
エ. It looks like someone tried to forcibly enter the apartment.



V 次の(a)に示される意味を持ち、かつ(b)の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適した語を、それぞれア～エから一つ選べ。

25. (a) a group of people chosen or elected to make decisions or give advice

(b) The local ( ) met to discuss the new playground equipment.

ア. audience    イ. council    ウ. gathering    エ. spectator

26. (a) a method or process for fixing a problem

(b) I think that is the best ( ) to stop global warming.

ア. creation    イ. evaluation

ウ. examination    エ. solution

27. (a) to offend someone by saying or doing something that is rude or offensive

(b) He did not mean to ( ) his friend, but his words really hurt his friend's feelings.

ア. advise    イ. discourage

ウ. insult    エ. resist

28. (a) willing to attempt things that are difficult, dangerous, or painful without fear

(b) He felt ( ) when he gave a presentation in front of the class.

ア. brave    イ. exhausted

ウ. satisfied    エ. vulnerable

29. (a) easily and without hesitation

(b) She (        ) agreed to help me with my homework.

ア. essentially

イ. hopefully

ウ. obviously

エ. readily

VI 次の [A]~[D] の日本文に合うように、空所にそれぞれア~カの適当な語句を入れ、英文を完成させよ。解答は番号で指定された空所に入れるもののみをマークせよ。なお、文頭に来る語も小文字にしてある。

[A] 彼は、講堂にいるみんなに聞こえるほど大きな声では話さなかった。

He ( ) ( ) ( 30 ) ( ) ( 31 ) ( ) by all the students in the lecture hall.

- |          |            |              |
|----------|------------|--------------|
| ア. be    | イ. did not | ウ. enough to |
| エ. heard | オ. loudly  | カ. speak     |

[B] 細部まで手作りされた精巧な作品であることに加えて、この人形は歴史的価値という点でも貴重だ。

( ) ( ) ( 32 ) ( ) ( ) ( 33 ) the smallest detail, the doll is valuable in terms of historical importance.

- |                 |          |            |
|-----------------|----------|------------|
| ア. an elaborate | イ. being | ウ. besides |
| エ. handcrafted  | オ. to    | カ. work    |

[C] 嫌がっていたのに、パーティーに参加することにしたのはどういうわけですか。

( ) ( 34 ) ( ) ( 35 ) ( ) ( ) the party, even though you did not want to?

- |         |            |        |
|---------|------------|--------|
| ア. come | イ. decided | ウ. how |
| エ. join | オ. to      | カ. you |

[D] 毎晩、ディエゴはより元気であるために公園でジョギングをしていた。

Every night, ( ) ( ) ( 36 ) ( 37 ) ( ) ( ) get healthier.

- |             |          |               |
|-------------|----------|---------------|
| ア. Diego    | イ. found | ウ. jogging in |
| エ. the park | オ. to    | カ. was        |

## VII 次の英文を読み、あとの問いに答えよ。

One morning every spring, people all over Europe, North America, and other parts of the world stagger out of bed and drag themselves to work or school. Some arrive late; others arrive sleepy. Then, one morning the next fall, they wake up, look gratefully at their clocks, and go back to sleep for another hour.

The reason? Every spring, these people move their clocks forward one hour when daylight saving time (DST) begins. They move them back one hour in the fall when it ends. It seems like a lot of trouble. Why do we have DST in the first place? For answers, we have to go back several hundred years.

One summer morning in Paris in 1784, the American inventor and diplomat Benjamin Franklin woke up at six in the morning. Usually, he stayed out very late and so, on most days, he slept until about noon. Like many people then and now, his activities were controlled by the clock, not the light of the sun. That day, however, he had forgotten to close the curtains so his room became very bright early in the morning. He was delighted that he had six extra hours of daylight that day, which would cost him nothing. In contrast, his evening activities required expensive, smoky candles. When he realized this, he calculated how much the people of Paris could save on candles if they all got out of bed at sunrise during the summer. He came up with a figure that is equivalent to \$200 million today. These calculations led him to make a proposal to use daylight more efficiently by changing the clocks twice a year.

For a long time, however, DST remained only a proposal. The first country to adopt it on a national scale was Germany in 1916 during

World War I. By then, coal was used to generate electricity, and the German government wanted to save the coal for the military. Other countries on both sides of the war quickly followed suit. During World War II, DST became mandatory all year round in Britain and the United States. As in World War I, governments wanted to conserve energy for the war effort. Thirty years later, the United States again extended DST throughout the year during the 1973-74 oil crisis.

Since DST was first proposed, the major justification for DST has been energy conservation. But does setting our clocks forward an hour in the spring really still save energy? Maybe. A 2008 U.S. government study showed that DST reduced the country's energy consumption by 0.02 percent. Although the percentage seems small, the savings can add up because the United States consumes so much energy.

問1 本文の第1段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。(38)

- ア. On one particular morning in the spring, North Americans do not have any difficulty getting out of bed.
- イ. Out of the two mornings mentioned, North Americans seem to like the one in the spring compared to the one in the fall.
- ウ. People in Europe can get an extra hour of sleep on one autumn morning that people in North America cannot get.
- エ. Some people in Europe are late for work on one morning in the spring but get the chance to sleep for an extra hour on one morning in the fall.

問2 本文の第2段落の内容に合わないものを, ア～エから一つ選べ。(39)

- ア. At the conclusion of DST, certain people turn their clocks back one hour.
- イ. Even when looking back hundreds of years, the reason for having DST remains unclear.
- ウ. Some people in the world set their clocks ahead one hour in the springtime.
- エ. The custom of having to adjust your clocks for DST seems to be inconvenient.

問3 本文の第3段落の内容に合わないものを, ア～エから一つ選べ。(40)

- ア. According to Franklin, the people who lived in Paris in 1784 saved 200 million dollars on candles since they got up earlier in the summer.
- イ. By waking up six hours earlier than he usually did, Franklin was able to enjoy extra daylight for free.
- ウ. Franklin most often woke up around 12 p.m. because he would usually go out until late the night before.
- エ. Similar to nowadays, when Franklin was alive, instead of the sun, the clock determined how people spent their time.

問4 下線部(41)の内容に合わないものを, ア～エから一つ選べ。

- ア. The amount of money that the people of Paris would save on candles if they changed their sleeping habits.
- イ. The amount of money the people of Paris could save on candles in the summertime if the majority of them got out of bed at sunrise.
- ウ. The amount of savings on candles people living in Paris could achieve in the summer if everybody got up when the sun rises.
- エ. The total amount of savings that everyone living in Paris would make in the summer if they all stopped using candles and got up at sunrise.

問5 本文の第4段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものを, ア～エから一つ選べ。(42)

- ア. During the Second World War, DST was required for most of the year in Britain and North America.
- イ. Just under half a century after Germany first adopted DST, America again made DST mandatory all year round.
- ウ. Prior to one European country adopting DST in an effort to conserve coal for its military, DST was merely a suggestion.
- エ. The purpose of countries implementing DST has been solely used in times of war.

問6 本文の第5段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。(43)

- ア. A study conducted by the American government in the twentieth century revealed that DST could slightly reduce energy consumption.
- イ. Because the amount of energy used in America is great, a large reduction in the percentage of its usage is necessary.
- ウ. By just advancing our clocks by an hour in the spring, without a doubt, we can conserve energy.
- エ. Since its proposal, saving energy remains the primary reason for adopting DST.



問7 本文の内容に合わないものを、ア～キから二つ選び、(44)と(45)に一つずつマークせよ。ただし、マークする記号(ア, イ, ウ, …)の順序は問わない。

ア. Due to DST, it is more likely some Europeans may arrive at school feeling sleepy on a particular spring morning.

イ. DST leads to some people in the world sleeping more on a day in the fall and less on another day in the spring.

ウ. The implementation of DST has only affected the sleeping hours of North American people between the spring and fall seasons.

エ. Getting up about six hours earlier than usual helped Franklin realize the benefits of DST.

オ. In the passage, the amount of savings that Franklin calculated was presented in the amount of money it would be worth today.

カ. During World War II and the oil crisis of the 1970s, the number of days a year that DST was implemented in the United States differed.

キ. America uses a lot of energy so even a small percentage decrease in overall usage can have an impact on energy consumption.

(以下余白)

# 2024年度 一般入試・前期A日程解答例[1月28日実施分]

英語「1/28」(法学部・経済学部・経営学部・理工学部・建築学部・薬学部・文芸学部・総合社会学部・国際学部・情報学部・農学部・生物理工学部・工学部・産業理工学部・短期大学部)

問題番号	I					II					III					IV					V					VI					VII														
解答番号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
正解	イ	ア	エ	ア	ウ	イ	ク	イ	カ	オ	ウ	エ	ウ	イ	ウ	ア	イ	ア	イ	ア	ア	エ	ア	エ	イ	エ	ウ	ア	エ	オ	ア	ア	オ	ア	イ	イ	ウ	エ	イ	ア	イ	ウ	エ	ウ	カ

※44.45は順不同